

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

RACHEL ROTHSTEIN, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

UBS AG,

Defendant.

No. 08-civ-4414 (JSR)

Electronically Filed

**DECLARATION OF DANIEL L.
CANTOR, ESQ.**

DANIEL L. CANTOR, ESQ., under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746,
hereby declares as follows:

1. I am an attorney admitted to practice before the courts of the State of New York and the Southern District of New York, and a member of the firm of O'Melveny & Myers LLP, counsel for defendant UBS AG ("UBS") in the above-captioned action. I submit this declaration in support of UBS's Motion to Dismiss the First Amended Complaint.
2. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of the First Amended Complaint.
3. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of UBS, *About Us*, <http://www.ubs.com/1/e/about.html> (last visited September 4, 2008).
4. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 3** is a true and correct copy of *Oversight of the Extended Custodial Inventory Program: Hearing on the Recent Events Involving the Union Bank of Switzerland-Zurich which Violated its ECI Agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York by Engaging in U.S. Dollar Banknote Transactions with Countries Subject to Sanctions by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control, which*

Administers and Enforces Economic Sanctions Against Targeted Foreign Countries Before the S. Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, 108th Cong. (2004).

5. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 4** is a true and correct copy of UBS statement on regulatory actions by the U.S. Federal Reserve and the Swiss Federal Banking Commission, May 10, 2004, http://www.ubs.com/1/e/media_overview/media_global/search1/search10?newsId=59058 (last visited September 4, 2008).

6. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 5** is a true and correct copy of Hugo Miller and Marc Wolfensberger, *UBS breaks ties with Iran*, INT'L HERALD TRIB., Jan. 23, 2006, available at <http://www.iht.com/articles/2006/01/22/business/bxubs.php>.

7. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 6** is a true and correct copy of Deputy Secretary Kimmitt Remarks as Prepared for Delivery on the Challenge From Iran and the American Response before the Anti-Defamation League National Executive Committee Meeting, Feb. 8, 2008, available at <http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp816.htm> (last visited September 4, 2008).

8. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 7** is a true and correct copy of the Third Amended Complaint in *Strauss, et al. v. Credit Lyonnais, S.A.*, No. CV-06-0702, (E.D.N.Y.).

9. Attached as **Exhibit 8** is a true and correct copy of the Complaint in *Coulter et al. v. Arab Bank, PLC*, No. CV-05-0365 (E.D.N.Y.).

10. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 9** is a true and correct copy U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, "Trade in Goods (Imports, Exports and Trade Balance) with Iran," available at <http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5070.html> (last visited September 4, 2008).

11. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 10** is a true and correct copy of Robin Wright, *Iran Feels Pinch As Major Banks Curtail Business*, WASH. POST., March 26, 2007, at A10, available at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/03/25/AR2007032501084.html>.

12. Attached as **Exhibit 11** is a true and correct copy of OPEC FAQs, <http://www.opec.org/library/FAQs/aboutOPEC/q2.htm> (last visited September 4, 2008).

13. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 12** is a true and correct copy of Carl Mortished, *Iran turns from dollar to euro in oil sales*, TIMES (London), Dec. 22, 2006, available at <http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/economics/article1263954.ece>.

14. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 13** is a true and correct copy of page 12 of the OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2004, available at <http://www.opec.org/library/Annual%20Statistical%20Bulletin/asb2003.htm>.

15. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 14** is a true and correct copy of Stephanie Phang and Soraya Permatasari, *Iran is Cutting Dollar Reserves, Central Bank Says*, Bloomberg, March 27, 2007, http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601083&sid=aPHQQ_BayCRg&refer=currency.

16. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 15** is a true and correct copy of <http://www.msedv.at/rai/archive.html#22> (last visited September 4, 2008).

17. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 16** is a true and correct copy of <http://www.hatchenergy.com/company/expertise/PDs/p09300.pdf> (last visited September 4, 2008).

18. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 17** is a true and correct copy of <http://www.offshore-technology.com/projects/southpars/> (last visited September 4, 2008).

19. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 18** is a true and correct copy of the testimony of Michael Herde, Managing Director, Region Americas Head of Compliance, UBS Investment Bank in *Offshore Banking, Corruption, and the War on Terrorism: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Oversight and Investigations of the H. Comm. on International Relations*, 109th Cong. at 39-60 (2006).

20. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 19** is a true and correct copy of *Anti-Terrorism Financing: Progress Made and the Challenges Ahead Before the S. Finance Committee*, 110th Cong. (2008) (LEXIS, Federal News Service File).


21. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 20** is a true and correct copy of *Civil Wrongs Ordinance [New Version]*, 1968.

22. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 21** is a true and correct copy of pages 49-64, 153-172 and 244-247 from Israel Gilead, Israel (Kluwer Law International 2003) *reprinted in* 2 International Encyclopaedia of Laws, Tort Law (R. Blanpain & S. Stijns eds., Kluwer Law International 2007).

23. Attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 22** is a true and correct copy of *Interpretation Ordinance (New Version)*, 1981.

I declare under penalty of perjury that, to the best of my knowledge, the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: September 4, 2008



Daniel L. Cantor

EXHIBIT 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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RACHEL ROTHSTEIN, FRED ROTHSTEIN,
NORA ROTHSTEIN, JENNY RUBIN, DEBORAH RUBIN,
DANIEL MILLER, ABRAHAM MENDELSON, STUART
ELLIOT HERSH, RENAY E. FRYM, NOAM ROZENMAN,
ELENA ROZENMAN, TZVI ROZENMAN, SHAUL
STERN, individually and as personal representative of the
Estate of Leah Stern, JOSEPH STERN, SHIMSON STERN,
YOCHEVED KUSHNER, JULIA KATZ, ALICE
FEINSTEIN, CHARLES FEINSTEIN, EMILE FEINSTEIN,
ALEXANDER FEINSTEIN, CHAIM KAPLAN,
individually and as natural guardian of plaintiffs Mushka
Kaplan, Arye Leib Kaplan, Menachem Kaplan, Chana
Kaplan, Efraim Kaplan, RIVKA KAPLAN, individually
and as natural guardian of plaintiffs Mushka Kaplan, Arye
Leib Kaplan, Menachem Kaplan, Chana Kaplan, Efraim
Kaplan, MUSHKA KAPLAN, minor, ARYE LEIB
KAPLAN, minor, MENACHEM KAPLAN, minor,
CHANA KAPLAN, minor, EFRAIM KAPLAN, minor,
AVISHAH REUVANE, ELISHEVA ARON, CHAYIM
KUMER, NECHAMA KUMER, NETANEL HERSKOVITZ,
MARTIN HERSKOVITZ and PEARL HERSKOVITZ,
BENNETT AND PAULA FINER, individually and as legal
guardians for plaintiff Chana Nachenberg, CHANA
NACHENBERG, DAVID NACHENBERG, SARA
NACHENBERG, minor, ZEV FINER, SHOSHANA FINER
OHANA, HOWARD M. GREEN, and MINA DORA
GREEN,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

UBS AG,

Defendant.
-----X

Civil Action No.
08-cv-4414 (JSR)

FIRST AMENDED
COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL
DEMANDED

Plaintiffs, by their attorneys, JAROSLAWICZ & JAROS, LLC complain of the Defendant, UBS AG, and allege for their Complaint as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a civil action for aiding and abetting international terrorism, aiding and abetting violations of peremptory rules of customary international law, and related torts, brought pursuant to the Antiterrorism Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2333, federal common law and Israeli law, by United States citizens, and by the family members and personal representatives of the estates of United States citizens, who were killed and injured by a series of terrorist attacks caused and facilitated by defendant UBS AG ("UBS").

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter and over defendant UBS pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 2333-2334, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332 and 1367.

3. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §2334(a).

THE PARTIES

4. Plaintiff Rachel Rothstein, an American citizen and a domiciliary of California, suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries as the result of a suicide bombing carried out by the Hamas terrorist organization on September 4, 1997 at a pedestrian mall in Jerusalem, Israel ("September 4, 1997 bombing").

5. Plaintiff Fred Rothstein, an American citizen and a domiciliary of Oregon, is the father of Rachel Rothstein and was harmed by the September 4, 1997 bombing.

6. Plaintiff Nora Rothstein, an American citizen and a domiciliary of Oregon, is the mother of Rachel Rothstein and was harmed by the September 4, 1997 bombing.

7. Plaintiff Jenny Rubin, an American citizen, suffered severe emotional and psychological injuries as the result and was severely injured by the September 4, 1997 bombing.

8. Plaintiff Deborah Rubin, an American citizen, is the mother of Jenny Rubin and was harmed by the September 4, 1997 bombing.

9. Plaintiff Daniel Miller, an American citizen and domiciliary of Florida, suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries as the result of the September 4, 1997 bombing.

10. Plaintiff Abraham Mendelson, an American citizen and domiciliary of California, suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries as the result of the September 4, 1997 bombing.

11. Plaintiff Stuart Elliot Hersh, an American citizen, suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries as the result of the September 4, 1997 bombing.

12. Plaintiff Renay E. Frym, an American citizen, is the wife of Stuart Elliot Hersh and was harmed by the September 4, 1997 bombing.

13. Plaintiff Noam Rozenman, an American citizen, suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries as the result of the September 4, 1997 bombing.

14. Plaintiff Elena Rozenman, an American citizen, is the mother of Noam Rozenman and was harmed by the September 4, 1997 bombing.

15. Plaintiff Tzvi Rozenman, an American citizen, is the father of Noam Rozenman and was harmed by the September 4, 1997 bombing.

16. Plaintiff Shaul Stern, an American citizen and domiciliary of New York, is the son and the personal representative of the Estate of Leah Stern, who was murdered in a terrorist bombing carried out by the Hamas terrorist organization on July 30, 1997, in a market in Jerusalem, Israel ("July 30, 1997 bombing"). Plaintiff Shaul Stern was harmed by the July 30, 1997 bombing, and brings this action individually and as personal representative of the Estate of Leah Stern.

17. Plaintiff Joseph Stern, an American citizen and domiciliary of New York, is the son of decedent Leah Stern and was harmed by the July 30, 1997 bombing.

18. Plaintiff Shimson Stern, an American citizen, is the son of decedent Leah Stern and was harmed by the July 30, 1997 bombing.

19. Plaintiff Yocheved Kushner, an American citizen and domiciliary of New York, is the daughter of decedent Leah Stern and was harmed by the July 30, 1997 bombing.

20. Plaintiff Julia Katz an American citizen, suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries as the result of a terrorist bombing carried out by the Hamas terrorist organization on December 1, 2001 at a pedestrian mall in Jerusalem, Israel ("December 1, 2001 bombing").

21. Plaintiff Alice Feinstein, an American citizen and a domiciliary of California, is the mother of Julia Katz and was harmed by the December 1, 2001 bombing.

22. Plaintiff Charles Feinstein, an American citizen and a domiciliary of California, is the father of Julia Katz and was harmed by the December 1, 2001 bombing.

23. Plaintiff Emile Feinstein, an American citizen and a domiciliary of California, is the sister of Julia Katz and was harmed by the December 1, 2001 bombing.

24. Plaintiff Alexander Feinstein, an American citizen and a domiciliary of California, is the brother of Julia Katz and was harmed by the December 1, 2001 bombing.

25. Plaintiff Chaim Kaplan, an American citizen, suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries as the result of two terrorist rocket attacks carried out by the Hizbollah terrorist organization on July 13, 2006, in Safed, Israel. Plaintiff Chaim Kaplan brings this action individually and as natural guardian of his minor children plaintiffs Mushka Kaplan, Arye Leib Kaplan, Menachem Kaplan, Chana Kaplan and Efraim Kaplan.

26. Plaintiff Rivka Kaplan, an American citizen and the wife of plaintiff Chaim Kaplan, suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries as the result of a terrorist rocket attack carried out by the Hizbollah terrorist organization on July 13, 2006, in Safed, Israel. Plaintiff Rikva Kaplan brings this action individually and as natural guardian of her minor children plaintiffs Mushka Kaplan, Arye Leib Kaplan, Menachem Kaplan, Chana Kaplan and Efraim Kaplan.

27. Plaintiffs Mushka Kaplan, Arye Leib Kaplan, Menachem Kaplan, Chana Kaplan and Efraim Kaplan, minors, are American citizens and suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries as the result of a terrorist rocket attack carried out by the Hizbollah terrorist organization on July 13, 2006, in Safed, Israel.

28. Plaintiff Avishai Reuvane, an American citizen, suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries as the result of a terrorist rocket attack carried out by the Hizbollah terrorist organization on July 13, 2006, in Safed, Israel.

29. Plaintiff Elisheva Aron, an American citizen and the wife of plaintiff Avishai Reuvane, suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries as the result of a terrorist rocket attack carried out by the Hizballah terrorist organization on July 13, 2006, in Safed, Israel.

30. Plaintiff Chayim Kumer, an American citizen, suffered severe emotional and psychological injury as the result of a barrage of terrorist rocket attacks carried out by the Hizbollah terrorist organization between July 13 and July 22, 2006, in Safed, Israel.

31. Plaintiff Nechama Kumer, an American citizen and the wife of plaintiff Chayim Kumer, was harmed as the result of a barrage of terrorist rocket attacks carried out by the Hizbollah terrorist organization between July 13 and July 22, 2006, in Safed, Israel.

32. Plaintiff Netanel Herskovitz, an American citizen, suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries as the result of a terrorist bombing carried out by the Hamas terrorist organization on March 28, 2001, next to a group of school children waiting at a bus stop near Neve Yamin, Israel ("March 28, 2001 bombing").

33. Plaintiffs Martin Herskovitz and Pearl Herskovitz, both American citizens, are the parents of plaintiff Netanel Herskovitz and were harmed by the March 28, 2001 bombing.

34. Plaintiff Chana Nachenberg is an American citizen and presently resides in Tel Aviv, Israel, at a full care facility.

35. Plaintiff Chana Nachenberg has been in a coma since she was severely injured on August 9, 2001 when a Hamas bomber detonated himself in the Sbarro's Pizzeria in Jerusalem while Chana Nachenberg was seated with her minor daughter, plaintiff Sara Nachenberg, who is also an American citizen and who suffered severe emotional and psychological injuries as a result of the attack.

36. At the time of the attack Chana Nachenberg was seated with her uncle and aunt, plaintiffs Howard M. Green and Mina Dora Green, who are American citizens.

37. Plaintiff Howard M. Green suffered severe physical, emotional and psychological injuries and plaintiff Mina Dora Green suffered severe psychological injuries, as a result of the August 9, 2001 terrorist bombing.

38. Plaintiffs Bennett and Paula Finer, both American citizens, are the parents and guardians of plaintiff Chana Nachenberg and have suffered severe emotional and psychological injuries as a result of the August 9, 2001 terrorist bombing.

39. Plaintiff David Nachenberg is an American citizen and the husband of plaintiff Chana Nachenberg and the father of plaintiff Sara Nachenberg. Plaintiff David Nachenberg was informed that his wife and daughter were at the scene of the August 9,

2001 terrorist attack shortly after it occurred by Chana Nachenberg's brother. Plaintiff David Nachenberg has suffered severe emotional and psychological injuries as a result of the attack.

40. Plaintiff Zev Finer is a citizen of the United States and the brother of plaintiff Chana Nachenberg.

41. As a result of the August 9, 2001 terrorist attack, plaintiff Zev Finer has suffered severe emotional and psychological injuries.

42. Plaintiff Shoshana Finer Ohana is a citizen of the United States and the sister of plaintiff Chana Nachenberg.

43. As a result of the August 9, 2001 terrorist attack, plaintiff Shoshana Finer Ohana has suffered severe emotional and psychological injuries.

44. Defendant UBS is a financial institution incorporated and headquartered in Switzerland. UBS' principal place of business is in Switzerland.

45. UBS maintains numerous offices in the United States, including an office in New York City, and does extensive business in New York and throughout the United States. UBS has approximately \$600 billion of its assets and 22,000 employees in the United States.

46. UBS is regulated by both the United States Federal Reserve and Swiss banking regulators.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Iran Seeks the Destruction of the State of Israel and the Murder and/or Expulsion of the Jewish Residents of Israel, and Uses Terrorism to Achieve Those Goals

47. Since 1979 and until the present time, the Islamic Republic of Iran ("Iran") has continuously been governed by a militant Islamic regime which believes that Islam should be the sole world religion, that all non-Islamic nations and peoples should become Islamic and be destroyed if they refuse to do so, and that the Islamic nations, led by Iran, should rule the world exclusively.

48. Since 1979 and until the present time, it has been the continuous and official policy and goal of Iran:

- a. To bring about and cause the eradication of the State of Israel and its replacement with an Islamic state; and
- b. To bring about and cause the murder and/or expulsion of the Jewish residents of the State of Israel.

49. The policy and goals described in the previous paragraph are collectively referred to hereinafter as "Iran's Policy and Goals."

50. Since 1979 and until the present time, it has been the continuous and official policy of Iran to use terrorism in order to carry out and achieve Iran's Policy and Goals. Specifically, since 1979, Iran has done all the following, *inter alia*, in order to carry out and achieve Iran's Policy and Goals:

a. In 1982 Iran established the Hizbollah terrorist organization. Since 1982 and until the present day, Hizbollah has been controlled, funded and operated by Iran. Since 1982 and until the present day, Iran has used Hizbollah to carry out thousands of terrorist attacks against Israeli civilian and military targets in Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in which hundreds of innocents victims have been murdered and thousands more maimed;

b. Since the early 1980s and until the present day, Iran has provided the Hamas terrorist organization with extensive material support, including hundreds of millions of dollars in funds, specifically to enable, encourage and cause Hamas to carry out terrorist attacks against Jewish civilians in Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Since the early 1980s and until the present day, Iran has consistently conditioned its provision of material support and resources to Hamas on Hamas' agreement to utilize the support and resources to carry out terrorist attacks against Jewish civilians in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza. Iran provided material support and resources to Hamas pursuant to an agreement reached between Iran and Hamas in the 1980s which remains in force until today. Under that agreement, Hamas undertook to carry out acts of terrorism against Jews in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, and in return Iran undertook to provide Hamas with financial support to carry out such attacks. The purpose of this agreement was to terrorize the Jewish civilian population in Israel. All terrorist attacks carried out by Hamas are carried out further to the aforementioned agreement with Iran.

c. Since the early 1980s and until the present day, Iran has provided the Palestine Islamic Jihad ("PIJ") terrorist organization with extensive material support, including hundreds of millions of dollars in funds, specifically to enable, encourage and cause PIJ to carry out terrorist attacks against Jewish civilians in Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Since the early 1980s and until the present day, Iran has consistently conditioned its provision of material support and resources to PIJ on PIJ's agreement to utilize the support and resources to carry out terrorist attacks against Jewish civilians in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza. Iran provided material support and resources to PIJ pursuant to an agreement reached between Iran and PIJ in the 1980s which remains in force until today. Under that agreement, PIJ undertook to carry out acts of terrorism against Jews in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, and in return Iran undertook to provide PIJ with financial support to carry out such attacks. The purpose of this agreement was to terrorize the Jewish civilian population in Israel. All terrorist attacks carried out by PIJ are carried out further to the aforementioned agreement with Iran.

51. Since 1984 and until the present time, Iran has been continuously designated by the United States Department of State as a state sponsor of terrorism pursuant to Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. §2405(j)). The Patterns of Global Terrorism Report published by the Department of State in April 1996 found that "Iran remains the premier state sponsor of international terrorism and is deeply involved in the planning and execution of terrorist acts both by its own agents

and by surrogate groups ... Iran provides arms, training, and money to Lebanese Hizballah and several Palestinian extremists groups that use terrorism to oppose the Middle East peace process. Tehran, which is against any compromise with or recognition of Israel, continued in 1995 to encourage Hizballah, HAMAS, the PIJ ... and other Palestinian rejectionist groups to form a coordinated front to resist Israel and the peace process through violence and terrorism ... Iran continued to view the United States as its principal foreign adversary, supporting groups such as Hizballah that pose a threat to US citizens. Because of Tehran's and Hizballah's deep antipathy toward the United States, US missions and personnel abroad continue to be at risk."

Iran's Provision of Cash Dollars to Terrorist Organizations

52. The financial support provided by Iran to Hizballah, Hamas and the PIJ between 1996 and the present day in order to carry out and achieve Iran's Policy and Goals included tens of millions of dollars in cash annually. Iran provided Hizballah, Hamas and the PIJ with these cash dollar payments for the specific purpose of facilitating and causing terrorist attacks against innocent civilians.

53. Iran provided Hizballah, Hamas and the PIJ with the aforementioned cash dollar payments, both directly and via various organs, political subdivisions and agencies and instrumentalities of the government of Iran (including without limitation the Central Bank of Iran and Iranian government-owned banks such as Bank Saderat Iran, Bank Melli Iran and Bank Sepah Iran) (collectively hereinafter "Iranian Government Organs").

54. Iran provided Hizbollah, Hamas and the PIJ with cash dollars because Hizbollah, Hamas and the PIJ needed those cash dollars: (a) in order to build and maintain their respective operational infrastructures for the planning and execution of terrorist attacks; (b) in order to purchase and store weapons, explosives and other materiel used by them to carry out terrorist attacks; (c) in order to pay, train, transport and shelter their terrorist operatives; and (d) in order to carry out specific terrorist attacks.

55. Hizbollah, Hamas and the PIJ specifically needed cash dollars in order to perform the illegal activities described in the previous paragraph because (a) Hizbollah, Hamas and the PIJ were unable to freely use banking services (e.g. wire transfers, checks) to pay for those activities due to counterterrorism sanctions and restrictions imposed by the U.S. government and (b) cash dollars are a universally accepted currency and means of payment.

56. The fact that terrorist groups such as Hizbollah, Hamas and the PIJ require cash dollars in order to operate is notorious public knowledge. The Under Secretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, Stuart A. Levey, has testified to Congress that "[a]s the formal and informal financial sectors become increasingly inhospitable to financiers of terrorism, we have witnessed an increasing reliance by ... terrorist groups on cash couriers. *The movement of money via cash couriers is now one of the principle methods that terrorists use to move funds.*" See <http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/js1940.htm> (emphasis added).

57. Likewise, the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF"), an inter-governmental body that includes the U.S. and Switzerland, has issued a policy recommendation to all members to stop the ongoing threat posed by the cross-border transfer of currency by international terrorist organizations, and the FATF's President stated that the new policy recommendations were meant "to put an end to cash smuggling used to fund terrorism and criminal activities." See www.oecd.org/dataoecd/8/5/34301987.pdf

58. Similarly, in a June 22, 2007 interview with the German news magazine *Der Spiegel*, Mahmoud Zahar, a Hamas founder and leader, admitted that he was compelled to smuggle millions of dollars in suitcases from Iran to the Gaza Strip to help fund Hamas. And a September 28, 2006, Bloomberg news article noted that Iranian planes had apparently been transporting U.S. currency to Hezbollah in Lebanon after the governor of Lebanon's central bank observed that Hezbollah's U.S. currency supply was from sources outside the country.

59. If Hizbollah, Hamas and the PIJ had not received cash dollars from Iran, their ability to carry out terrorist attacks and (a) to build and maintain their respective operational infrastructures for the planning and execution of terrorist attacks; (b) to purchase and store weapons, explosives and other materiel used by them to carry out terrorist attacks; (c) to pay, train, transport and shelter their terrorist operatives; and (d) to carry out specific terrorist attacks, would have been severely crippled and limited.

60. The cash dollars provided by Iran to Hizbollah, Hamas and the PIJ substantially increased their ability to plan and carry out terrorist attacks, and facilitated the execution of terrorist attacks by them.

Defendant UBS' Illegal Provision of Cash Dollars to Iran

61. Iran is subject to strict U.S. government sanctions which make it extremely difficult for Iran to obtain the large sums of cash dollars which it gives to Hizbollah, Hamas and the PIJ. Defendant UBS solved this problem for Iran by illegally providing Iran with hundreds of millions of dollars in cash between 1996 and 2004, as detailed below.

62. In 1996 the Federal Reserve introduced the Extended Custodial Inventory Program ("ECI") to facilitate the international distribution of U.S. banknotes and to protect against sudden spikes in the international demand for U.S. currency. Under this program, private sector commercial banks are designated as ECI facilities and function as overseas cash depots that hold currency on behalf of the Federal Reserve on a custodial basis to distribute and maintain the supply of U.S. currency abroad. When U.S. banknotes are withdrawn from the ECI vault to fill banknote orders for the ECI operator's customers, the ECI operator's account at the United States Federal Reserve is debited accordingly. Similarly, when banknotes are deposited into the ECI vault to augment the Federal Reserve inventory, the operator's account in the United States is credited.

63. Several international banks were given the privilege of operating an ECI facility on behalf of the Federal Reserve, and ECI facilities were established in Frankfurt, London, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Zurich, Switzerland.

64. The responsibility of operating the Zurich ECI facility was given to UBS, and UBS was required to sign an ECI Agreement with the Federal Reserve. Under the ECI Agreement UBS was obligated to provide monthly reports of its transactions and to comply with all regulations issued by the Office of Foreign Asset Control ("OFAC") of the U.S. Treasury.

65. Thereafter, in 1996 UBS began participating in the ECI program on behalf of the U.S. Federal Reserve.

66. On April 20, 2003 the New York Times reported that as much as \$650 million in United States currency had been found by American soldiers behind a false wall in a small building on the grounds of one of Saddam Hussein's palaces. The report indicated that the discovered U.S. currency was brand new, in sequential order, and bore the wrappings of the Federal Reserve, even though Iraq had been subject to U.S. sanctions for more than a decade and was prohibited from obtaining new U.S. currency.

67. The head of the legal unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Thomas C. Baxter, read accounts of this news story and helped launch an immediate investigation that included assistance from the New York Fed, the Treasury Department, and the Customs Service.

68. The investigation indicated that the currency found in Iraq was linked to the ECI program and had most likely come from ECI vaults at the Bank of America, the HSBC Group, the Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS), or UBS.

69. By the end of May 2003 nearly all ECI banks contacted by federal investigators had identified the countries or parties with whom they had financial transactions. There was, however, one exception—UBS.

70. UBS informed the federal investigators that it did not track the serial numbers of currency it traded and that Swiss bank secrecy laws prevented it from identifying specific trading partners.

71. Eventually, on June 25, 2003, UBS reluctantly provided federal investigators with a list of countries to which it had shipped dollars. When federal investigators finally obtained this confidential list they discovered that UBS had transferred U.S. currency to Iran and to Iranian Government Organs.

72. Federal investigators asked UBS how these Iranian transactions could have occurred despite the provision in Article 9 of the ECI Agreement that required UBS to comply with all OFAC regulations, and why these transactions had not been reported on the monthly dollar transaction reports that were required by Article 8 of the ECI Agreement.

73. UBS falsely responded that the Iranian transactions were simply an innocent mistake and not an intentional deception.

74. In July 2003 the Federal Reserve decided to submit questions to UBS and its outside auditor regarding UBS's compliance with OFAC regulations.

75. While answering these questions UBS's auditor discovered that in addition to the transactions with Iran, UBS had also had transactions with Cuba and that in preparing its monthly dollar transaction reports for the Federal Reserve, UBS had concealed these transactions and failed to report them.

76. UBS's auditor advised UBS to disclose these newly discovered transactions and any other violations it discovered.

77. On October 24, 2003 representatives of UBS met with Mr. Baxter and admitted that UBS had engaged in transactions with Iran, Cuba, and Libya.

78. On October 28, 2003, the New York Federal Reserve terminated UBS's ECI Agreement.

79. Within one week of the termination UBS also admitted that it had engaged in transactions with Yugoslavia during the time that Yugoslavia was subject to OFAC sanctions.

80. Following the termination of the ECI Agreement, UBS's senior management began to cooperate with U.S. investigators, and UBS appointed an investigation committee and two outside law firms to conduct an internal investigation that was assisted by UBS's auditors.

81. On December 3, 2003 UBS provided a report concerning the investigation to the New York Federal Reserve, and on April 16, 2004 UBS provided a final report.

82. On May 10, 2004 the Federal Reserve in Washington D.C. issued an Order of Assessment of a Civil Money Penalty Issued Upon Consent which found that, in violation of its ECI Agreement:

UBS engaged in U.S. dollar banknote transactions through the Zurich ECI with counterparties in jurisdictions subject to sanctions by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, specifically, Cuba, Libya, Iran, and Yugoslavia...and in violation of law, certain former officers and employees of UBS engaged in intentional acts aimed at concealing those banknote transactions from the Reserve Bank, including, but not limited to, the falsification of monthly reports submitted by UBS to the Reserve Bank.

83. As a consequence of these findings, the Federal Reserve imposed a one hundred million dollar fine on UBS.

84. On May 10, 2004 UBS also released a press statement that stated:

After NY FED enquiries, UBS found that banknotes had been traded with Cuba, Iran, Libya and Yugoslavia, in breach of the agreement.... [The] investigation further revealed that ... former employees involved had submitted false reports to the NY FED concealing the transactions in question.... 'UBS recognizes that very serious mistakes were made.'

85. On May 20, 2004 the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs held a hearing on the "Oversight of the Extended Custodial Inventory Program" and specifically on the disclosure of UBS's transactional relationships with state sponsors of terrorism.

86. During the hearing Chairman Richard C. Shelby summarized UBS' activities:

[F]rom the time UBS began working with the Fed in 1996 until sometime last year, UBS employees were conducting business through the ECI program with entities from nations restricted by [OFAC] ... UBS used the Federal Reserve to

conduct billions of dollars worth of transactions with entities in Cuba, Iran, Libya, and Yugoslavia. Billions to Cuba, Iran, Libya, and Yugoslavia. While we will never know the full extent of the damage, we do know that our national security and economic interests were significantly compromised by these despicable acts.

87. In a statement before the Committee General Counsel of the New York Federal Reserve Thomas C. Baxter, Jr. stated:

The investigation confirmed that UBS engaged in USD banknote transactions, through the ECI, with four OFAC sanctioned countries: Cuba, Libya, Iran, and the former Yugoslavia. UBS consistently engaged in these transactions from the inception of the ECI Program, notwithstanding the fact that the UBS personnel involved clearly understood that the ECI Agreement prohibited such transactions. Moreover, UBS personal took affirmative steps to conceal these transactions from the New York Fed, including, but not limited to, falsifying the monthly U.S. dollar transaction reports that it was contractually obligated to submit. UBS personnel continued their efforts to conceal these transactions even after the investigation was underway. The banknote personnel of UBS also affirmatively misled the EBK [Swiss bank regulators].

88. In addition, Mr. Baxter stated that UBS had provided "between \$4 and \$5 billion aggregate" to sanctioned jurisdictions and he concluded that UBS had engaged in "egregious conduct."

89. On June 2, 2004, the U.S. House of Representatives held a hearing on UBS before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Financial Services.

90. At the hearing, Chairwoman Sue W. Kelly from New York described the conduct of UBS as “inexcusable behavior” and she noted:

While this fine of a \$100 million seems very large, it is merely, I believe, a drop in a bucket of a \$1 trillion institution ... Our safety depends on banks and bank regulators to be on the front lines to prevent terrorists from using our financial systems to fund their activities.

91. In a prepared statement attached as an appendix to the hearing report, Chairman Michael G. Oxley explicitly questioned “whether the magnitude of the UBS fine is sufficient in light of the gravity of the risk management failures and deliberate efforts to conceal prohibited activity. The fine seems roughly equivalent to the value of the ECI business. But it barely dents the quarterly earnings at UBS.”

92. In testimony before the Committee, Mr. Baxter also noted the seriousness of giving American currency to state sponsors of terrorism:

The U.S. dollar is the most desired form of money in the world. In many ways our dollar represents the strength of the American economy. The dollar is so desired around the world because it is a stable, always reliable medium of exchange and store of value.

UBS' Conduct Was Criminal

93. On April 24, 1996 the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”) (Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214) was signed into law.

94. Section 321 of the AEDPA (18 U.S.C. § 2332d) amended Chapter 113B of Title 18 to prohibit any United States person from knowingly engaging in financial

transactions with the government of a country designated as a state sponsor of terrorism under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979.

95. As stated at a hearing in June 1997 of the House Committee on the Judiciary, 18 U.S.C. § 2332d was passed “to prohibit financial support of U.S. persons by terrorist countries and all financial transactions by U.S. persons with these countries, *regardless of where these transactions take place.*” (Emphasis added). The Committee’s Chairman, Rep. McCollum, who had worked with Senator Charles Schumer to enact § 2332d, emphasized the importance of the provision by noting:

The forces of militant extremism in the Middle East and Africa are among the greatest international dangers currently facing America and its allies. The deadly threat posed by international terrorists in this region of the world must not be underestimated. Yet, confronting this treat and other terrorist threats around the globe means confronting the countries which provide desperately needed support to these groups....A handful of pariah states—Cuba, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Iraq, Syria and Sudan—have been designated by the State Department, pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act, as terrorist sponsoring countries or “Terrorism List Governments.” No one should discount the significance of this designation. Without the support of these countries terrorists would literally not have a home, much less the active assistance of government officials....There should be no higher priority for the United States in the battle against terrorism than the elimination of foreign government support for terrorists. This is why section 321 of the [AEDPA] is a vital tool in this battle.” [(Emphasis added.)]

96. Iran has been designated as a state sponsor of terrorism under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act since 1984. Defendant UBS, which at all relevant times

maintained numerous offices in the United States, is a "United States person" within the meaning of § 2332d, which includes "any person in the United States." § 2332d(b)(D).

97. Thus, once §2332d was enacted on April 24, 1996, it became a criminal violation for UBS to knowingly engage in any financial transaction with Iran.

98. The term "financial transaction" in § 321 of the AEDPA was defined pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(4) to include "a transaction which in any way or degree affects interstate or foreign commerce," "involving the movement of funds by wire or other means or ... involving one or more monetary instruments" or a "transaction involving the use of a financial institution which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce in any way or degree."

99. Therefore, each and every one of UBS' numerous and systematic currency transactions with Iran between 1996 - 2004 constituted a criminal violation of § 2332d.

100. UBS's activities also violated the regulations in 31 C.F.R. Part 596 that were passed to implement § 2332d. These regulations prohibit any financial transactions with state sponsors of terrorism and broadly define the government of such a state "as any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including the central bank of such a country." 31 C.F.R. § 596.310.

101. According to congressional sources familiar with UBS's activities, UBS willfully transferred millions of dollars to, among others, the Central Bank of Iran, which is a component of the Iranian government.

102. The terrorism threat posed by Iranian banking is so great that Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice told a Senate committee on February 16, 2006 that the Iranian government is the “central banker for terrorism around the world.”

103. The role of Iran and Iranian state banks in financing and facilitating terrorist organizations is a matter of public record. On February 8, 2008 Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Robert M. Kimmitt spoke of the continuing threat posed by Iranian state banks:

Iran's role in supporting international terrorism is ... of serious concern. The regime spends hundreds of millions of dollars each year to fund terrorist groups. Iran uses its Qods Force, a branch of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, to provide material support for terrorist organizations. Those groups include the Taliban, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Hamas, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, and Hizballah – an organization that has killed more Americans than any terrorist network except for al Qaida. In the case of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Iran's financial support has been made expressly contingent upon the group carrying out attacks against Israel.... Iran's long-time integration into the international financial and commercial systems has aided the regime in supporting and carrying out its dangerous activities. The Iranian regime disguises its involvement in proliferation and terrorism activities through an array of deceptive practices specifically designed to evade detection from the international community.... These deceptive practices are specifically designed to evade the risk-management controls put in place by responsible financial institutions and have allowed actions by Iranian banks to remain undetected as they move funds through the international financial system to pay for the Iranian regime's illicit activities. Iran uses its state-owned banks to facilitate this conduct, and those banks engage in a range of deceptive practices. For example, some have requested that other financial institutions take their names off transaction documents when processing them globally.

This practice, which makes it difficult, if not impossible, to determine the true parties in the transaction, is even used by Bank Markazi, Iran's Central Bank.

104. Similarly, on April 1, 2008 Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence Stuart Levey testified before the Senate Committee on Finance and reiterated:

Iran's financial conduct underlies its proliferation and terrorism activities. Iran uses its state-owned banks for its nuclear and missile programs and for financing terrorism.... We have ... seen how Iranian banks request that other financial institutions take their names off of transactions when processing them in the international financial system. This practice is intended to evade the controls put in place by responsible financial institutions and has the effect of threatening to involve them in transactions they would never engage in if they knew who, or what, was really involved. This practice is even used by the Central Bank of Iran....We also warned financial institutions about the conduct of the Central Bank of Iran, both in obscuring the true parties to transactions and in helping Iranian proliferation and terrorist-supporting entities avoid sanctions.

105. In addition to violating 18 U.S.C. § 2332d, UBS' massive transfers of cash dollars to Iran also violated the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A and 2339C.

106. Section 2339A provides in relevant part that "Whoever provides material support or resources or conceals or disguises the nature, location, source, or ownership of material support or resources, knowing or intending that they are to be used in preparation for, or in carrying out" an act of violence or terrorism, commits a criminal offense. § 2339A

107. Section 2339C provides in relevant part that “Whoever ... by any means, directly or indirectly, unlawfully and willfully provides or collects funds with the intention that such funds be used, or with the knowledge that such funds are to be used, in full or in part, in order to carry out” an act of terrorism or other act of violence, has committed a criminal offense. § 2339C.

108. UBS knew full well that the cash dollars it was providing to a state-sponsor of terrorism such as Iran would be used to cause and facilitate terrorist attacks by Iranian-sponsored terrorist organizations such as Hamas, Hizbollah and PIJ. Iran was designated as a state sponsor of terrorism precisely because it “is a country which has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.” 49 Fed. Reg. 2836-02 (January 23, 1984).

109. Additionally, on August 5, 1996, President Clinton signed the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 (“ILSA”) (Pub.L. 104-172, 110 Stat. 1541) to impede Iran’s access to foreign capital. The ILSA placed businesses around the world on notice of the threat posed by state sponsors of terrorism, and imposed sanctions on foreign companies which engaged in transactions with Iran even if those foreign companies had no jurisdictional contacts with the United States.

110. In ILSA, Congress determined that the threat of Iranian-sponsored terrorism was so great that sanctions were justified even against foreign companies outside the jurisdiction of the United States, if they provided Iran with \$40 million or more, and a White House fact sheet reiterated that the purpose of the ILSA was to deny Iran “revenues that could be used to finance international terrorism.”

111. Upon signing the ILSA, President Clinton declared that “Iran and Libya are two of the most dangerous supporters of terrorism in the world. The Iran and Libya sanctions bill I sign today will help to deny those countries the money they need to finance international terrorism ... It shows we are fully prepared to act to restrict the funds to Iran and Libya that fuel terrorist attack ... every advanced country is going to have to make up its mind whether it can do business with people by day who turn around and fuel attacks on ... innocent civilians by night.” See <http://clinton6.nara.gov/1996/08/1996-08-05-remarks-by-president-at-sanctions-act-signing.html>.

112. Defendant UBS made up its mind (to borrow the President’s phrase): it elected to illegally provide Iran with the “fuel” it needed to enable its terrorist allies in Hizbollah, Hamas and the PIJ to carry out further attacks on innocent civilians. Indeed, at a hearing of the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on International Relations, held on March 29, 2006, Congressman Rohrabacher stated:

What concerns us greatly is the role UBS has played in not only supplying United States dollar bank notes to Iran several years ago as part of the Extended Custody Inventory program, or the ECI program, but also their reasons for doing this ...

According to UBS, over \$440 million in United States bank notes was supplied to Iran during the 1990s and beyond that through the ECI program. This was in total contravention to the United States sanctions on Iran ...

If the United States was trying to restrict Iran’s flow of

income but UBS was working to supplement it through loans and credit, then it seems to me that the bank, which has a substantial presence here in the United States, was working directly against the interests of our country and, yes, the interests of a safer and more stable world.

(Emphasis added).

Plaintiffs Were Harmed by Iranian-Sponsored Terrorist Attacks

113. On July 30, 1997, two suicide bombers entered the Mahane Yehuda outdoor market in downtown Jerusalem carrying briefcases packed with explosives. The bombers set off their explosives, killing 15 shoppers and wounding another 168. Among the dead was Mrs. Leah Stern, a 69 year-old widow, who was the mother of plaintiffs Shaul Stern, Joseph Stern, Shimson Stern, and Yocheved Kushner.

114. The bombing which murdered Mrs. Stern was carried out by Hamas with the financial support of Iran. *See Stern v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 271 F. Supp. 2d 286 (D.D.C. 2003) (holding Iran civilly liable for financially supporting Hamas and causing the death of Leah Stern). Defendant UBS' provision of cash dollars to Iran enabled Hamas to carry out, and caused and facilitated, that bombing.

115. On September 4, 1997, Hamas carried out a triple suicide bombing on the Ben Yehuda pedestrian mall in downtown Jerusalem. Plaintiffs Rachel Rothstein, Fred Rothstein, Nora Rothstein, Jenny Rubin, Deborah Rubin, Daniel Miller, Abraham Mendelson, Stuart Elliot Hersh, Renay E. Frym, Noam Rozenman, Elena Rozenman and Tzvi Rozenman were harmed by that bombing.

116. The September 4, 1997 bombing was carried out by Hamas with the financial support of Iran. *See Campuzano v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 281 F. Supp. 2d 258 (D.D.C. 2003) (holding Iran civilly liable for the Hamas attack). Defendant UBS' provision of cash dollars to Iran enabled Hamas to carry out, and caused and facilitated, that bombing.

117. On March 28, 2001, Hamas carried out a suicide bombing at a bus stop near Neve Yamin, Israel, where a group of school children were waiting for a bus. Plaintiffs Netanel Herskovitz, Martin Herskovitz and Pearl Herskovitz were harmed by that bombing.

118. The March 28, 2001 bombing was carried out by Hamas with the financial support of Iran. Defendant UBS' provision of cash dollars to Iran enabled Hamas to carry out, and caused and facilitated, that bombing.

119. On the evening of December 1, 2001, Hamas carried out another suicide bombing on the Ben Yehuda pedestrian mall in Jerusalem. Plaintiffs Julia Katz, Alice Feinstein, Charles Feinstein, Emile Feinstein and Alexander Feinstein were harmed by that bombing.

120. The December 1, 2001 bombing was carried out by Hamas with the financial support of Iran. Defendant UBS' provision of cash dollars to Iran enabled Hamas to carry out, and caused and facilitated, that bombing.

121. During July 2006, Hizbollah launched thousands of rockets at civilian targets in northern Israel.

122. On July 13, 2006, plaintiff Chaim Kaplan was severely injured by two Hizbollah rocket which landed in Safed, Israel. The second rocket struck the Kaplan family's home, and also injured Chaim's wife, plaintiff Rivka Kaplan, as well as the couple's minor children plaintiffs Mushka Kaplan, Arye Leib Kaplan, Menachem Kaplan, Chana Kaplan and Efraim Kaplan.

123. Plaintiffs Avishai Reuvane and Elisheva Aron were also injured on July 13, 2006, by a rocket fired by Hizbollah which landed in Safed.

124. Between July 13 and July 22, 2006 Hizbollah fired scores of rockets at Safed and its environs. As a result of this barrage, which was specifically intended to terrorize Safed's civilian population, plaintiff Chayim Kumer, a resident of Safed, suffered a nervous breakdown and was hospitalized, which in turn caused severe harm to his wife, plaintiff Nechama Kumer.

125. All of Hizbollah's July 2006 terrorist rocket attacks on Safed were carried out by Hizbollah with the financial support of Iran. Defendant UBS' provision of cash dollars to Iran enabled Hizbollah to carry out, and caused and facilitated, those rocket attacks.

126. The August 9, 2001 terrorist bombing at the Sbarro's Pizzeria in Jerusalem was carried out by Hamas with the financial support of Iran. Defendant UBS' provision of cash dollars to Iran enabled Hamas to carry out, and caused and facilitated, that bombing.

127. As a result of this attack, plaintiffs Chana Nachanberg, David Nachenberg, Sara Nachanberg, Bennett Finer, Paula Finer, Zev Finer, Shoshana Finer Ohana, Howard M. Green, and Mina Dora Green were harmed.

**FIRST COUNT
ON BEHALF OF ALL PLAINTIFFS
AIDING AND ABETTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a)**

128. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

129. At all relevant times, Iran used and sponsored terrorism in an effort to coerce and intimidate the Israeli government and public.

130. At all relevant times, Iran's sponsorship of terrorism carried out by Hezbollah, Hamas and PIJ constituted a violation of the criminal laws of the United States including, without limitation, the criminal provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A, 2339B and 2339C, which prohibit the provision of material support and resources to terrorist organizations.

131. At all relevant times, Iran's sponsorship of terrorism carried out by Hezbollah, Hamas and PIJ was dangerous to human life, by its nature and as evidenced by its results.

132. At all relevant times, Iran's sponsorship of terrorism carried out by Hezbollah, Hamas and PIJ transcended national boundaries in terms of the means by which it was accomplished, the persons it was intended to intimidate or coerce, and the locales in which Iran operates.

133. Therefore, Iran's sponsorship of terrorism carried out by Hezbollah, Hamas and PIJ constituted "acts of international terrorism" as defined in 18 U.S.C. §§ 2331 and 2333.

134. At all relevant times, defendant UBS was aware of the grave danger posed to the United States and its citizens by Iran's sponsorship of international terrorism, including its sponsorship of Hezbollah, Hamas and PIJ, and foresaw the danger that provision of cash dollars to Iran and to the Iranian Government Organs would enable and facilitate Iran's support for and sponsorship of terrorist attacks.

135. Defendant UBS was aware of and foresaw these aforementioned dangers because they were a matter of open public record evidenced and reflected *inter alia* in (a) the criminal prohibitions under U.S. law on the prohibition of financial resources to Iran (b) the provisions of the contract between UBS and the Federal Reserve (c) statements of the United States Executive Branch and in the Congressional Record (d) numerous decisions of the U.S. federal courts finding Iran liable for terrorist attacks against U.S. citizens carried out by Hizbollah, Hamas and the PIJ and (e) numerous widely circulated news reports in the U.S. and Swiss press.

136. At all relevant times, defendant UBS knew that Iran provided extensive material support or resources (as defined in section 2339A of Title 18) to Hezbollah, Hamas and PIJ.

137. At all relevant times and from at least 1996, UBS knowingly and willingly transferred hundreds of millions of dollars in cash to Iran and to the Iranian

Government Organs using currency that had been entrusted to it as part of the ECI Program, in violation of U.S. law and of its contract with the Federal Reserve.

138. By its course of conduct described herein, defendant UBS aided and abetted acts of international terrorism, within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2331 and 2333, carried out by Iran.

139. As a direct and proximate result of UBS' conduct, which enabled, facilitated and caused the terrorist attacks described above, plaintiffs suffered severe harm and injuries, including: death; pain and suffering; pecuniary loss and loss of income; loss of guidance, companionship and society; loss of consortium; severe emotional distress and mental anguish; and loss of solatium.

140. Defendant UBS is therefore liable to the plaintiffs for all their injuries pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333.

141. Defendant UBS' conduct was criminal in nature, dangerous to human life, outrageous, extreme, wanton, willful, malicious, and constitutes a threat to the public warranting an award of punitive damages.

**SECOND COUNT
ON BEHALF OF ALL PLAINTIFFS
AIDING AND ABETTING VIOLATIONS OF PEREMPTORY NORMS OF
CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW**

142. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

143. At all relevant times, Iran systematically used and sponsored violent acts of terrorism in an effort to cause the elimination of the State of Israel and the expulsion

and/or murder of the Jewish residents of Israel, and to coerce and intimidate the Jewish population in Israel.

144. The terrorist attacks in which plaintiffs were harmed were sponsored by Iran in an effort to cause the elimination of the State of Israel and the expulsion and/or murder of the Jewish residents of Israel, and to coerce and intimidate the Jewish population in Israel.

145. Iran's conduct described herein constitutes genocide, crimes against humanity and the organized and systematic use of violence and murder intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, all of which are prohibited by peremptory norms of international customary law which are part and parcel of the law of the United States. *Almog v. Arab Bank, PLC*, 471 F.Supp.2d 257, 274-285 (E.D.N.Y. 2007).

146. At all relevant times, defendant UBS knew that Iran used and sponsored violent acts of terrorism in an effort to cause the elimination of the State of Israel and the expulsion and/or murder of the Jewish residents of Israel, and to coerce and intimidate the Jewish population in Israel.

147. At all relevant times, defendant UBS was aware of the grave danger posed to the United States and its citizens by Iran's sponsorship of terrorism, including its sponsorship of Hezbollah, Hamas and PIJ, and foresaw the danger that provision of cash dollars to Iran and to the Terrorist Agencies and Instrumentalities would enable and facilitate Iran's support for and sponsorship of terrorist attacks.

148. Defendant UBS was aware of and foresaw these aforementioned dangers because they were a matter of open public record evidenced and reflected *inter alia* in

(a) the criminal prohibitions under U.S. law on the prohibition of financial resources to Iran (b) the provisions of the contract between UBS and the Federal Reserve (c) statements of the United States Executive Branch and in the Congressional Record (d) numerous decisions of the U.S. federal courts finding Iran liable for terrorist attacks against U.S. citizens carried out by Hizbollah, Hamas and the PIJ and (e) numerous widely circulated news reports in the U.S. and Swiss press.

149. At all relevant times and from at least 1996, UBS knowingly and willingly transferred hundreds of millions of dollars in cash to Iran and Terrorist Agencies and Instrumentalities of Iran.

150. By its course of conduct described herein, defendant UBS aided and abetted acts of genocide, crimes against humanity and the organized and systematic use of violence and murder intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, all of which are prohibited by peremptory norms of international customary law which are part and parcel of the law of the United States.

151. As a direct and proximate result of UBS' conduct, which enabled, facilitated and caused the terrorist attacks described above, plaintiffs suffered severe harm and injuries, including: death; pain and suffering; pecuniary loss and loss of income; loss of guidance, companionship and society; loss of consortium; severe emotional distress and mental anguish; and loss of solatium.

152. Defendant UBS is therefore liable to the plaintiffs for all their injuries.

153. Defendant UBS' conduct was criminal in nature, dangerous to human life, outrageous, extreme, wanton, willful, malicious, and constitutes a threat to the public warranting an award of punitive damages.

THIRD COUNT
NEGLIGENCE
(Under the Law of the State of Israel)

154. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

155. Causes of action in tort in Israeli law are codified in the *Civil Wrongs Ordinance (New Version) - 1968*, (hereinafter "CWO"). The CWO provides that any person injured or harmed by the torts enumerated in the CWO is entitled to relief from the person liable or responsible for the tort.

156. Section 35 of the Israeli CWO creates a tort of Negligence.

157. CWO §35 provides that a person is liable for the tort of Negligence when he commits an act which a reasonable and prudent person would not have committed under the same circumstances; or refrains from committing an act which a reasonable and prudent person would have committed under the same circumstances; or, in the performance of his occupation, does not use the skill or exercise the degree of caution which a reasonable person qualified to act in that occupation would have used or exercised under the same circumstances, and thereby causes damage to another person toward whom, under those circumstances he is obligated not to act as he did.

158. CWO §36 provides that the obligation stated in CWO §35 is toward all persons, to the extent that a reasonable person would have under the same

circumstances foreseen that, in the ordinary course of events, they were liable to be injured by the act or omission.

159. Under governing decisions of the Supreme Court of Israel the tort of Negligence as includes intentional and/or reckless conduct.

160. Defendant UBS committed acts which a reasonable and prudent person would not have committed under the same circumstances, and refrained from committing acts which a reasonable and prudent person would have committed under the same circumstances, within the meaning of the CWO.

161. Defendant UBS did not, in the performance of its occupations, use the skill or exercise the degree of caution which a reasonable person qualified to act in those occupations would have used or exercised under the same circumstances, within the meaning of the CWO.

162. Defendant UBS acted negligently in connection with the plaintiffs toward whom, in the circumstances described herein, defendant had an obligation not to act as they did. Defendant was obligated not to act as it did because a reasonable person would, under the same circumstances, have foreseen that, in the ordinary course of events, the plaintiffs were liable to be injured by defendant's acts and omissions described herein.

163. Defendant UBS' behavior therefore constitutes Negligence under the CWO, and a result of the defendants' negligent behavior plaintiffs suffered the harm and injuries enumerated herein.

164. Defendant UBS is therefore liable for the full amount of plaintiffs' damages.

165. Defendant UBS' conduct was criminal in nature, dangerous to human life, outrageous, extreme, wanton, willful, malicious, and constitutes a threat to the public warranting an award of punitive damages.

FOURTH COUNT
BREACH OF STATUTORY DUTY
(Under the Law of the State of Israel)

166. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

167. CWO § 63 creates a civil wrong of Breach of Statutory Obligation defined as the failure to comply with an obligation imposed under any legal statute, if the legal statute is intended for the benefit or protection of another person, and if the breach of the statute caused that person damage of the kind or nature of damage intended to be prevent by the statute.

168. CWO § 63(b) provides that for the purpose of CWO § 63, a statute is deemed to have been enacted for the benefit or protection of a specific person, if it is intended for the benefit or protection of that person, or for the benefit or protection of persons in general, or of persons of a category or definition to which that specific person belongs.

169. Defendant UBS breached and failed to comply with obligations imposed upon it by statutes which were intended for the benefit and protection of persons in general, and for the benefit and protection of persons of the type, category and

definition to which plaintiffs and the decedents belong, within the meaning of the CWO.

170. The statutory obligations breached by defendant UBS include, without limitation, the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 2332(d) and the provisions of 31 C.F.R. Part 596.

171. The statutory enactments listed above are intended for the benefit and protection of persons in general, for the specific benefit and protection of innocent civilians such as the plaintiffs and decedents and for the specific benefit and protection of American citizens such as the plaintiffs, in that all of the statutory enactments listed above are intended to protect all such persons from terrorist attacks and from all the damages which terrorist attacks are liable to inflict.

172. Defendant UBS' breach of its statutory obligations was the proximate cause of the harm to the plaintiffs described herein, and caused plaintiffs damage of the kind and nature intended to be prevented by the statutory enactments which were breached by UBS, including: death; severe physical injuries, pain and suffering; loss of pecuniary support; loss of income; loss of consortium; emotional distress; loss of society and companionship and loss of solatium.

173. Defendant UBS committed the civil wrong of Breach of Statutory Obligation under CWO § 63, and is therefore liable for the full amount of plaintiffs' damages.

174. Defendant UBS' conduct was criminal in nature, dangerous to human life, outrageous, extreme, wanton, willful, malicious, and constitutes a threat to the public warranting an award of punitive damages.

FIFTH COUNT
AIDING AND ABETTING
(Under the Law of the State of Israel)

175. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

176. Defendant UBS provided Iran with cash dollars which aided, abetted, facilitated and caused the acts of terrorism which harmed the plaintiffs.

177. Aiding and abetting principles are recognized in Israeli law in § 12 of the CWO, which provides that a person who participates in, assists, advises or solicits an act or omission, committed or about to be committed by another person, or who orders, authorizes, or ratifies such an act or omission, is liable for such act or omission.

178. Defendant UBS provided Iran with cash dollars which aided, abetted, facilitated and caused the acts of terrorism which harmed the plaintiffs.

179. At all relevant times, defendant UBS was aware of the grave danger posed to the United States and its citizens by Iran's sponsorship of international terrorism, including its sponsorship of Hezbollah, Hamas and PIJ, and foresaw the danger that provision of cash dollars to Iran and to the Terrorist Agencies and Instrumentalities would enable and facilitate Iran's support for and sponsorship of terrorist attacks.

180. Defendant UBS was aware of and foresaw these aforementioned dangers because they were a matter of open public record evidenced and reflected *inter alia* in (a) the criminal prohibitions under U.S. law on the prohibition of financial resources to Iran (b) the provisions of the contract between UBS and the Federal Reserve (c) statements of the United States Executive Branch and in the Congressional Record (d)

numerous decisions of the U.S. federal courts finding Iran liable for terrorist attacks against U.S. citizens carried out by Hizbollah, Hamas and the PIJ and (e) numerous widely circulated news reports in the U.S. and Swiss press.

181. Defendant UBS is therefore liable for the full amount of plaintiffs' damages.

182. Defendant UBS' conduct was criminal in nature, dangerous to human life, outrageous, extreme, wanton, willful, malicious, and constitutes a threat to the public warranting an award of punitive damages.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs pray that this Court:

(a) Enter judgment against the defendant and for the plaintiffs for compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial but no less than \$500 million, and for punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial;

(b) Enter judgment against the defendant and for the plaintiffs for treble damages pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a);

(c) Enter judgment against the defendant and for the plaintiffs for any and all costs sustained in connection with the prosecution of this action, including attorneys' fees, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a);


(d) Grant such other and further relief as justice requires.

PLAINTIFFS DEMAND A TRIAL BY JURY ON ALL ISSUES SO TRIABLE.

Dated: New York, New York
August 7, 2008

Yours,

JAROSLAWICZ & JAROS, LLC
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs

By: 
Robert J. Tolchin

225 Broadway, 24th floor
New York, New York 10007
(212) 227-2780

NITSANA DARSHAN-LEITNER & CO.
Nitsana Darshan-Leitner, Adv.
Israeli Counsel for Plaintiffs
10 Hata'as Street
Ramat Gan, 52512
Israel

EXHIBIT 2


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About us

News

Zurich / Basel, July 1, 2008 : UBS establishes new Corporate Governance and calls an Extraordinary General Meeting to elect four new members to the Board of Directors

Zurich/Basel/Amsterdam, June 24, 2008, 07:00 AM : UBS to enter Dutch wealth management market together with VermogensGroep

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CHF million	2007	2006	2005	2004
Operating income	31,032	47,171	39,896	35,971
Net profit ¹	(5235)	11,249	9442	7357
Invested assets (billion)	3189	2989	2652	2217

¹attributable to UBS shareholders from continuing operations

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EXHIBIT 3

S. HRG. 108-752

OVERSIGHT OF THE EXTENDED CUSTODIAL INVENTORY PROGRAM

HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

THE RECENT EVENTS INVOLVING THE UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND-
ZURICH WHICH VIOLATED ITS ECI AGREEMENT WITH THE FEDERAL
RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK BY ENGAGING IN U.S. DOLLAR BANK-
NOTE TRANSACTIONS WITH COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO SANCTIONS BY
THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY'S OFFICE OF FOREIGN AS-
SETS CONTROL, WHICH ADMINISTERS AND ENFORCES ECONOMIC
SANCTIONS AGAINST TARGETED FOREIGN COUNTRIES

MAY 20, 2004

Printed for the use of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs



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(III)

OVERSIGHT OF THE EXTENDED CUSTODIAL INVENTORY PROGRAM

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 2004

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The Committee met at 10:08 a.m., in room SD-538, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Richard C. Shelby (Chairman of the Committee) presiding.

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN RICHARD C. SHELBY

Chairman SHELBY. The hearing will come to order.

The purpose of today's hearing is to conduct oversight of the Federal Reserve's operation of its Extended Custodial Inventory, or ECI, program.

This program, which is administered by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was established to address the significant issues associated with the fact that a huge amount of U.S. currency circulates outside of the United States.

By partnering with United States and foreign banks at various locations throughout the world, the program is intended to enhance the ability of the Federal Reserve to deal with counterfeiting, to promote repatriation of old U.S. banknotes, to recirculate fit new U.S. banknotes, and to facilitate the international distribution of U.S. currency.

Unfortunately, recent events make it abundantly clear that the oversight of this program deserves a good portion of this Committee's time and attention.

Last week, the Federal Reserve announced that it was imposing a \$100 million fine against the Union Bank of Switzerland, or UBS, as punishment for serious transgressions the Swiss Bank committed in its capacity as an ECI program participant.

Apparently, from the time UBS began working with the Fed in 1996 until sometime last year, UBS employees were conducting business through the ECI program with entities from nations restricted by the Office of Foreign Asset Control or OFAC.

While these activities were strictly prohibited under the terms of the ECI contract, UBS employees were able to engage in this deceptive conduct for a prolonged period by falsifying documents they were required to provide to the Federal Reserve.

Ultimately, UBS used the Federal Reserve to conduct billions of dollars worth of transactions with entities in Cuba, Iran, Libya, and Yugoslavia. Billions to Cuba, Iran, Libya, and Yugoslavia.

While we will never know the full extent of the damage, we do know that our national security and economic interests were significantly compromised by these despicable acts.

This morning, we will look at the circumstances that made it possible for the Federal Reserve to be repeatedly and systematically deceived by UBS, as well as the operation and oversight of the overall program.

In consideration of the amounts of money involved, we must be sure that the Federal Reserve employs the appropriate procedural safeguards, and perhaps more importantly, we must be sure that the staff of the Federal Reserve have the requisite frame of mind to aggressively and consistently apply those safeguards.

In the end, I believe we must look to the matter of ECI contract compliance as something requiring far more consideration than it seems to have been given in the past.

This morning we have as our witnesses, Richard Newcomb, Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, and Thomas C. Baxter, General Counsel and Executive Vice President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and we have a number of people accompanying them, but Mr. Newcomb and Mr. Baxter, I believe will testify.

We will start with you, Mr. Newcomb.

**STATEMENT OF R. RICHARD NEWCOMB
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

Mr. NEWCOMB. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you for inviting me to testify today about the Extended Custodial Inventory program. It is a pleasure to be here again to work with you and with your staff as we have over the years, and to discuss the Office of Foreign Assets Control and its relationship with the Federal Reserve Bank.

As you know, the primary mission of the Office of Foreign Assets Control is to administer and enforce economic sanctions against targeted foreign countries and groups and individuals, including terrorists, terrorist organizations, and narcotics traffickers which pose a threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. We act under general Presidential wartime and national emergency powers, as well as specific legislation to prohibit transactions and freeze assets subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Economic sanctions are intended to deprive the target of the use of its assets and deny the target access to the U.S. financial system, and the benefits of trade, transactions, and services involving U.S. markets. These same authorities have also been used to protect assets within U.S. jurisdiction of countries subject to foreign occupation and to further important U.S. nonproliferation goals.

We currently administer and enforce some 28 economic sanctions programs pursuant to Presidential and Congressional mandates. These programs are a crucial element in preserving and advancing the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States, and are usually taken in conjunction with diplomatic, law enforcement, and occasionally military action.

Enforcement of these programs is defined by our jurisdiction, which extends to all U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens,

regardless of where they are located, all persons and entities within the United States and all U.S. incorporated entities and their foreign branches. In the case of Cuba, we also have jurisdiction with regard to foreign subsidiaries owned or controlled by U.S. companies. For the purposes of our discussion, let us call these "U.S. persons."

OFAC has always had an outstanding relationship with the Federal Reserve, especially with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Because of this outstanding relationship, in early July 2003, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York contacted us to indicate that it had learned that U.S. dollar banknotes held in the Union Bank of Switzerland-Zurich, or UBS, may have been illegally bought or sold to sanctioned countries by UBS in violation of their Extended Custodial Inventory agreements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. I understand that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has not previously been aware of the situation because officers and employees of UBS in Zurich had submitted deliberately falsified statistical reporting data.

We kept in touch with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York while UBS, at the Fed's insistence, and under the oversight of the Swiss banking authorities, initiated an internal investigation into this matter. UBS issued an initial report of findings on December 1, 2003, and a supplemental report dated January 26 of this year. The initial report was provided to the Federal Reserve Bank with a request that it be shared with OFAC. OFAC received it electronically on January 20 of this year with the supplemental report received on the January 29. We immediately reviewed the material and initiated an enforcement investigation into any possible activities on the part of "U.S. persons" over whom we would have jurisdiction.

The UBS/Zurich ECI contract was terminated for breach on October 28, 2003, and UBS, as you know, has paid a significant fine to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for deception. We have met with all of the key players of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and understand that the Bank, through new contracts made effective in February of this year, has taken very substantial steps to enhance controls over all remaining ECI's with respect to sanctions compliance. We applaud the Fed for these efforts.

I would like to thank you once again, and the Committee, for the opportunity to speak here this morning, and when we conclude we will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Chairman SHELBY. Thank you, Mr. Newcomb.

Mr. BAXTER.

**STATEMENT OF THOMAS C. BAXTER, JR.
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK**

ACCOMPANIED BY:

**RICHARD ASHTON, ASSOCIATE GENERAL COUNSEL AND
MICHAEL LAMBERT, FINANCIAL SERVICES MANAGER, CASH SECTION,
DIVISION OF RESERVE BANK OPERATIONS AND PAYMENT SYSTEMS
BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**

Mr. BAXTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Shelby, distinguished Members of the Committee, my name is Thomas Baxter and I am the General Counsel and Executive Vice President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

At the New York Fed, I have responsibility for the law function, security, and the Corporate Secretary's Office. I appreciate your invitation, and I am honored to appear before you to discuss the Federal Reserve's operation of our Extended Custodial Inventory program, and our response to UBS's misconduct in operating one of our ECI facilities.

The U.S. dollar is the most desired form of money in the world. In many ways our dollar represents the strength of the American economy. The dollar is so desired around the world because it is a stable, always reliable medium of exchange and store of value.

Today, I will be speaking about the Federal Reserve's operation of our ECI program. I should start by describing it. In operation since 1996, when the Treasury, Secret Service, and Federal Reserve collectively decided to launch it, the ECI program has been a great success. The program sustains the quality of the U.S. dollar banknote, helps to deter counterfeiting, and provides an efficient and effective mechanism for the distribution of those notes in what is our largest market, the market outside of the United States.

We estimate that up to two-thirds of our currency circulates outside of the United States. The ECI program involves the use of financial institutions, mainly commercial banks, that are highly active in the international currency distribution business as Federal Reserve contractors. They agree to extend the Federal Reserve's reach into major financial centers of other countries, and hold inventory of our most popular product, the Federal Reserve note. They do this by holding in custody for us in their vaults U.S. dollar notes that we expect to distribute abroad, or old and unfit notes that we wish to repatriate.

The Extended Custodial Inventory facility helps to assure the quality of our product and its efficient distribution. With respect to quality, the ECI facility performs two important functions. First, it positions us to better monitor and better control the quality of our product by identifying counterfeit notes. The ECI's are well situated to detect such notes, to remove them from circulation, to provide intelligence to law enforcement authorities here and abroad, and to distribute new authentic notes. They perform similar functions with respect to what we call "unfit" notes, which is a cash processing code word for worn and dirty.

As for the efficiency of our distribution network, through our ECI contract partners we are positioned in the high volume wholesale banknote markets. Currently these markets are located in London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Hong Kong, and Singapore. Our ECI contractors are the market makers in those markets. At the present time we have ECI contracts with American Express, Bank of America, HSBC, Royal Bank of Scotland, and United Overseas Bank. Our ECI contractors bring into the markets they serve new fit notes quickly, and with similar expedition they repatriate unfit or old design notes to the United States for destruction.

With respect to repatriation, let me highlight one technical but very important point. Before the ECI program, wholesale dealers in U.S. dollars had a financial incentive to recirculate the unfit and

old design notes that came into their possession, because the time to transport those notes to the United States carried a corresponding delay in credit. The ECI program changed that, and as a consequence, the unfit and old design notes move into our custody much sooner. A credit for those notes passes from the Federal Reserve to the ECI contractor earlier, providing a financial incentive for quality control. Finally, our ECI contractors have ready a substantial inventory of banknotes to satisfy the periodic spikes in supply and demand encountered in a world full of uncertainties. Because these notes are Federal Reserve property, the ECI contractors do not have to finance the inventory when it is not needed.

This leads me to my first point. The experience that we have had with UBS does not change the fact that the ECI program is a success. I hasten to add that I am in no way trying to minimize what UBS did. The breach by UBS of our contract was wrongful, and the concerted acts of deception by UBS, carried out over a long period of time, violated our laws. The Federal Reserve terminated the contract with UBS in October 2003, and we assessed a \$100 million civil money penalty against UBS on May 10 of this year, thereby remedying the breach and punishing the deception.

This leads me to my second point, which looks at how we respond when someone doing our business performs badly. The prompt corrective action taken to terminate the Federal Reserve's contractual relationship with UBS and to punish deception by UBS with a large monetary penalty, demonstrates a resolve that Federal Reserve operations will be conducted to the highest standards and in full compliance with U.S. legal requirements. In this regard it is noteworthy that our ECI contracts, in essence, export U.S. legal requirements including OFAC restrictions to offshore facilities.

When the Federal Reserve learned that UBS had breached its contractual obligations to abide by the restrictions of the U.S. sanctions program and engaged in U.S. dollar transactions with impermissible jurisdictions, we acted swiftly and surely. We terminated our contract with UBS and debited UBS's account with us for the entire inventory maintained in the Zurich vault. In a day, UBS lost an entire business line that had been profitable throughout the 8 years that UBS served as an ECI contractor.

The forfeiture of a profitable business is a financial consequence. UBS also suffered a reputational injury. Through the related action of our colleagues at the Swiss Federal Banking Commission, UBS is forbidden from reentering the wholesale external banknote business without the permission of that Commission.

This leads to my third point. The Federal Reserve will not tolerate deception. We will not tolerate deception from those banking organizations that we supervise, and we will not tolerate deception from those with whom we contract to execute important Federal programs. The ECI program is one such program. To transact business out of the Zurich facility with Iran, Cuba, Libya, and Yugoslavia, UBS personnel needed to act covertly and to hide their activity from the Federal Reserve. For a time they succeeded in their deceptive scheme, but we put a stop to it just about a year ago.

The people who engaged in such conduct in Switzerland have lost their jobs. The business franchise is no more. In the civil money

penalty that we announced on May 10, UBS paid a heavy price for the deceit of the banknote personnel which it formerly employed.

Turning for just a moment back to the ECI program, the imposed penalty gave our remaining ECI contractors 100 million reasons to remain truthful.

And on top of all of that, the Swiss Federal Banking Commission issued a formal public reprimand to the largest bank in Switzerland. The banknote personnel of UBS deceived people at the Banking Commission just as they deceived us. Our colleagues at the Banking Commission joined with us in finding such deception inexcusable and warranting reprimand.

This brings me to my fourth and final point. At the Federal Reserve we are dedicated to continuous improvement, and we know that all internal controls can be bolstered through the lessons of experience, including our own unfortunate experience with the UBS case.

That experience has shown that our primary control for compliance with country restrictions, truthful monthly reporting of currency transactions by country, was just not sufficient. Since February of this year, our ECI contracts have a number of new features that enhance the control environment. One is the requirement that management of our ECI contractors attest yearly on contract compliance and on accurate reporting, and that an independent public accounting firm certifies to the Federal Reserve that the management attestation is fairly stated. This Sarbanes-Oxley inspired change shows our commitment to continuous improvement.

Let me also acknowledge a lesson learned. With the country reports we receive from UBS, we did not follow the old audit admonition, "trust but verify." Going forward, verification of the accuracy in reporting by our ECI contractors will come from the certifications of those attestations from public accounting firms.

In summing up, let me restate my four points. The ECI program is important and successful because it fosters the excellent quality of U.S. currency and its efficient distribution outside the United States. When someone performs poorly in the ECI program you can be assured that the Federal Reserve will respond with prompt corrective action. If there is deception in addition to poor performance, as was the case with UBS, the consequences will be severe. Finally, we will strive to continuously improve our internal controls by borrowing the best ideas and by learning lessons from our experiences.

Thank you for your attention and I look forward to answering any questions you may have.

Chairman SHELBY. Thank you. I would like to acknowledge the presence of Richard Ashton, Associate General Counsel, and Michael Lambert, Financial Services Manager, Cash Section, Division of Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve. Welcome to both of you gentlemen.

Mr. Baxter, if you could, walk us through how the ECI program should have ideally worked from the Fed's perspective by walking us through a buy and sell order. Explain, if you could, how it was used and operated by UBS in contravention of your agreement and how they deceived you. Can you do that, just slowly?

Mr. BAXTER. The first way they deceived us, Chairman, was by not telling the truth. We will start out with the breach of the contract, and the contract exported the restrictions that Director Newcomb spoke about in his testimony this morning. We export those restrictions from the United States to our ECI facilities, and one was in Zurich.

One of the restrictions was that the UBS facility could not send cash from our ECI vault to Iran. That provision in the contract was breached, so that is the first provision that would have prevented this that was violated by UBS. The control on that particular contract provision is the monthly reports that the contract also requires be rendered by an ECI operator.

Chairman SHELBY. Were those reports false?

Mr. BAXTER. You will not be surprised to hear, Chairman, that the reports rendered by UBS's facility never showed Iran, and so, yes, sir, they were false. We had the breach and the doing of the business of Iran and then we have the deception with respect to the falsification of the monthly reports. Had the reports been truthful, then the activity would have been revealed to us and we would have addressed it immediately.

Chairman SHELBY. How much money was involved here, billions, was it not?

Mr. BAXTER. Between \$4 and \$5 billion aggregate for the jurisdictions that it should not have done business with.

Chairman SHELBY. Was the deception facilitated to some degree by failure to audit primary documentation that would have evidenced OFAC violations? In other words, from your standpoint, you cannot just trust somebody in a blanket way, can you?

Mr. BAXTER. In some of your contractual dealings, Chairman, with respect to some contractual provisions, it is customary to rely on reps and warranties from your counterparty, and there is a basic business principle that your counterparty will tell you the truth.

Here we did not entirely trust our counterparty because we did audit the cash in the vaults to be sure. We went over with our auditors to make sure that the money in the vaults belonging to the Federal Reserve was accurate in count.

With respect to the representation concerning OFAC restrictions, which was breached, there we did not audit for compliance. Instead we relied in the past on the monthly reporting information from the ECI operator. Of course, that has changed. That has changed because going forward we are going to receive the management attestation and then the independent check of the public accounting firm that will have to assure us in a certification that there is a fair basis for that attestation.

Chairman SHELBY. Under the terms of the ECI agreement, in addition to receiving statistical data, reports for money laundering, and OFAC compliance, the Federal Reserve Bank retained the right to enter, "the ECI operation on an announced or unannounced basis to conduct audits of the Bank's assets as well as request," in this case UBS, "to account for and reconcile in the Bank's presence," in your presence, "all other United States currency on the books at UBS." This is from the document.

What was the purpose of this provision? Why were these rights necessary?

Mr. BAXTER. We wanted to have the ability of our audit personnel to go in and assure themselves and us——

Chairman SHELBY. Unannounced too.

Mr. BAXTER. Unannounced or announced, that the cash that was expected to be in the vault was there, and that we did. What we did not do is——

Chairman SHELBY. Did you ever go unannounced? Did the Fed ever conduct unannounced audits of the ECI?

Mr. BAXTER. I do not believe so, Chairman.

Chairman SHELBY. Will you check for the record? You think not?

Mr. BAXTER. I think they always knew we were coming.

Chairman SHELBY. Did the Federal Reserve ever request or conduct a review of U.S. currency transactions on UBS's books over the course of the contract? You acknowledged a minute ago you went in and counted the money, but did you ever conduct a review of U.S. currency transactions on the UBS books over that contract?

Mr. BAXTER. Let me answer it in this way, Chairman, because there are really two steps. There is the transaction between UBS and our vault, and of course, that is closely monitored, and then there is the next layer of transaction between UBS and its counterparties, and it was the next layer we never actually looked at that segment, but we certainly were looking——

Chairman SHELBY. You wish you had though, do you not?

Mr. BAXTER. Now I do.

Chairman SHELBY. Mr. Baxter, what about an oversight regime seemingly dependent upon the voluntary compliance of the banks which you contracted to hold U.S. currency? In other words, you are basically voluntary.

It is my understanding that the Federal Reserve Bank did not suspect that there could be a problem with at least one of its contractors because of the false reports filed with the Fed by those contractors. In other words, you relied on them.

Are you comfortable with a compliance system that relies so heavily on voluntary compliance with the integrity of a major U.S. international economic program; that is, our ability to combat counterfeiting, our ability to enforce sanctions against rogue regimes and a heck of a lot of cash here at stake? What measures has the Fed taken or do you plan to take so that it is less reliant on an apparently flawed compliance system? In other words, you just told us that you did not go the second layer. You did not go to examine what they were doing, what UBS was doing. You counted the money, so to speak.

Mr. BAXTER. Yes, Chairman.

Chairman SHELBY. What is the Fed doing now?

Mr. BAXTER. First, let me part company with the word "voluntary" because there was a contract. The contract required the rendering of monthly reports, then and now. So it was not that it was voluntary. It was required, and the failure to provide those reports would be a breach. I would not characterize the reporting as voluntary. It was mandatory, then and now.

The problem with the reporting is we trusted the truthfulness of our reporter, and our reporter here was being deceptive, and that

we have addressed through the public accounting firm certification. What we have not done, and it would be very, very difficult to do, would be to go to the next layer and say, "Okay," with an institution, for example, the size of HSBC, "we want to see every currency transaction between HSBC anywhere it is in the world and all of its counterparties" because it has branches in many, many different jurisdictions, there are currency transactions between HSBC and many, many other banks. So, to take it to that level would be very, very difficult.

And that gets into one of the fundamental problems here, trying to trace banknotes, once they are outside of the United States, from hand-to-hand. And in an organization the size of an HSBC or a Bank of America, that becomes extremely difficult.

Chairman SHELBY. Were the monthly reports basically just computer spreadsheets that you were getting?

Mr. BAXTER. What the monthly reports would show is a listing of all of the countries that you either received cash into our ECI facility from or you sent cash from our ECI facility to. You have all of those countries, and then you would have amounts for shipments out and receipts. That is what those reports show.

That is exactly why the reports rendered by UBS were false because they were missing countries, first, and, second, the amounts that were shown for those countries were being placed in a different place on the reports.

Chairman SHELBY. Totally fraud, in a sense.

Mr. BAXTER. Deception, no question.

Chairman SHELBY. Mr. Baxter, I understand that the banknote trading business was supposed to be kept operationally separate from the extended custodial inventory program. There does seem to be some confusion regarding the extent to which these two activities may have been blurred together.

Were the same people who traded the banknotes for the ECI program also involved in, for example, UBS's proprietary banknote trading operation?

Mr. BAXTER. The ECI facility—

Chairman SHELBY. Do you understand my question?

Mr. BAXTER. I do understand, Chairman.

The ECI facility in Zurich was run out of the airport there. In the airport, there were operational personnel who prepared the monthly reports that were deceptive, that contain false entries, and then there were trading personnel. And there was a form of Great Wall of China between those two operations.

Chairman SHELBY. Could you see through it?

Mr. BAXTER. Not only could you see through it, Chairman, not only was there deception, but there was also a conspiracy among the deceivers who were preparing the reports and also who were doing the trading. So you had the worst of all worlds. You had deceptive activity, and you had conspiracy between people on the operational side and people on the trading side.

Chairman SHELBY. What has happened to these people who were involved in this conspiracy at UBS? In other words, I know you fined them \$100 million, but have they violated Swiss law here? Have they violated our laws or what have they done? Are you looking at it closely?

Mr. BAXTER. Let me answer this in two ways. First, the people have been fired. Second, there are continuing investigations with respect to potential actions against those people not only here in the United States, but also in Switzerland. And as I said in my opening statement, there was deception not only to the Federal Reserve, but also to the Swiss Federal Banking Commission.

Chairman SHELBY. Mr. Newcomb, I believe it is your responsibility at the Treasury to enforce the U.S. economic sanctions against countries like Cuba, Iran, Libya, and under its old regime of Yugoslavia, what used to be Yugoslavia. These have been some of the key countries I think have been a concern for the United States in other words, for Treasury for many years.

Notwithstanding changes with respect to U.S. relations with Yugoslavia and Libya, has the integrity of the sanction regimes that have been an essential and important tool of U.S. foreign policy been harmed by UBS's conduct and Los Angeles oversight on the part of the Federal Reserve?

Mr. NEWCOMB. Mr. Chairman, let me answer that question in this way. Whenever we find hemorrhaging like this, it is significant to—

Chairman SHELBY. It is a lot of money, is it not?

Mr. NEWCOMB. It is a lot of money.

Chairman SHELBY. It evens it out.

Mr. NEWCOMB. It affects the ability of us to administer sanctions programs.

We have unilateral sanctions programs.

Chairman SHELBY. I know.

Mr. NEWCOMB. It is unilateral on Iran, it is unilateral on Cuba, and it was, for a time, on Yugoslavia unilateral. So you cannot, other than jawboning foreign governments to go along with your programs, it is very difficult in all instances to get cooperation. Some governments, in fact, have blocking statutes prohibiting their nationals from cooperating in administering sanctions programs.

I think what we have here is a very significant event and, as Mr. Baxter has pointed out, lessons learned. Though we do not have jurisdiction over UBS Zurich—there is no enforcement action that we can take against that bank—we do have other matters open that I cannot comment about to determine if there is U.S. jurisdiction and if U.S. laws have been violated. But we do look forward to cooperating with the Fed. We have met with them twice in the last month and anticipate next week to continue to see, though we do not have jurisdiction, to see what further steps we can take to ensure that these and other agreements for distribution of dollars are consistent with our goal in implementing the sanctions programs.

Chairman SHELBY. Mr. Newcomb, when entities are sanctioned for OFAC violations, how much money is usually involved in the underlying transaction? Does it vary?

Mr. NEWCOMB. It depends on what the country is and the timing of the sanctions program. If it is an oil-rich country, where there is an element of surprise, there can be billions and sometimes tens of billions of dollars involved. In other situations where relationships have deteriorated, there usually is a very small amount blocked, but the size of transactions can be anywhere in the hundreds of dollars up to the billions of dollars, depending on the par-

ticular facts and circumstances of the country program and point in time.

Chairman SHELBY. Did you rely on the same reporting requirements to check compliance in your areas that they did?

Mr. NEWCOMB. Well, we are not involved in the ECI program. It goes to banks over which we do not have jurisdiction. Any reliance we would have would be on the contractual relationship that the Fed would have with its ECI counterparties to control what is taking place within those institutions. But we have no jurisdiction, for example, to go and look in a foreign bank, so there would be no way we could oversee the activities.

Chairman SHELBY. But to help coordinate your job, do you rely, in this case, on some of their information?

Mr. NEWCOMB. Yes, we do.

Chairman SHELBY. And obviously a lot of it was false, was it not?

Mr. NEWCOMB. The information that UBS had given to the Fed was false. I will say, as soon as the Fed was aware of it last July, they notified us immediately, and as developments occurred in July, I think again in October, and then in January, gave us a reporting. As I mentioned since, in recent weeks, we have met twice and are looking forward to the cooperation of the Fed to see what steps we might be able to bootstrap, recognizing that we do not have jurisdiction over foreign banks, but we are very concerned about the sanctions program implementation.

Chairman SHELBY. Sure.

Mr. Baxter, if one of the purposes behind the distribution of new dollars in the ECI program was to curtail counterfeiting, why was a Swiss location used? In other words, the contracts require cooperation with the New York Federal Reserve and the Secret Service in investigating counterfeits. Was there a concern that Swiss Bank secrecy law would inhibit the Secret Service access to useful information for combatting counterfeiting on a real-time basis? And was there any explicit or implicit agreement with the Swiss authorities regarding access to information that would be necessary to investigate counterfeiting in Switzerland, for example?

Mr. BAXTER. Originally, in 1996, UBS was selected in Zurich as one of our ECI counterparties and for a very specific reason, Chairman. At the time, the United States was introducing a new \$100 note, and one of the places that note was going to be most highly prized was the former Soviet Union.

The key point for shipment of dollars into the former Soviet Union was Zurich. UBS was an institution that was very interested in the Russian business. So it was for those reasons that we originally started our ECI operation in Zurich with UBS.

With respect to counterfeiting, we get excellent cooperation from the Swiss government. There is an international convention that deals with the counterfeiting of another state's currency within your territory, and that is one of the things that is highly useful in these matters.

In addition, what we have with respect to the ECI program is a capability, when a counterfeit note is detected in a place like Zurich, to alert the Secret Service in the United States as to the country of origin for that counterfeit note, and that was also another key factor because, with respect to terrorism, there was a concern,

with respect to the \$100 note, that certain countries were active in supporting counterfeiting of our currency really to call into question the strength of the dollar.

Another aspect of this, in quartering a facility in a place like Zurich, was to get into the market that would lead to the early detection of the counterfeiting and the possible use of money as a hostile attack on the U.S. dollar. So those were all considerations.

Swiss secrecy law, which was also in your question, was certainly acknowledged as an issue, but an issue that we did not think would interfere with our getting the country information, and the country information was seen to be most important, then and now.

Chairman SHELBY. Mr. Baxter, the opinion letter of UBS's counsel makes it clear that the New York Fed would have absolutely no recourse, under Swiss law, if it became necessary to obtain customer-specific information. As a matter of fact, under paragraph 10(2) of the original 1996 contract, the New York Fed stipulated that it was not acting "as a foreign government body," arguably giving up what limited recourse might be available to foreign governments, like us, for law enforcement information through the Swiss judicial system.

Don't these limitations in some way diminish the value of the Zurich ECI with respect to law enforcement efforts. I know you wanted to launch your new \$100 bill there, but you did have to give up some other things, did you not?

Mr. BAXTER. You are correct, Chairman, that to conduct Governmental activity on the soil of Switzerland would be a violation of the Swiss penal law. However, with respect to secrecy, I have yet to meet, in my 24-year career as a lawyer, a secrecy law that did not have some weaknesses in it, and one of them—and you can see it here, Chairman—is you can find a gateway usually through a supervisor. That is why, on July 22, I went to Bern, Switzerland, and I met with people who I have known for years at the Swiss Federal Banking Commission, and I asked for their assistance in getting information through them, not directly, because there are legal prohibitions to get it directly, but if you get it through the supervisory authority, you can find a gateway through secrecy, and that is exactly what I was looking for on January 22. That is exactly what the Federal Reserve got because we received the information that we needed to take the action, and the action was taken in October and May.

So secrecy laws did not stand in the way because the Federal Reserve knew how to find the gateway.

Chairman SHELBY. But that was after 7 years of violations, was it not?

Mr. BAXTER. And the violations resulted from the deception, no question, Chairman.

Chairman SHELBY. Seven years. Were you or the Secret Service ever alerted by UBS of counterfeit evidence over the course of the contract?

Mr. BAXTER. I do not know, Chairman.

Chairman SHELBY. Can you check that out for the record?

Mr. BAXTER. Yes.

Chairman SHELBY. Mr. Baxter, why would you use a foreign bank as an ECI contractor? Would the Fed not have useful leverage

over the U.S. bank with foreign operations? In other words, we have huge banks headquartered here. I could name, you could name them all, that do business all over the world. We have Citicorp, we have Bank of America, you can go on and on, and you would have some jurisdiction over these U.S. banks, as opposed to a foreign bank to deal with U.S. dollars, distribution, repatriating, and so forth. The merits of it. Could you discuss the relative merits of using UBS, as opposed, say, to Citicorp or Bank of America or, gosh, you name it, JP Morgan Chase. I better name them all.

[Laughter.]

Mr. BAXTER. Chairman, two points. First, with respect to the selection of an ECI contractor, we look at the place, and we look at who can make markets or make markets in those places. So you have to be active in the banknote business, and there are only about 30 banks worldwide that are active in that business. Not all of them are American banks.

Chairman SHELBY. Are some of the American banks active in the banknote business?

Mr. BAXTER. Yes. In fact, three of our ECI operators are American. We have American Express, we have Bank of America, and HSBC, our contract is with HSBC USA.

Chairman SHELBY. A British bank, right?

Mr. BAXTER. Well, our contract is with the American subsidiary. So three of our five are American.

Chairman SHELBY. Have you had trouble with HSBC? Are you auditing HSBC?

Mr. BAXTER. Well, remember, we audit all of our facilities with respect to the cash in the vault.

Chairman SHELBY. Is your auditing going to the second-tier audit now? You did not with UBS, but are you looking at the others more thoroughly now? And if not, why not?

Mr. BAXTER. What our first line of defense is, is the public accounting certification of both contract compliance and accuracy in reporting. So we are not doing it using our own personnel, Chairman. We are using the personnel of public accounting firms for that purpose.

Chairman SHELBY. I hope they are accurate.

Mr. BAXTER. The other point about UBS, Chairman, that I was going to offer, I know it is commonplace to think of UBS as a Swiss institution, and it does have a Swiss license, but it is a trillion-dollar bank with \$600 billion of its assets in the United States and 22,000 employees in the United States.

Chairman SHELBY. We understand that. We know they are a good bank, but we also know that they have done some awful things for the Fed to fine them \$100 million. That is not just a slap on the wrist, monetarily speaking, right?

Mr. BAXTER. Correct, Chairman.

Chairman SHELBY. Now, you are not trying to defend their conduct, are you?

Mr. BAXTER. Absolutely not, Chairman.

Chairman SHELBY. In light of the fact that we now know that UBS falsified records relating to OFAC issues, has there ever been a question as to their records with respect to counterfeiting and money laundering? In other words, if they would falsify the records

dealing with rogue nations, what about counterfeiting and money laundering? What about terrorist financing, you know, or anything? I think these questions should be followed anyway. In other words, if you do those kinds of things what else would you do? Do you see my question?

Mr. BAXTER. I do, Chairman.

Chairman SHELBY. Is anybody looking at that?

Mr. BAXTER. I know that the Swiss Federal Banking Commission has looked at those issues with respect to Swiss banks, generally, and with respect to UBS, specifically, and that is one of its charges, as the home country supervisor of UBS, and I know the people there carry that out quite seriously. I also know, Chairman, from the testimony of others, like David Aufhauser, Juan Zarate, that there is an opinion in the Government today that the Swiss are doing more than ever before not only in the antimoney laundering area, but also in the terrorist finance area.

Chairman SHELBY. Are they doing enough?

Mr. BAXTER. I do not know if any of us are doing enough, Chairman.

Chairman SHELBY. It begs the question here, I think, if they would falsify dealing with rogue nations, what else would they do? Maybe nothing. Maybe this is all they did, but it makes you wonder—it does me, and I am sure it does others that deal with money laundering, terrorist financing, everything else—because if you are dealing with some of these rogue nations in that regard, would you be dealing with them in other respects? I do not know that question, I do not know the answer to it.

Mr. Baxter, the operations manual for UBS, Union Bank of Switzerland, makes continued reference to the Avix computer system. What is the AVIX system?

Mr. BAXTER. My belief is the AVIX system that we use with respect to counterfeit identification, and that is one of the purposes of an ECI is the early detection of the counterfeit market.

Chairman SHELBY. Does it provide a real-time relay of information to the New York Fed? Is that part of it?

Mr. BAXTER. I do not know that, Chairman, as I sit here.

Chairman SHELBY. Can counsel answer that? Does the AVIX computer system provide a real-time relay of information to the New York Fed?

Mr. Lambert, do you want to answer that?

Mr. LAMBERT. Yes, Mr. Chairman. That system is a real-time system that will convey information from the ECI facilities back to New York on payment and receipt activity. So it is a real-time system.

Chairman SHELBY. So this system would provide a field for designating the source of a deposit or a request for cash?

Mr. LAMBERT. It is basically the payment to and receipt from information.

Chairman SHELBY. Do all ECI contractors use the same program and manual for controls and operations here, do you know?

Mr. LAMBERT. Yes, they do.

Chairman SHELBY. Who insures the integrity of the data that the New York Fed receives from the ECI operators? Is Mr. Lambert the proper one to answer that?

Mr. LAMBERT. I think perhaps Mr. Baxter may be able to.

Chairman SHELBY. Mr. Baxter.

Mr. BAXTER. With respect to cash into or out of an ECI vault, there would be records that would be maintained on both the credit and the debt side, and there would be records on the custody side, which is out at the ECI facility itself. And when our audit personnel go out to an ECI to do an audit, that is exactly what they are looking at, Chairman.

Chairman SHELBY. Mr. Baxter, we are talking about trust, but you know you can trust too much sometimes. You have to verify, you have to check, especially when significant amounts of money are involved, and there were \$4 or \$5 billion—I believe that was your number—involved here. Is there a cultural issue at the New York Federal Reserve that made it difficult for you to adopt a rigorous verification program. In other words, why did you not have a rigorous verification program?

Mr. BAXTER. Mr. Chairman, with respect to the culture at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, our culture has always been rigorous with respect to compliance and with respect to the enforcement of U.S. sanctions regime.

I can tell you, Chairman, as a very young lawyer, I started my career in the summer of 1980 at the New York Fed working on the Iranian hostage crisis. I am one of the very few people probably left who has actually been involved with sanctions longer than Director Newcomb, who I think started in 1981. I learned from my seniors then, and I have carried with through today, a very healthy respect for that regime of sanctions. It is part of our culture. It is part of my being, I believe in it, and part of the culture of compliance.

Chairman SHELBY. But this undermines the sanctions.

Mr. BAXTER. Absolutely, and that is why we responded swiftly and surely, sir.

Chairman SHELBY. You responded that—I understand that—and I commend you for that. But an overarching concern that a lot of us have is that it took the discovery of a \$600-million cash hoard in Iraq, as reported by *The New York Times*, to make you aware of what could be characterized as a fairly significant and material fraudulent conduct here and this, after at least two major revisions of the contract and numerous other amendments of the contract terms, over the course of the life of the contract from 1996 through 2003.

You significantly altered the terms of your contracts after this discovery. Are you confident, Mr. Baxter, that such conduct could be detected in the future from other banks that you have contracted with? And if so, how? In other words, how has your compliance changed in your examination? In other words, if you have not changed, how are you, other than somebody discovering it for you or alerting you to it, how are you going to find out what is really going on with your contract banks in this regard?

Mr. BAXTER. I think the first thing that you need, and this gets to the culture question, Chairman, is you need to be attentive and responsive, and if you look at how this started, it started on Sunday, April 20, 2003, when I saw in *The New York Times* this reference to our money being found in Baghdad. And, of course, the

first question was how could that happen not only with U.S. sanctions, but also with UN sanctions? How could that happen?

The beginning of the tracing exercise was symptomatic of a culture that we cannot sit still when we see problems. That is exactly what you see in the chronology of the Federal Reserve's response.

Chairman SHELBY. But a thorough audit might have prevented those problems early on, could it? Maybe, maybe not.

Mr. BAXTER. Truthfulness by our ECI contractor would have prevented it, and that is why I think it is so important, when we see deception, that we respond not only swiftly and surely, but we also respond aggressively, and that is what happened here. That is what we did.

Chairman SHELBY. How many foreign banks—even if they are based somewhere, if they are based in London, they are based in Zurich, they are based in Frankfurt, or wherever or Tokyo or you name it in the world—are your contractors in this regard?

Mr. BAXTER. Two—Royal Bank of Scotland and United Overseas Bank.

Chairman SHELBY. I thought HSBC was one you—

Mr. BAXTER. Our contract is with the American subsidiary.

Chairman SHELBY. Now, what has changed in your audit, in other words your compliance, since last year to now is what I am getting at or is it the same procedure you had?

Mr. BAXTER. We first added, in both the contract and the manual of procedures, many more provisions dealing with antimoney laundering and OFAC compliance, including having a compliance program for OFAC compliance, appointing a compliance officer. So there is a much more robust control environment imposed by contract. That is the first point.

Chairman SHELBY. But that is a contract.

Mr. BAXTER. That is correct.

Chairman SHELBY. But what are you doing yourself to make sure that contract is complied with?

Mr. BAXTER. And then the second thing—

Chairman SHELBY. In other words, a thorough audit.

Mr. BAXTER. —is the management attestation of two things, Chairman. First is contract compliance. So all of those new provisions now are going to get a management official who is going to attest to compliance with all of those new provisions, and that management official is also going to attest to truthful, accurate reporting.

And, the third level, we have a public accounting firm that is going to come in, and here they are essentially doing the inspection in place of us, and they are looking at those management attestations with respect to compliance and with respect to accurate reporting, and they are saying directly to the Fed, "You can rest comfortably, you can take assurance—"

Chairman SHELBY. Were they doing this before? Were they doing this a year ago, these accounting firms? Were they doing the—

Mr. BAXTER. They were not, Chairman. This was put into place in February of this year.

Chairman SHELBY. They were not. So this is a change you have brought about.

Mr. BAXTER. Yes, Chairman.

Chairman SHELBY. And what level of management is involved in the oversight of this at the Fed?

Mr. BAXTER. Well, I am at the executive vice president level. I am essentially second level down from the first vice president and the president. So you have it at my attention, and I am on the Management Committee. I am a very senior person at the New York Fed.

Chairman SHELBY. Do you feel like this is not going to happen again? You cannot predict that, can you?

Mr. BAXTER. Well, I have learned in my career never to say never, Chairman. I certainly will use my best efforts to assure that it does not happen again.

Chairman SHELBY. We appreciate your appearance here today. Senator Sarbanes has a number of questions for the record. We will leave that open if others do. There are a lot of meetings going on, but we think this is important to hold this oversight.

Thank you a lot.

The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:07 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

[Prepared statements supplied for the record follow:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THOMAS C. BAXTER, JR.
 EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL
 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

MAY 20, 2004

Introduction

Chairman Shelby, Senator Sarbanes, and Members of the Committee, I am pleased to be here this morning to discuss certain recent events relating to the Federal Reserve's Extended Custodial Inventory (ECI) program. More specifically, I will focus on conduct by one of the former operators of an ECI facility, namely UBS, a Swiss banking organization. UBS operated a site in Zurich, Switzerland until late October 2003 when the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (New York Fed) terminated its contract with UBS for serious breaches. More recently, the Federal Reserve assessed a \$100 million civil money penalty against UBS for deceptive conduct both in connection with its performance under the ECI contract, and with respect to the investigation into that performance.

My remarks today will cover four topics. First, I will provide some background regarding the ECI program. Second, I will review the chronology surrounding our discovery that UBS had violated its ECI Agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York by engaging in U.S. dollar (USD) banknote transactions with countries subject to sanctions by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), and, moreover, that certain former officers and employees of UBS had intentionally deceived the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in order to conceal those transactions. Third, I will explain the rationale behind our decision to assess a civil money penalty in the amount of \$100 million and will distinguish this punitive action from the earlier action for breach of contract and the remedial action of the Swiss supervisor, the Swiss Federal Banking Commission (referred to as the "EBK"). Fourth, I will discuss the steps the New York Fed has taken with respect to its remaining ECI operators so as to improve the controls relating to OFAC compliance.

Background on the ECI program

Let me now begin with some background on the ECI program.

The ECI program serves as a means to facilitate the international distribution of U.S. banknotes, permit the repatriation of old design banknotes, promote the recirculation of fit new-design currency, and strengthen the U.S. information gathering capabilities on the international use of U.S. currency and sources of U.S. banknote counterfeiting abroad. ECI facilities function as overseas cash depots operated by private sector commercial banks. These banks hold currency for the New York Fed on a custodial basis.

It is estimated that as much as two-thirds of the value of all Federal Reserve notes in circulation, or over \$400 billion of the \$680 billion now in circulation, is held abroad. The billions of dollars held overseas represent a financial benefit to U.S. taxpayers. While many financial institutions trade U.S. dollars in the foreign exchange markets, no more than thirty institutions worldwide participate in the wholesale buying and selling of physical USD banknotes. At the present time, the principal hubs for the distribution of U.S. banknotes are: Frankfurt, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, and Singapore. Wholesale banknote dealers purchase approximately 90 percent of the U.S. banknotes that are exported to international markets from the New York Fed.

Working with the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve introduced the ECI program as a pilot in 1996 to aid in the introduction of the \$100 new currency design note, and in recognition that an assured supply of U.S. currency abroad would help to alleviate any uncertainty that might have been associated with a new design. The pilot program succeeded in ensuring the orderly introduction of the new design banknotes by providing ready supplies of such notes, particularly in the European and former Soviet Union markets.

After the successful introduction of the new design \$100 banknote, the primary purpose of the ECI program shifted to enhancing the international banknote distribution system. The ECI program was placed into full operation in January 1998 with ECI facilities in London, Frankfurt, and Zurich, and soon thereafter, Hong Kong. In 2000, an ECI facility was established in Buenos Aires, but the site was closed in February 2002 because of unpredictable economic and political conditions. The Singapore ECI started operation in 2002. Currently, a total of eight ECI facilities are operated in five cities by five banks: American Express Bank (London), Bank of America (Hong Kong, Zurich), HSBC (London, Frankfurt, Hong Kong), Royal Bank of Scotland (London), and United Overseas Bank (Singapore).

The New York Fed manages the ECI program and provides management oversight and monitoring of it. We coordinate the shipment and receipt of currency between our offices and the ECI's. All banknotes contained within an ECI vault and while being transported between the New York Fed and an ECI vault, remain on the books of the New York Fed. When banknotes are withdrawn from the ECI vault to fill a banknote order to third parties, or for an ECI operator's use, the ECI operator's account at the New York Fed is debited accordingly. When banknotes are deposited into the ECI vault to augment the New York Fed inventory, the operator's account at the New York Fed is credited.

The relationship between ECI operators and the New York Fed is governed by an ECI Agreement and a Manual of Procedures for the ECI program (Manual of Procedures). From the start of the ECI program, the ECI Agreement has specifically prohibited ECI operators from engaging in transactions affecting ECI inventory with OFAC sanctioned entities. In addition, since the beginning of the program, the ECI Agreement and the Manual of Procedures have required ECI operators to provide the New York Fed with monthly reports showing all countries that engaged in U.S. dollar transactions with the operator during the preceding month and the volume of those transactions.

The ECI program facilitates the international distribution of U.S. currency by maintaining sufficient inventory of Federal Reserve Notes in strategically located international distribution centers. The ECI's also are a key part of the Federal Reserve's and Treasury's efforts to distribute currency to the major global financial markets during times of crises. In the wake of the September 11 attacks, when air transportation was seriously disrupted, having U.S. currency already positioned at the ECI facilities helped enable the Federal Reserve to continue satisfying international demand for U.S. currency in the major financial markets without any interruption of service.

In addition to its role in international currency distribution, the ECI program is critical to ensuring the quality of U.S. currency abroad. ECI's are required to sort currency purchased from market participants both by currency design (old and new) and into fit and unfit notes. These requirements ensure that old design and unfit notes are removed from circulation in a timely fashion. ECI's are also responsible for authenticating banknotes purchased in the market. Therefore, the ECI's detect counterfeit notes as they circulate in significant offshore money markets, and quickly report information on the geographic sources of these counterfeit notes to the Secret Service.

Finally, the information provided by the ECI's to the New York Fed regarding country level flows of payments, and receipts of U.S. dollars, has given the U.S. Government a valuable tool for estimating stocks and flows of U.S. currency abroad, particularly for countries about which little information was available previously.

The Chronology

I will now turn to the chronology of events surrounding the discovery that UBS had engaged in ECI transactions with OFAC sanctioned countries and had concealed those transactions from the New York Fed.

On April 20, 2003, the *Sunday New York Times* reported that U.S. armed forces had discovered, in Baghdad, approximately \$650 million in United States currency. According to the article, the wrapping on the currency indicated that it originated, in part, from the New York Fed. Upon reading this article, I sent an e-mail directing staff at the New York Fed to attempt to determine how currency bearing the mark of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York might have traveled from our offices to Baghdad. Around the same date, staff from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors) in Washington were contacted by the Treasury Department and asked to assist in tracing the same currency. Also at this time, staff at the New York Fed and other Reserve Banks received telephone calls from agents of the United States Customs Service seeking information regarding the discovered banknotes.

Within days, the New York Fed received serial numbers for a small sample of the banknotes found in Iraq. By April 24, 2003, our cash staff in East Rutherford, New Jersey had determined, using serial number records, that the sampled notes were part of twenty-four shipments that had been sent from our offices to three of our ECI facilities: HSBC in London, Bank of America in Zurich, and UBS in Zurich. Over the next few weeks, we received additional serial numbers from other samples of the discovered currency as well as serial numbers from samples of an additional \$112 million that was discovered shortly after the initial hoard. We successfully traced those serial numbers to the same three ECI facilities, as well as to HSBC's ECI facilities in Frankfurt and London; to the Royal Bank of Scotland's ECI facility

in London; to a number of commercial banks in the United States and abroad; and to several foreign central banks.

In an effort to follow the currency trail further, in early May 2003 we contacted each of the ECI operators, and one of the commercial banks that had done a large volume of relevant currency purchases, and asked them to provide us with information regarding the counterparties to whom they sold the identified banknotes. By the end of May, we had received responses from HSBC and Bank of America that included, for HSBC, specific counterparty information, and for Bank of America, more general country information, for the relevant shipments. No transactions with Iraq or any other OFAC sanctioned countries were contained in these responses. Our investigative efforts to follow the trail of the currency discovered in Iraq are continuing.

UBS responded to our inquiry by advising that it did not track serial numbers for its banknote sales. In the alternative, UBS agreed to provide information regarding shipments of currency from the ECI that corresponded closely to the dates on which the notes found in Iraq had been shipped from the New York Fed's New Jersey office to the UBS ECI. UBS also informed the New York Fed that Swiss law considerations precluded the sharing of specific counterparty names. Accordingly, only country destinations could be provided. On June 25, 2003, UBS provided a report to one of our cash officers, who was in Zurich for a periodic site inspection. The report purported to list the relevant shipments by date and included the countries to which the banknotes were sold and the amounts in each shipment. While no transactions with Iraq were identified, included in this report were entries representing eight shipments of banknotes to Iran. Of course, we had not expected such a disclosure as currency transactions with Iran were expressly prohibited by the ECI Agreement.

Upon learning that UBS had sold banknotes to Iran, we asked UBS to explain how these Iranian transactions could have occurred in view of the clear contractual prohibition in the ECI Agreement against shipping currency to countries that are the subject of regulations issued by OFAC. We also inquired as to why these transactions had not appeared on the monthly dollar transaction reports that UBS was required to provide to the New York Fed pursuant to the ECI Agreement. UBS responded that the transactions with Iran were done by mistake. Further, with respect to our specific questions directed at the false monthly reports, UBS banknote personnel provided a facially plausible, but false, explanation. The explanation was that the reports were the result of an innocent mistake and not an intentional deception.

In early July 2003, New York Fed management concluded that the transactions by our ECI operator, UBS, with Iran constituted a material event that needed to be reported. Consequently, on July 11, 2003, I sent a memorandum reciting the facts known then to the New York Fed's Board of Directors, which, under Section 4 of the Federal Reserve Act, exercises "supervision and control" of the Bank management. In addition, the New York Fed disclosed what we knew to senior staff at OFAC, the Board of Governors, and the Department of the Treasury. On July 17, 2003, the UBS situation was discussed with the New York Fed's Board of Directors at its July meeting. The directors concurred in the management recommendation to more fully understand the facts by involving UBS' home country supervisor, the EBK, and when the facts were fully understood, to make a decision with respect to contract termination.

On July 22, 2003, I met with representatives of the EBK in Switzerland to discuss how to move forward with an inquiry. I explained to the representatives that, to avoid termination of its ECI contract, UBS would have to provide the New York Fed with reassurance as to its compliance. I emphasized that the New York Fed would not tolerate a repeat violation. I also told the EBK that I was not satisfied with the explanation proffered by UBS concerning the monthly reports. It was agreed that the New York Fed would draft questions regarding UBS' compliance with OFAC regulations in the operation of the ECI and that Ernst and Young (E&Y), UBS' outside auditor, would review the operation and prepare responses to our questions.

In late July 2003, E&Y began its review of UBS' ECI operation. During the course of this review, E&Y learned that in addition to the transactions with Iran, UBS had also engaged in banknote purchase transactions with Cuba, another country on the OFAC list, and that the banknotes had been deposited into the ECI. E&Y also learned that, in preparing the monthly dollar transaction reports, personnel in UBS' banknotes operation had concealed the Cuban transactions from the New York Fed. E&Y informed senior UBS personnel of its findings and encouraged UBS to disclose the information to the EBK and to the New York Fed.

In mid-October, UBS disclosed to the EBK that, in addition to the transactions with Iran, it had engaged in USD banknote transactions with Cuba that involved

the ECI. The EBK advised UBS to disclose the transactions to the New York Fed. Late on Friday, October 24, 2003, representatives of UBS met with me at the New York Fed. They told me that UBS had engaged in transactions not only with Iran, but also with Cuba, and Libya, yet another country on the OFAC list. On Tuesday, October 28, 2003, the New York Fed terminated its ECI Agreement with UBS for breach of Articles 8 and 9 of the Agreement which dealt with, respectively, UBS' monthly reporting obligations and its OFAC compliance obligations. Within a week of the termination, UBS disclosed that it had also engaged in transactions with Yugoslavia (the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro) during the time that Yugoslavia was subject to OFAC sanctions. On November 10, 2003, I provided a written report on the termination decision to New York Fed Board of Directors, and reviewed it with the Board at their meeting on November 20.

After terminating the contract for breach, the New York Fed needed UBS' continuing cooperation in the investigation of the facts regarding the breach and the false reports. Senior management of UBS did cooperate with us in these specific matters. Further, we received extraordinary assistance from our supervisory colleagues at the EBK.

Following the termination of the ECI Agreement, UBS appointed an investigative steering committee and retained two respected law firms to conduct a full investigation into the operation of the Zurich ECI. The internal and external auditors of UBS were asked to assist. The EBK agreed to allow UBS to share the results of this investigation with the New York Fed on a confidential basis.

Over the next 6 months, the investigative team interviewed forty-eight UBS employees, many on multiple occasions, and reviewed several thousand documents, including e-mails. On December 3, 2003, the first report from the investigation was provided to the New York Fed. Between delivery of the first report and April 2004, I, along with other New York Fed officers, met with representatives of UBS on three occasions and had numerous telephone conversations. We reviewed the status of the investigation, and requested that more work be done on specific issues. During this same time period, the UBS investigative team also provided us with numerous supplemental responses, documents, and updated chronologies. True to its commitment during the summer of 2003, the EBK enabled UBS to make full disclosure of the investigative results, and also enabled the New York Fed to interview members of the E&Y team that had reviewed UBS' ECI operations. On April 16, 2004, UBS provided the New York Fed with its final supplement to the December report.

The investigation confirmed that UBS engaged in USD banknote transactions, through the ECI, with four OFAC sanctioned countries: Cuba, Libya, Iran, and the former Yugoslavia. UBS consistently engaged in these transactions from the inception of the ECI program, notwithstanding the fact that the UBS personnel involved clearly understood that the ECI Agreement prohibited such transactions. Moreover, UBS personnel took affirmative steps to conceal these transactions from the New York Fed, including, but not limited to, falsifying the monthly U.S. dollar transaction reports that it was contractually obligated to submit. UBS personnel continued their efforts to conceal these transactions even after the investigation was underway. The banknote personnel of UBS also affirmatively misled the EBK.

In early May 2004, the New York Fed engaged the EBK in discussions regarding the appropriate supervisory response to UBS' conduct. Our goal was for the EBK to take remedial action in its capacity as UBS' home country supervisor, and for the Federal Reserve to take punitive action against UBS for its deceptive conduct with respect to an important U.S. program—our sanction regime. On May 10, 2004, the EBK publicly reprimanded UBS for the failures in internal control that permitted both the breach of contract and the deception. The EBK's decision acknowledged that UBS planned to discontinue its banknotes trading business, and forbade UBS from restarting this business without the EBK's consent. Simultaneous with the EBK's announcement of its supervisory decision, the Federal Reserve announced the assessment of a \$100 million civil money penalty against UBS.

The Civil Money Penalty Assessment

I now turn to my third topic and focus on the amount of the civil money penalty assessed by the Federal Reserve Board against UBS. At the outset let me emphasize that the civil money penalty is directed at deception and the violation of U.S. laws relating to deception. The remedy for breach of contract was contract termination, and that occurred more than 6 months ago.

The Federal Reserve's statutory authority to assess a civil money penalty is expressly set out in Section 8(i) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act). When the Federal Reserve determines that a financial institution has violated the law, as UBS did here, and that such a violation justifies the assessment of a civil money penalty, we look first to Section 8(i) to determine the range of the penalty that

might be imposed. The statute carefully lays out a three-tiered approach to assessment. The tiers focus on both the likelihood that the violation will cause financial harm to the institution and on the degree of willfulness demonstrated by the institution in committing the violation. The greater the likelihood of harm and the more deliberate the act, the higher the maximum penalty.

UBS' conduct here constituted a tier two violation. Section 8(i)(2)(B) of the FDI Act provides that any depository institution that violates any law, which violation is part of a pattern of misconduct, shall pay a civil money penalty of not more than \$25,000 for each day during which such violation continues. This formula, applied to UBS' multiple violations of law, permitted the Federal Reserve to assess a civil money penalty of \$100 million.

While UBS is a \$1 trillion institution, and has abundant financial resources, banknote trading was a very small piece of UBS' overall business. For the years 1999-2003, UBS' banknote trading business for all currencies with all countries had aggregate net profit of approximately \$87 million. From 1996 through 2003, UBS earned net profit of slightly less than \$5 million from its banknote transactions with countries subject to OFAC sanctions. Thus, the \$100 million civil money represents a penalty that is approximately twenty times the amount of the net profit that UBS derived from its wrongful conduct.

Clearly, however, we recognized the severity of UBS' actions. UBS had deceived us over an 8-year period in several different ways. In assessing the civil money penalty, however, we were mindful that the assessment should not be made in a vacuum. Other than the \$200 million penalty the Board of Governors assessed against BCCI, the \$100 million civil money penalty assessed against UBS is equal to the highest penalty the Federal Reserve has ever assessed against an institutional respondent. Last year, in conjunction with a criminal disposition by the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Reserve assessed Credit Lyonnais a \$100 million civil money penalty. While no two cases are alike, Credit Lyonnais engaged in a similar pattern of deliberate and repeated false statements to the Federal Reserve in connection with its secret acquisition of the Executive Life Insurance Company.

In considering whether the amount of the civil money penalty was sufficiently large, it is not enough to look only at the size of UBS' balance sheet and net profit. It is important to keep in mind that UBS is a Swiss institution with its own banking supervisor, the EBK, which has no authority to impose money penalties. A Swiss governmental reprimand to the largest bank in Switzerland, as occurred in this case is, to our knowledge, unprecedented in Swiss history. The EBK took that action, in no small measure, to demonstrate that it would not tolerate deception any more than we would. We gave special consideration to the EBK's views also because, as senior Treasury officials have noted in testimony before Congress, the EBK has demonstrated exceptional cooperation in matters relating to the global fight against terrorist financing. As a bank supervisor active in that fight, the Federal Reserve appreciates the value of global cooperation.

In short, the \$100 million civil money penalty that we assessed against UBS was appropriate. It was within the range permitted by statute. It was in proportion to the revenues UBS derived from its unlawful actions. It was in line with the Federal Reserve's history of civil money penalties. And, it was appropriate because we were able to act together with the EBK to craft supervisory action that is both punitive and remedial.

Remedial Measures With Other ECI Operators

I will now turn to my final topic and address the steps the New York Fed has taken with respect to its remaining ECI operators so as to improve the controls relating to OFAC compliance.

Immediately following the discovery that UBS had engaged in transactions with Iran, in July 2003, we directed inquiries toward each of the five banks with which we continue to maintain an ECI relationship. The banks responded by detailing for us the procedures each had in place to ensure their contractual compliance with the OFAC regulations and various antimoney laundering (AML) statutes and regulations. These responses gave us sufficient confidence to carry us through for the period necessary until we could amend our contracts to strengthen the OFAC and AML compliance provisions.

In the fall of 2003, the New York Fed began a process of amending its contracts with the remaining ECI banks to incorporate new controls into the ECI Agreements and add new compliance sections to the ECI Manual of Procedures. Prior to these amendments, the Federal Reserve relied on several means of oversight for the ECI program. All ECI operations were subject to regular audits by (1) the New York Fed's audit function, (2) the banks' own internal auditors, and (3) the banks' external auditors. Our primary means of oversight for OFAC compliance, however, was

the monthly dollar transaction reports required by Article 8 of the ECI Agreement and by the Manual of Procedures. These reports were reviewed by New York Fed staff to ensure that the reported numbers corresponded to the amounts shipped from, and received by, each ECI in the given month. UBS' manipulation of these reports effectively concealed its transactions with OFAC sanctioned countries from the New York Fed, and thwarted this oversight mechanism.

In revising the ECI Agreements, two major changes were made to the OFAC Compliance Section. First, language was added to expressly provide that the ECI bank "agrees that ECI Banknote Activity is subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control." Second, the Agreement was amended to include an acknowledgement from the operating bank that, with respect to banknote transactions, it must comply with the provisions of the United States Trading with the Enemy Act, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, and "any other similar asset control laws, to the extent that they are implemented by OFAC regulations."

Perhaps the most significant changes, however, relate to new audit requirements for the ECIs. A new section was added to the ECI Agreement requiring an annual audit of the operating bank's AML and OFAC Compliance programs. The ECI Agreement provides that a management representative must attest that the ECI operator is complying with the contract. Then, the contract requires that a public accounting firm, hired at the ECI operator's expense, must attest to the management assertion, and specifically, whether the assertion is fairly stated. The public accounting firm must also render an opinion on whether the monthly reports that the ECI bank has provided to the New York Fed are accurate.

As part of these remedial measures, major changes were also made to the Manual of Procedures. The Manual of Procedures now contains sections setting forth specific requirements for AML Compliance and OFAC Compliance programs. With respect to OFAC Compliance, the ECI operator must (1) establish a system of internal controls to ensure compliance with all OFAC regulations; (2) perform and document a comprehensive OFAC risk assessment of all aspects of ECI Banknote Activity; (3) designate a Compliance Officer responsible for monitoring compliance with all OFAC laws and regulations, and an officer responsible for overseeing any funds blocked as a result of any OFAC law or regulation; (4) implement an audit program that will provide for independent testing of all aspects of the OFAC Compliance program, and for an annual comprehensive audit of each line of business relating to the ECI Banknote Activity; (5) provide appropriate OFAC Compliance training for the appropriate employees; (6) maintain the most current OFAC List of prohibited countries, entities, and individuals; (7) retain all OFAC related records for a period of not less than 5 years; and (8) require the OFAC Compliance Officer to develop a program to screen customers and transactions for OFAC compliance.

Finally, in order to ensure that the New York Fed can react quickly to any compliance problems that may arise, there is a new procedural section requiring the ECI operator to notify the New York Fed immediately of any activity that violates the compliance requirements of the ECI Agreement.

The new contracts were all executed and became fully effective in February 2004. I should note that, following the announcement of the assessment of the \$100 million civil money penalty against UBS, we again directed inquiries to our ECI operators to learn their reactions to the Federal Reserve's action. All of the ECI operators viewed the penalty as significant and understood that it reflected the importance the New York Fed places on both strict compliance with the OFAC requirements of the ECI Agreement and the Manual of Procedures, and on the integrity of its ECI operators.

Conclusion

The ECI program serves an important function by ensuring that we supply USD banknotes to the global market in an efficient manner, and that the quality of, and confidence in, our currency is maintained at a high level. UBS' egregious conduct should not overshadow the ECI program's benefits. In terminating the UBS ECI contract, in assessing a \$100 million civil money penalty against UBS for its deceptive conduct as a former ECI operator, and in working with the EBK to craft a coordinated regulatory response, the Federal Reserve acted decisively and properly to send a message about the importance it places on OFAC compliance. The remedial measures that have been put into place underscore that message and, we believe, will promote such compliance in the future.

I thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today and look forward to answering any questions you may have.

EXHIBIT 4



Archive/ Search

May 10, 2004

UBS statement on regulatory actions by the U.S. Federal Reserve and the Swiss Federal Banking Commission

The Federal Reserve Board (FED) and the Swiss Federal Banking Commission (SFBC) have sanctioned UBS in connection with violations of an agreement governing its involvement in the "Extended Custodial Inventory Program" for US dollar banknotes. The FED has announced that it will levy a civil penalty of USD 100 million. UBS recognizes that very serious mistakes were made, accepts the sanctions and expresses its regret. It has already instituted corrective and disciplinary measures and has decided to exit the international banknote trading business.

In 1996, UBS, through its Investment Bank, entered an agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (NY FED) as part of the "Extended Custodial Inventory Program" (ECI). The ECI agreement allowed UBS to maintain in Zurich a depot for US dollar banknotes for the NY FED. Such depots are established with private sector banks in order to ease the introduction and circulation of new US dollar banknotes while retiring old ones.

As part of the agreement, UBS undertook not to deliver, accept or deposit US dollar banknotes into or out of the NY FED depot to or from clients in countries facing US trade restrictions.

After NY FED enquiries, UBS found that banknotes had been traded with Cuba, Iran, Libya and Yugoslavia, in breach of the agreement.

UBS subsequently launched, in close co-operation with the authorities, a comprehensive internal investigation, with a taskforce including outside counsel.

That investigation further revealed that the former employees involved had submitted false reports to the NY FED concealing the transactions in question.

As a consequence of these findings, and having taken into account UBS's co-operation, the FED has announced that it will levy a civil penalty of USD 100 million. The SFBC has reprimanded UBS, and will make inspections to assess the effectiveness of UBS's corrective measures.

Peter Wuffli, Chief Executive Officer, said: "UBS recognizes that very serious mistakes were made. We accept the sanctions, take full responsibility, and would like to express our regret. We have already instituted a number of corrective and disciplinary measures. The behavior highlighted by the investigation cannot and will not be tolerated in UBS. We will do everything we can to prevent similar incidents and put this matter behind us."

Several employees have been dismissed. Disciplinary measures were taken against other employees.

In addition, UBS has decided to end its banknotes trading business with counterparties in countries outside Switzerland. UBS will in future limit its

banknotes business to physical delivery to financial institutions in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. The banknotes trading to be discontinued is an immaterial part of UBS's foreign exchange business. UBS has no intention to re-enter this business.

Zurich / Basel, 10 May 2004
UBS

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UBS breaks ties with Iran

It's about business, not politics, firm says

By Hugo Miller and Marc Wolfensberger

Published: MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 2006

GENEVA: UBS, the biggest European bank in terms of assets, said on Sunday that it would cut all its business ties with Iran, a process it began last year after a review of business opportunities there.

UBS is closing accounts held by individuals and companies residing in Iran and is shutting down its trade financing business there, Serge Steiner, a UBS spokesman, said. He did not say specifically when UBS would wind down the business.

"It's not a political expression but a review of business opportunities," Steiner said. "I wouldn't make the link between them." Steiner said he could not say how big the bank's business in Iran was, citing company policy.

In May 2004, UBS was fined \$100 million by U.S. regulators for transferring dollars to Iran, Cuba and other nations subject to U.S. trade sanctions and then trying to hide the transactions.

UBS closed its Tehran representative office five years ago.

Today in Marketplace by Bloomberg

Bank of America moves quickly to cut jobs after earnings disappoint

Sony profit helped by camera sales, but game console still trailing rivals

Microsoft profit soars 23 percent, beating expectations

Iran said on Jan. 3 that it would resume research on the nuclear fuel cycle after two years of suspending the research to underline its contention that its nuclear program was peaceful. As a result, Germany, France and Britain have called for a vote at the International Atomic Energy Agency on referring Iran to the UN Security Council.

About 40 foreign banks operate in Iran. They mainly focus on trade finance in Iran's oil and gas industry as well as arranging loans for Iranian companies like Iran Khodro, the country's largest carmaker.

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BNP Paribas, HSBC, Deutsche Bank and Calyon, the investment banking arm of Crédit Agricole, are among the biggest foreign financial institutions in Iran.

Credit Suisse is monitoring the situation in Iran "with growing concern," the newspaper SonntagsZeitung reported Sunday, citing a spokesman for the bank, Georg Soentgerath.

Iran expelled banks like HSBC in 1979 after the Islamic revolution that brought Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to power.


BNP Paribas of France, like Credit Suisse, has been active in Iran for 30 years. HSBC returned there in 1999.

Foreign banks can operate only through representative offices in Iran.

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EXHIBIT 6



PRESS ROOM

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

February 8, 2008
hp-816

Deputy Secretary Kimmitt Remarks As Prepared For Delivery On The Challenge From Iran And The American Response Before The Anti-Defamation League National Executive Committee Meeting

Palm Beach, Fla. - Thank you, Tony Schneider, for that kind introduction. Hearing my work history always makes me wonder if the audience wishes the organizers had found a speaker who did not have so much trouble holding a job!

For over 30 years, it has been my honor and pleasure to work with the Anti-Defamation League. The pursuit of your vital mission with diligence and vigilance was important when we met; it is important today; and it will remain important for generations to come.

It has been my particular pleasure to work with individuals the quality of Abe Foxman, Jess Hordes, and Ken Bialkin. Jess, like Ken Bialkin, is a consummate professional, very buttoned down, with a great smile and firm handshake. Abe is equally professional, also has a great smile, but, as this group well knows, whenever Abe sees you, you better be ready not for a firm handshake but rather a bear hug!

My relationship with the Anti-Defamation League continued during my tour as American Ambassador to Germany. I am reminded of the counsel I received from my predecessor, Ambassador Vernon Walters, who told me: "Don't ever forget how important speeches are to the Germans. They like to give speeches, listen to speeches, and analyze speeches far more than is the case in the United States." He recounted a story of speaking once to a distinguished group like the one assembled here today. He spoke in his excellent German for 40 minutes and sat down, rather pleased with himself, only to have the host of the event stand and say, "Mr. Ambassador, thank you so much for your remarks. If you ever have time for a real speech, please come back to see us again." Well, if 40 minutes is when a "real speech" starts, my allotted 20 minutes only leaves me time today for "remarks." But I hope these remarks and the question period to follow will give you new insights into the work your Treasury Department is doing to stop the flow of illicit finance to Iran and other state sponsors of terror and proliferation.

The U.S. Economy, Credit Markets, and Housing Markets

Before turning to Treasury's growing role in protecting our Nation's security, including countering the challenge from Iran, let me say a few words about the state of the U.S. economy – an issue always at the forefront of Treasury's agenda, and one that was a key topic of interest at the World Economic Forum in Davos, which I attended last month.

As the President said last week in his State of the Union address, U.S. economic fundamentals are sound, and the economy is expected to continue to grow. At the same time, growth has clearly slowed; real GDP growth slipped to 0.6 percent at an annual rate in the fourth quarter last year. The U.S. economy is facing significant headwinds from housing, credit markets, and energy prices.

The correction we are experiencing in the housing market remains formidable, coming as it does after years of rapid, unsustainable home price appreciation. Housing starts have fallen over 50 percent from their peak, and, nationwide, home prices are roughly flat over the past year.

Some of the incoming economic data are raising concerns about the health of our expansion, including reports that consumer spending is slowing. Also, while over 8 million jobs have been created since August 2003, including over 1 million just in the past year, January saw the first decline in payrolls in over 4 years, with payroll employment dropping by 17,000.

Therefore, while we are confident about our long-term economic strength, there are downside risks to near-term growth. For this reason, the Administration has worked closely with Congress to reach a bipartisan agreement on a short-term economic growth package that can be put in place as soon as possible to keep our economy growing and creating jobs this year.

After much hard work with the House and Senate, the Administration has reached final agreement on a package that is temporary, broad-based, and will have an impact immediately. The House led this important bipartisan effort by passing its bill on January 29th, and it included measures to bolster business investment and consumer spending – both of which are critical to economic growth. Last night, the Senate passed an amended version of the bill, and the House quickly approved, clearing the measure for the President's signature in the coming days.

The experience of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts showed that providing tax relief to families stimulated the broader economy by boosting household spending. Furthermore, offering incentives to spur business investment will encourage businesses to expand and create new jobs. By quickly putting in place this short-term package, we can protect the strength of our economy as we weather the housing correction.

The Administration is also continuing to promote initiatives to minimize the impact of the housing market downturn. In the short term, we are focusing on the number of preventable foreclosures we can avoid. And we have made progress. The HOPE NOW alliance, a private-sector coalition of mortgage servicers, mortgage counselors, investors, and trade associations, has announced promising developments by stepping up the rate at which they are modifying subprime mortgages to stave off foreclosures. In fact, mortgage servicers modified subprime loans in the fourth quarter at a rate three times faster than in the preceding quarter. But much more needs to be done, on a bipartisan basis, to ensure that we avoid a recurrence of excesses and abuses by addressing the underlying causes of today's turbulence.

In short, to be effective managers of the U.S. economy, we need to be forthright about the challenges we face, find bipartisan solutions where government action is warranted, and look to market participants also to play their very important role.

Iranian Threat and Deception

I am reminded of the importance of good economic management when I look half way around the world at Iran, where the regime's economic mismanagement has led to deteriorating living standards for the Iranian people:

Both unemployment and inflation rates in Iran are on the rise, with independent experts estimating the unemployment rate to be roughly twice the 11 percent claimed by the regime.

In the face of staggering inflation, Iran's President ordered the Central Bank to cut interest rates far below the inflation rate and then fired his central bank governor for questioning this irresponsible decision.

Iran is rife with corruption, as the Iranian regime grants profitable "no-bid" contracts to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, whose leadership has been sanctioned by the UN Security Council.

Finally, the regime is spending the profits of the country's oil revenue reserve fund in an attempt to hide the effects of these reckless economic policies, at a time when

the fund should be growing to benefit the future of the Iranian people.

These conditions have led to growing dissatisfaction among the Iranian people. Rather than working to correct the worsening economic situation, however, the Iranian regime has instead focused its efforts on silencing critics and using its resources to pursue dangerous and destabilizing activities.

Over the past 30 years, my work has focused largely on national security issues, and one of the most challenging concerns I have encountered is the threat we face from Iran. From the Iranian regime's facilitation of millions of dollars to deadly terrorist organizations to its pursuit of a nuclear capability and ballistic missiles, Iran poses a threat to the security of the United States, Europe, and the Middle East. But perhaps the greatest threat is to our strongest ally in the region: the State of Israel.

Iran has ignored repeated calls from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the UN Security Council to suspend its nuclear enrichment and reprocessing activities and to comply with its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Just this past Monday, Iran launched a research rocket and unveiled its first major space center. This rocket technology could have a dual-use purpose serving as a possible cover for further development of ballistic missiles of increasing range and sophistication in violation of UN Security Council Resolutions. Given Iran's record of deceptive behavior in pursuing proliferation activities, this launch serves as a reminder of the need for continued action as well as vigilance in dealing with Iran.

Iran's role in supporting international terrorism is also of serious concern. The regime spends hundreds of millions of dollars each year to fund terrorist groups. Iran uses its Qods Force, a branch of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, to provide material support for terrorist organizations. Those groups include the Taliban, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Hamas, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, and Hizballah — an organization that has killed more Americans than any terrorist network except for al Qaida. In the case of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Iran's financial support has been made expressly contingent upon the group carrying out attacks against Israel. And we are all familiar with Iran's funding and equipping of elements of the insurgency in Iraq, further destabilizing that country and resulting in the deaths of American and Iraqi forces and innocent civilians.

Iran's long-time integration into the international financial and commercial systems has aided the regime in supporting and carrying out its dangerous activities. The Iranian regime disguises its involvement in proliferation and terrorism activities through an array of deceptive practices specifically designed to evade detection from the international community. We have seen entities associated with Iran's nuclear and missile programs utilize an extensive network of front companies to conceal the true ownership of funds and end-use of commercial goods. Teheran also uses financial intermediaries to engage in ostensibly innocent commercial transactions that are actually related to its WMD programs. These front companies and intermediaries enable the regime to obtain dual-use technology and materials from countries that would typically prohibit such exports to Iran.

These deceptive practices are specifically designed to evade the risk-management controls put in place by responsible financial institutions and have allowed actions by Iranian banks to remain undetected as they move funds through the international financial system to pay for the Iranian regime's illicit activities.

Iran uses its state-owned banks to facilitate this conduct, and those banks engage in a range of deceptive practices. For example, some have requested that other financial institutions take their names off transaction documents when processing them globally. This practice, which makes it difficult, if not impossible, to determine the true parties in the transaction, is even used by Bank Markazi, Iran's Central Bank.

Iranian state-owned banks provide financial services to Iranian entities that have

been sanctioned by the UN Security Council. Bank Melli, Iran's largest bank, has provided a range of financial services on behalf of Iran's nuclear and missile industries, including opening letters of credit and maintaining accounts. In addition, Bank Melli facilitated transactions for Bank Sepah and the Iranian Defense Industries Organization after they were both sanctioned by the United Nations. Another Iranian state-owned bank, Bank Saderat, has channeled funds to terrorist groups. Between 2001 and 2006, Bank Saderat moved \$50 million from the Central Bank of Iran through its subsidiary in London to its branch in Beirut to the benefit of Hizballah front organizations in Lebanon that support acts of violence.

The Financial Strategy on Iran and our Multilateral Efforts

The Treasury Department is playing an integral role in the Administration's Iran strategy. The financial component of the Iran strategy is aimed at highlighting the reckless and threatening conduct of the Iranian regime, deterring Teheran's dangerous activities through the use of targeted financial measures, and preventing the regime's abuse and manipulation of the international financial system.

Over the past two years, senior Treasury Department officials, including Secretary Henry Paulson, Under Secretary Stuart Levey, and I have met with our finance ministry and central bank counterparts from around the world to discuss the importance of ensuring that the international financial system is not tainted or harmed by Iran's abuse. In December, I traveled again to the Middle East, including Israel, to advance our efforts. We have also engaged in unprecedented outreach to the international private sector, meeting with over 40 banks around the world to share information and discuss the inherent risks of doing business with Iran. Our message is clear: when dealing with Iran, it is impossible to "know your customer," which any reputable bank knows is a fundamental responsibility for protecting its business and reputation.

Most importantly, we have backed up our words of caution with concrete action. Since 2006, the U.S. government has targeted key Iranian entities of proliferation concern, including the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, the Ministry of Defense, and Armed Forces Logistics, as well as three Iranian state-owned banks – Banks Sepah, Melli, and Mellat. The United States has also designated the IRGC Qods Force and Bank Saderat for their role in facilitating Iran's support to terrorist groups. These measures not only prevent U.S. persons from doing business with these targeted persons and require any of their assets subject to U.S. jurisdiction to be frozen, but also highlight to the global financial community these actors' dangerous conduct.

Of all these measures, the U.S. designation of Iranian banks has proven particularly significant, as they signal to the private sector that Iran is using its state-owned banking network to facilitate proliferation-related activities and to finance terrorism. Bank Sepah, in particular, has not only been designated by the United States, but also by the UN – a historic move – thereby obligating the international community to freeze the assets of this institution along with all other listed entities and individuals. We urge countries to implement fully their UN obligations against Bank Sepah, and we are working to ensure that the international community will continue to act against other Iranian financial institutions facilitating illicit proliferation activity.

Our financial enforcement efforts have come a long way from the sanctions measures we have applied to threats in the past. The U.S. Government has been implementing sanctions with respect to Iran for some time, and we have come to learn that the most effective measures meet the following criteria:

- They are carefully targeted at illicit conduct;
- They are multilateral in scope; and
- They are combined with private sector and foreign government outreach

While in the past our broad-based country sanctions have been criticized by some as an inappropriate extension of U.S. law, these new targeted efforts serve to engage our allies, rather than confront them. As a result, a greater number of international partners who share our objective of stopping Iran from acquiring a

nuclear capability have joined our efforts. Sanctions have the most comprehensive impact when applied cooperatively and collectively.

The combination of Treasury's financial sanctions authorities and the State Department's intensive diplomatic efforts have served to catalyze international action, resulting in two unanimous United Nations Security Council Resolutions targeting Iran's pursuit of nuclear capabilities and ballistic missiles. Negotiations on a third resolution are currently underway. Member states are required to freeze the assets of, and prohibit persons from doing business with, a number of entities and individuals supporting these activities.

Additionally, last October, the world's premier standard-setting body on countering money laundering and terrorist financing – the Financial Action Task Force, or FATF – issued a public statement confirming the extraordinary systemic risks that Iran poses to the global financial system. Further, the FATF issued guidance to assist countries in implementing the financial provisions of the UN resolutions on Iran. That guidance identified customers and transactions associated with Iran as representing a significant risk of involvement in proliferation finance.

Challenges Facing the Administration

U.S. and international measures are having an impact, but it is clear that much more work remains to be done if we are to compel the Iranian regime to change its behavior. With years of experience under its belt, Iran has become very savvy at using deceptive practices to trick its partners into thinking transactions are for commercial uses, when in reality they are intended to support their proliferation activities.

Over many years, the United States has developed a robust and flexible set of tools that can be adapted easily to combat new and emerging challenges. While we have the power to impose targeted economic sanctions against threats to our national security through strong domestic authorities – namely the International Emergency Economic Powers Act – many of our allies and partners lack the necessary flexibility to take the types of action that we have taken. The development of similar tools by our international partners is necessary if we are to maintain a comprehensive and multilateral coalition against the threats of terrorism and proliferation.

An additional challenge lies in foreign government-sponsored trade finance programs, which effectively subsidize companies willing to take on the risk of dealing with Iran. While there will always be a company or bank willing to take on a risky business venture at some price, we have asked our foreign partners to consider whether governments should be subsidizing this risk in the form of export credit programs that only serve to reinforce the very activity we are trying to stop. The good news is that we have seen a decrease in export credits from countries such as Germany, France, and Japan, and as more countries realize the inherent risk associated with doing business in Iran, we expect to see a continued downward trend.

National Intelligence Estimate

In recent months, some have questioned the immediacy of the threat posed by Iran in light of the release of the National Intelligence Estimate, which concluded that Iran halted its nuclear weapon design and weaponization work in 2003. Let me make clear: Iran remains a serious threat, a threat that needs to be countered. Indeed, rather than dismiss Iran's illicit conduct, the NIE affirms Iran's continued enrichment of uranium and its simultaneous pursuit of ballistic missile delivery capabilities. This dangerous combination remains a cause for real concern and warrants continued action by the United States and the world community.

The NIE also verifies the effectiveness of diplomacy, and we have found financial pressure to be the central factor in the overall diplomatic effort. The United States and our allies have worked to build an international alliance, effectuated through UN

and other actions, condemning Iran's continued defiance of the international community. We know from the NIE that Iran watches carefully and responds to this international pressure.

We have also seen the isolating effect that financial pressure has had on the Iranian regime, with more and more members of the global community working together to counter the threats posed by Iran. Iranian state-owned banks, in particular, are finding themselves increasingly isolated, threatening the viability of their foreign-based branches and subsidiaries. We will continue to work with our international partners in both the public and private sectors to implement the United Nations Security Council resolutions, pursue additional multilateral steps, share information, and protect the international financial system from deceptive conduct and abuse. The National Intelligence Estimate should spur, not deter, additional international action.

Conclusion

Treasury has an important role to play in protecting our national security by ensuring that our financial system is not only safe and sound, but also secure from exploitation by illicit actors. The use of targeted financial measures against Iran is just one way we have used these tools. In recent months, the United States Government has also demonstrated the agility and adaptability of targeted financial measures to address other threats to international peace and security, including the flow of foreign fighters and weapons into Iraq, continued attempts by Syria to reassert control over the Lebanese political system, and the atrocities committed in Darfur.

Treasury's engagement in these issues also helps ensure that we take a comprehensive view of the security challenges we face – that we examine them not only from military and political perspectives, but from an economic perspective as well.

Looking forward, I see a world in which economic issues will play an even more prominent role in our nation's security, and Treasury will continue to integrate its activities even closer with other national security departments. We will also continue to engage our international partners on issues of mutual concern, since it is clear that sanctions, and especially targeted financial measures, will always be more effective when done on a multilateral basis. Nowhere is this multilateral action more important today, and in the future, than in our common effort and responsibility to deter Iran's threat to the security of Israel, the Middle East, and the world.

Thank you again for your kind invitation and may God bless you all and your families. At this time, I would like to open the floor to questions.

EXHIBIT 7

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
 MOSES STRAUSS, PHILIP STRAUSS, :
 BLUMY STRAUSS, AARON STRAUSS, :
 ROISIE ENGELMAN, JOSEPH STRAUSS, :
 TZVI WEISS, LEIB WEISS, MALKE WEISS, :
 YITZCHK WEISS, YERUCHAIM WEISS, :
 ESTHER DEUTSCH, MATANYA NATHANSEN, :
 CHANA NATHANSEN, MATANYA AND :
 CHANA NATHANSEN FOR THE ESTATE OF :
 TEHILLA NATHANSEN, YEHUDIT :
 NATHANSEN, SHOSHANA NATHANSEN, :
 HEZEKIEL TOPOROWITCH, PEARL B. :
 TOPOROWITCH, YEHUDA TOPOROWITCH, :
 DAVID TOPOROWITCH, SHAINA CHAVA :
 NADEL, BLUMY ROM, RIVKA :
 TOPOROWITCH, EUGENE GOLDSTEIN, :
 LORRAINE GOLDSTEIN, BARBARA :
 GOLDSTEIN INGARDIA, RICHARD :
 GOLDSTEIN, MICHAEL GOLDSTEIN, CHANA :
 FREEDMAN, HARRY LEONARD BEER AS :
 EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF ALAN BEER, :
 HARRY LEONARD BEER, ANNA BEER, :
 PHYLLIS MAISEL, ESTELLE CARROLL, :
 SARRI ANNE SINGER, JUDITH SINGER, ERIC :
 M. SINGER, STEVEN AVERBACH, JULIE :
 AVERBACH, TAMIR AVERBACH, DEVIR :
 AVERBACH, SEAN AVERBACH, ADAM :
 AVERBACH, DAVID AVERBACH, MAIDA :
 AVERBACH, MICHAEL AVERBACH, EILEEN :
 SAPADIN, DANIEL ROZENSTEIN, JULIA :
 ROZENSTEIN SCHON, JACOB STEINMETZ, :
 DEBORAH STEINMETZ, AMICHAEL :
 STEINMETZ, NAVA STEINMETZ, ORIT :
 STEINMETZ, NATANEL STEINMETZ, :
 ROBERT L. COULTER, SR. FOR THE ESTATE :
 OF JANIS RUTH COULTER, DIANNE :
 COULTER MILLER, ROBERT L. :
 COULTER, SR., ROBERT L. COULTER, JR., :
 LARRY CARTER AS THE ADMINISTRATOR :
 OF THE ESTATE OF DIANE LESLIE CARTER, :
 LARRY CARTER, SHAUN COFFEL, RICHARD :
 BLUTSTEIN AND KATHERINE BAKER :
 FOR THE ESTATE OF BENJAMIN :
 BLUTSTEIN, RICHARD BLUTSTEIN, :

THIRD AMENDED COMPLAINT
JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

KATHERINE BAKER, REBEKAH BLUTSTEIN,
 NEVENKA GRITZ FOR THE ESTATE OF
 DAVID GRITZ, NEVENKA GRITZ,
 GLORIA KUSHNER, JACQUELINE
 CHAMBERS AS THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
 THE ESTATE OF ESTHER BABLAR,
 JACQUELINE CHAMBERS, LEVANA COHEN
 HAROOCH, GRETA GELER AS THE
 ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF
 HANNAH ROGEN, TEMIMA SPETNER
 GOULD, JASON KIRSCHENBAUM, ISABELLE
 KIRSCHENBAUM, MARTIN KIRSCHENBAUM,
 JOSHUA KIRSCHENBAUM, SHOSHANAH
 BURGETTE, DAVID KIRSCHENBAUM,
 DANIELLE TEITELBAUM, NETANEL MILLER,
 CHAYA MILLER, ARIE MILLER, ALTEA
 STEINHERZ, JONATHAN STEINHERZ,
 BENNETT AND PAULA FINER AS LEGAL
 GUARDIANS FOR CHANA NACHENBERG,
 DAVID NACHENBERG, SARA NACHENBERG,
 BENNETT FINER, PAULA FINER, ZEV FINER,
 SHOSHANA FINER OHANA, MINA DORA
 GREEN, HOWARD M. GREEN, STEVEN
 GREENBAUM FOR THE ESTATE OF JUDITH
 GREENBAUM, STEVEN GREENBAUM,
 ALAN HAYMAN, SHIRLEE HAYMAN,
 DAVID DANZIG, REBECCA DANZIG,
 NEIL DANZIG, HAYYIM DANZIG, SARAH
 DANZIG, CLARA BEN-ZAKEN LASER,
 NETANEL HERSKOVITZ, MARTIN
 HERSKOVITZ, PEARL HERSKOVITZ,
 YAAKOV HERSKOVITZ, JOSHUA FAUDEM
 ZOHAR FATER, BRUCE MAZER, ORLY ROM,
 RICHARD COFFEY, GAL GANZMAN
 JUDITH BUCHMAN-ZIV, ORA COHEN
 MIRAV COHEN, DANIEL COHEN, ORLY
 COHEN, SHIRA COHEN, EYAL NOKED,
 KAREN GOLDBERG, CHANA GOLDBERG,
 ESTHER GOLDBERG, YITZHAK GOLDBERG,
 SHOSHANA GOLDBERG, ELIEZER
 GOLDBERG, YAAKOV MOSHE GOLDBERG,
 and TZVI YEHOASHUA GOLDBERG

Plaintiffs,

-against-

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS, S.A.

Defendant.

-----X
 Plaintiffs Moses Strauss, Philip Strauss, Blumy Strauss, Aaron Strauss, Roisie Engelman, Joseph Strauss, Tzvi Weiss, Leib Weiss, Malke Weiss, Yitzchk Weiss, Yeruchaim Weiss, Esther Deutsch, Matanya Nathansen, Chana Nathansen, Matanya and Chana Nathansen for the Estate of Tchilla Nathansen, Yehudit Nathansen, Shoshana Nathansen, Hezekiel Toporowitch, Pearl B. Toporowitch, Yehuda Toporowitch, David Toporowitch, Shaina Chava Nadel, Blumy Rom, Rivka Toporowitch, Eugene Goldstein, Lorraine Goldstein, Barbara Goldstein Ingardia, Richard Goldstein, Michael Goldstein, Chana Freedman, Harry Leonard Beer as Executor of the Estate of Alan Beer, Harry Leonard Beer, Anna Beer, Phyllis Maisel, Estelle Carroll, Sarri Anne Singer, Judith Singer, Eric M. Singer, Steven Averbach, Julie Averbach, Tamir Averbach, Devir Averbach, Sean Averbach, Adam Averbach, David Averbach, Maida Averbach, Michael Averbach, Eileen Sapadin, Daniel Rozenstein, Julia Rozenstein Schon, Jacob Steinmetz, Deborah Steinmetz, Amichai Steinmetz, Nava Steinmetz, Orit Steinmetz, Natanel Steinmetz, Robert L. Coulter, Sr. for the Estate of Janis Ruth Coulter, Dianne Coulter Miller, Robert L. Coulter, Sr., Robert L. Coulter, Jr., Larry Carter as Administrator of the Estate of Diane Leslie Carter, Larry Carter, Shaun Coffel, Richard Blutstein and Katherine Baker for the Estate of Benjamin Blutstein, Richard Blutstein, Katherine Baker, Rebekah Blutstein, Nevenka Gritz for the Estate of David Gritz, Nevenka Gritz, Gloria Kushner, Jacqueline Chambers as the Administrator for the Estate of Esther Bablar, Jacqueline Chambers, Levana Cohen Harooch, and Greta Geler as the Administrator for the Estate of Hannah Rogen, Temima Spetner Gould, Jason Kirschenbaum, Isabelle Kirschenbaum, Martin Kirschenbaum, Joshua Kirschenbaum, Shoshanah Burgette, David Kirschenbaum, Danielle Teitelbaum, Netanel Miller, Chaya Miller, Arie Miller, Altea Steinherz, Jonathan Steinherz, Bennett and Paula Finer as Guardians for Chana Nachanberg, David Nachanberg, Sara Nachanberg, Bennett Finer, Paula Finer, Zev Finer, Shoshana Finer Ohana, Mina Dora Green, Howard M. Green, Steven Greenbaum for the Estate of Judith Greenbaum, Steven Greenbaum, Alan Hayman, Shirlee Hayman, David Danzig, Rebecca Danzig, Neil Danzig, Hayyim Danzig, Sarah Danzig, Clara Ben-Zaken Laser, Netanel Herskovitz, Martin Herskovitz, Pearl Herskovitz, Yaakov Herskovitz, Joshua Faudem, Zohar Fater, Bruce Mazer, Orly Rom, Richard Coffey, Gal Ganzman, Judith Buchman-Ziv, Ora Cohen, Mirav Cohen, Daniel Cohen, Orly Cohen, Shira Cohen, Eyal Noked, Karen Goldberg, Chana Goldberg, Esther Goldberg, Yitzhak Goldberg, Shoshana Goldberg, Eliezer Goldberg, Yaakov Moshe Goldberg, and Tzvi Yehoshua Goldberg, by their attorneys, allege the following upon information and belief:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a complaint for damages arising out of the conduct of defendant Crédit Lyonnais, S.A. ("Crédit Lyonnais"). Defendant is a financial institution incorporated and headquartered in France that knowingly provides financial services and collects and transmits

money for the benefit of HAMAS¹, a Foreign Terrorist Organization ("FTO") (as that term is defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1189 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA")), and thereby substantially assists in the commission of acts of international terrorism as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 2331. By its actions, the defendant aided and abetted the commission of acts of international terrorism that injured the plaintiffs, violated the criminal prohibitions on providing material support for acts of international terrorism set forth in the Antiterrorism Act ("ATA") as amended by the AEDPA (see e.g., 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339B and 2339C) and is civilly liable under § 2333(a) of the ATA to the plaintiffs who have been injured in their person and property by reason of acts of international terrorism perpetrated by HAMAS.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 2333 and 2334, as a civil action brought by citizens of the United States, their estates, survivors, and heirs who have been killed or injured by reason of acts of international terrorism. This Court also has subject matter jurisdiction over this action based on diversity of citizenship pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(2). The matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

3. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2334(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(d).

4. Crédit Lyonnais is subject to personal jurisdiction in the United States pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 4(k) because, among other things, it continuously and systematically does business in the United States. Defendant is also subject to personal jurisdiction in the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(d)(1)(D) because it has committed tortious acts within the United

¹ HAMAS is an acronym for "Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya" also known as the "Islamic Resistance Movement."

States by transferring funds through the United States for the benefit of HAMAS, and has purposefully availed itself of United States jurisdiction in the course of committing the wrongful acts alleged herein.

THE PARTIES

A. The Plaintiffs

THE JERUSALEM EGGED BUS #2 BOMBING – AUGUST 19, 2003

5. On August 19, 2003, Raed Abdul Hamid Misk, a HAMAS suicide bomber, detonated explosives on Egged bus #2.

6. Twenty three (23) people were killed, and over one hundred thirty (130) people were injured in the attack.

The Strauss Family

7. Plaintiff Moses Strauss, age 23, is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Jersey.

8. Mr. Strauss was studying in Israel in 2003, and was planning to return to the United States in April 2004.

9. At around 9:00 pm on August 19, 2003, he boarded Egged bus #2 in Jerusalem after praying at the Kotel (also known as the "Western Wall" or "Wailing Wall").

10. Approximately 15 minutes into the bus ride, Mr. Strauss heard a deafening boom when Misk had detonated the explosives on the bus.

11. Mr. Strauss fell forward as a result of the explosion. His eye glasses, jacket, hat and cell phone flew off his body.

12. As Mr. Strauss regained his bearings and realized what had occurred, he witnessed people screaming and crying and he saw blood and body parts all around him.

13. Mr. Strauss's clothes were covered with blood and his hearing was severely impaired.

14. To exit the bus, Mr. Strauss stepped over bodies and in a state of shock made his way towards his apartment. As he reached the corner near his apartment, he saw a friend, and they went into his friend's apartment and telephoned Mr. Strauss's father, plaintiff Philip Strauss to tell him he had been in an attack, but was alive. After making the telephone call, the friend drove Moses to Hadassah Hospital.

15. As a result of the explosion, Mr. Strauss's body ached, especially his right ear and hand. After arriving at the hospital Mr. Strauss underwent numerous tests, and doctors removed the shrapnel from his ear and hand.

16. Days after the attack, Mr. Strauss still experienced agonizing pain in his ear, and his hearing loss did not improve.

17. After the attack, Mr. Strauss returned to the United States without completing his studies in Israel.

18. Mr. Strauss has been examined by medical specialists in both Israel and the United States. Both physicians confirmed that Mr. Strauss would require surgery on his ear.

19. In the winter of 2004, Mr. Strauss underwent ear surgery in the United States. His ear is still not completely healed, and he has been told that his condition will never improve. An ear specialist continues to monitor his condition.

20. Mr. Strauss continues to relive the attack, the images of the attack replaying in his mind daily.

21. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Moses Strauss has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

22. Plaintiffs Philip Strauss and Blumy Strauss are citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. They are the parents of plaintiff Moses Strauss.

23. After hearing of the attack, Blumy Strauss attempted unsuccessfully to reach her son on his cell phone. When she tried to reach him at his apartment, someone else answered the telephone and said that her son was not there. Blumy Strauss grew increasingly concerned.

24. Upon learning that her son was injured in the bombing, Blumy Strauss's distress grew.

25. As a result of the attack, plaintiffs Philip Strauss and Blumy Strauss have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

26. Plaintiff Aaron Strauss is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York. He is a brother of plaintiff Moses Strauss.

27. Plaintiff Roisie Engelman is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Jersey. She is the sister of plaintiff Moses Strauss.

28. Roisie Engelman was on vacation when she received a telephone call advising her that there had been a bombing in Israel. Roisie attempted to contact her brother on his cellular telephone, but was unable to reach him. She also telephoned her other brother, Aaron, attempting to locate Moses or her parents.

29. When Roisie finally received the news that her brother had been injured in the bus bombing, she was very concerned and extremely anxious.

30. Plaintiff Joseph Strauss is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Jersey. He is a brother of plaintiff Moses Strauss.

31. Joseph learned of the attack while watching the news on an airplane. He was aware that the bombing had occurred near the neighborhood where his brother lived. Upon

arriving in California, Joseph spoke to his parents and learned of Moses's condition. During the hours of the plane flight, Joseph experienced great anxiety because he was uncertain at that time if his brother had been present at the bombing.

32. Roisie Engelman, Joseph Strauss and Aaron Strauss experienced great anxiety after learning of the attack that caused the injuries that their brother sustained.

33. As a result of the attack, plaintiffs Roisie Engelman, Joseph Strauss and Aaron Strauss have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Weiss Family

34. Plaintiff Tzvi Weiss, age 20, is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York.

35. Tzvi was in Israel studying at a rabbinical college in 2003 and was planning to return to the United States on August 21, 2003.

36. On the evening of August 19, 2003, he boarded Egged bus #2 in Jerusalem after having visited the Kotel, Judaism's holiest site, to pray. He was on his way to a friend's wedding.

37. As the bus arrived at Shmuel Hanavi Street he heard a terrible explosion. Everything went black, and he could not hear anything but a deafening ringing in his ears.

38. In the panicked aftermath of the explosion, Tzvi jumped out of a window of the bus and began to run, stumbling over dead bodies and body parts as he fled the scene.

39. Tzvi was covered with blood and his hand had been cut. His body was shaking from the shock of the experience, and he had a constant terrible ringing in his ears.²

40. Once he got his bearings, Tzvi telephoned his brother, plaintiff Yitzchk Weiss, and waited for his brother to arrive to accompany him to the hospital.

² The medical term for the condition is tinnitus.

41. An ambulance transported Tzvi to Bikur Cholim Hospital where he underwent tests. He later learned that both of his eardrums had been shattered as a result of the explosion.

42. Both eardrums had been completely torn, and his hearing in his left ear was severely impaired. He continued to experience severe pain in his hand and was unable to bend his fingers.

43. Tzvi decided to return home to the United States to be near his family while he began recovering from the injuries and the effects of having been a victim of a terrorist attack. He returned to the United States the following day and visited an ear specialist within hours of his arrival. He underwent tests and was advised to have surgery on his left ear to attempt to regain some of his hearing loss in that ear. Tzvi obtained a second opinion from another doctor who agreed with the diagnosis.

44. After a number of examinations by the initial physician, and after treatment with antibiotics, Tzvi underwent surgery on his left ear. After the surgery, the incessant ringing in his ears became louder and worse than before.

45. Tzvi also visited another physician for treatment of the severe pain in his hand. He was told the injuries might require surgery.

46. Tzvi continued to visit doctors on numerous occasions to assess his ears, and underwent many tests, but the agonizing ringing continued. Eventually, it was determined that the surgery on Tzvi's left ear had not been successful. Tzvi suffered numerous panic attacks because of his injuries and the symptoms that continued to affect him.

47. As a result of the injuries that he sustained in the attack, combined with the memories of the attack itself, Tzvi's mental health deteriorated. The suffering that Tzvi has endured as a result of the injuries he sustained in the attack is ongoing and relentless. It has

negatively impacted every aspect of his life.

48. Tzvi enrolled in rabbinical college upon his return to the United States, but the injuries and their symptoms prevented him from concentrating on his schoolwork, and he could no longer achieve the academic success that he had achieved prior to the attack.

49. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Tzvi Weiss has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

50. Plaintiffs Leib and Malke³ Weiss are citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. They are the parents of plaintiff Tzvi Weiss.

51. Plaintiff Yitzchk Weiss is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Israel. He is a brother of plaintiff Tzvi Weiss.

52. Plaintiff Yeruchaim Weiss is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Israel. He is a brother of plaintiff Tzvi Weiss.

53. Plaintiff Esther Deutsch is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York. She is the sister of plaintiff Tzvi Weiss.

54. Leib Weiss, Malke Weiss, Yitzchk Weiss, Yeruchaim Weiss and Esther Deutsch experienced great anxiety after learning of the attack that injured Tzvi and observing the suffering that Tzvi has endured as a result of his injuries.

55. As a result of the attack, plaintiffs Leib Weiss, Malke Weiss, Yitzchk Weiss, Yeruchaim Weiss and Esther Deutsch have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Nathansen/Toporowitch Family

56. Tehilla Nathansen was a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of

³ Although spelled "Malka" in the Complaint, Mrs. Weiss's name, as it appears on her U.S. passport, is actually spelled "Malke."

Israel. She was three (3) years old and sitting on her mother's lap when she was murdered in the suicide bomb attack on August 19, 2003.

57. The Nathansen family had boarded the bus at the Kotel in Jerusalem, where they had just completed their prayers.

58. Plaintiff Chana Nathansen, Tehilla's mother, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel.

59. Plaintiff Matanya Nathansen, Tehilla's father, is a citizen and resident of the State of Israel.

60. Plaintiffs Matanya and Chana Nathansen bring this action both individually and on behalf of their 3 year old daughter's estate.

61. Chana Nathansen was severely injured in the explosion that killed her daughter and is partially crippled as a result of her injuries. Chana Nathansen had 7 ball bearings that left holes in her chest, leg and arm removed from her body. She is also now hearing impaired in one ear.

62. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Chana Nathansen sustained severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress from the injuries she sustained, from witnessing and experiencing first-hand the death of her three year old daughter, Tehilla, and witnessing the severe injuries sustained by her daughters, plaintiff Shoshana Nathansen and plaintiff Yehudit Nathansen.

63. As a result of the explosion, Matanya Nathansen suffered fractures in both feet and in his collar bone, and sustained injuries to his lungs, eye and finger. He is now hearing impaired and can no longer walk properly.

64. In addition to these injuries he sustained as a result of the explosion, plaintiff Matanya Nathansen has sustained physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress from witnessing and experiencing first-hand the death of his 3 year old daughter, Tehilla, as well as the severe injuries sustained by his wife and young daughters (all of whom are U.S. citizens).

65. Plaintiff Yehudit Nathansen is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is the 8 year old sister of Tehilla Nathansen and the daughter of Matanya and Chana Nathansen.

66. At the time of the explosion, Yehudit was sitting with her aunt, a few seats away from her parents.

67. Yehudit sustained physical injuries from the explosion and was treated at Bikur Cholim Hospital in Jerusalem.

68. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Yehudit Nathansen has suffered physical and severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress due to her own injuries and from witnessing and experiencing first-hand the death of her three year old sister, Tehilla, as well as the severe injuries sustained by her mother and baby sister, and the injuries to her father.

69. Plaintiff Shoshana Nathansen is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is the 2 year old sister of Tehilla Nathansen.

70. Shoshana Nathansen was sitting on her mother's lap at the time of the explosion. Shoshana was 5 months old at that time. As a result of the explosion, Shoshana suffered fractures in her leg and hip, deep lacerations in her arm that have left permanent scars, and scars on her face and legs. She also sustained severe physical injuries requiring the removal of numerous ball bearings from her legs. The full effect of her injuries, including her ability to walk, will not be fully known until she is older.

71. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Shoshana Nathansen has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

72. Plaintiff Hezekial Toporowitch is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. He is the father of plaintiff Chana Nathansen and the grandfather of the three Nathansen girls.

73. Plaintiff Pearl B. Toporowitch is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Israel. She is the mother of plaintiff Chana Nathansen and the grandmother of the three Nathansen girls.

74. In the middle of the night, Hezekial and Pearl were notified by telephone of the bombing that had killed their granddaughter, Tehilla Nathansen, and crippled their daughter, Chana Nathansen. That night they traveled to Jerusalem. Pearl attempted to obtain further details about the condition of her son-in-law and her granddaughters.

75. In the aftermath of the bombing, Chana, her husband, and her children were transferred to different hospitals thereby complicating the family's efforts to locate them.

76. Hezekial was supposed to travel to the central morgue in Holon to attempt to identify his granddaughter's body, but was in too much shock to do so. He was initially told to identify the bodies of two granddaughters since Shoshana had not yet been identified at the hospital and was thought to be deceased.

77. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Hezekial Toporowitch has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress from experiencing the death of his 3 year old granddaughter, Tehilla, as well as the severe injuries sustained by his daughter, and injuries sustained by his granddaughters and son-in-law.

78. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Pearl B. Toporowitch, has suffered

severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress from experiencing the death of her 3 year old granddaughter, Tehilla, as well as the severe injuries sustained by her daughter and other granddaughter and injuries to her son-in-law.

79. Plaintiff Yehuda Toporowitch is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel.

80. Yehuda Toporowitch is a brother of plaintiff Chana Nathansen and an uncle of the three Nathansen girls.

81. In the middle of the night he was notified by telephone of the bombing that had killed his niece and crippled his sister.

82. He had been working at a resort when he received the telephone call, and quickly rushed to a nearby television where graphic images of the bombsite were being broadcast by Israeli television.

83. Yehuda rushed home, traveled with his parents to the Tel Aviv area and stopped at the home of one of his sisters. He took a taxicab to the central morgue and attempted to identify Tehilla's remains, but could not positively identify them because of the nature and extent of Tehilla's injuries.

84. Yehuda then made arrangements for necessary DNA testing, which ultimately confirmed his niece's identity.

85. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Yehuda Toporowitch has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress from the death of his 3 year old niece, Tehilla, and the attempt to identify her remains. He has also suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress as a result of the severe injuries sustained by his sister and other niece and injuries to his brother-in-law.

86. Plaintiff David Toporowitch is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. He is a brother of plaintiff Chana Nathansen and an uncle of the three Nathansen girls.

87. David was not present when his parents were notified by telephone of the bombing that killed his niece and crippled his sister. Instead, he had to piece together the events by himself after his family had already left for Jerusalem.

88. Like the rest of his immediate family, David visited his sister and niece in the hospital and experienced the shock and severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress resulting from the emotional trauma of burying his young niece and dealing with the pain and loss experienced by his sister.

89. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff David Toporowitch has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress from experiencing the death of his 3 year old niece, Tehilla, as well as the severe injuries sustained by his sister and other niece.

90. Plaintiff Shaina Chava Nadel is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is a sister of plaintiff Chana Nathansen and an aunt of the three Nathansen girls.

91. Like the rest of her immediate family, Shaina visited her sister and niece in the hospital and experienced the shock and mental anguish resulting from the emotional trauma of burying her young niece and dealing with the pain and loss experienced by her sister.

92. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Shaina Chava Nadel has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress from experiencing the death of her 3 year old niece, Tehilla, as well as the severe injuries sustained by her sister and other niece and injuries to her brother-in-law.

93. Plaintiff Blumy Rom is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is a sister of plaintiff Chana Nathansen and an aunt of the three Nathansen girls.

94. Like the rest of her immediate family, Blumy visited her sister and niece in the hospital and experienced the shock and mental distress resulting from the emotional trauma of burying her young niece, Tehilla, and dealing with the pain and loss experienced by her younger sister.

95. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Blumy Rom has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress from experiencing the death of her three year old niece, as well as the severe injuries sustained by her sister and other niece and injuries to her brother-in-law.

96. Plaintiff Rivka Toporowitch is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is a sister of plaintiff Chana Nathansen and an aunt of the three Nathansen girls.

97. Like the rest of her immediate family, Rivka visited her sister and niece in the hospital and experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress from burying her young niece and dealing with the pain and loss experienced by her older sister and injuries to her brother-in-law.

98. She stayed with her baby niece Shoshana, caring for her during the two weeks that she was hospitalized and for two months after her discharge from the hospital. Having to change the dressings on her niece's wounds, care for her various injuries, and take her to doctors, has deeply affected her.

99. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Rivka Toporowitch has suffered severe

mental anguish and extreme emotional distress from experiencing the death of her three year old niece, Tehilla, as well as the severe injuries incurred by her sister, other niece and brother-in-law.

The Cohen Family

100. Plaintiff Ora Cohen, age 46, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel.

101. Mrs. Cohen and her husband had decided to celebrate their ninth wedding anniversary on August 19, 2003 by visiting the Western Wall with their five children.

102. At around 9:00 p.m., after praying at the Western Wall, the Cohen family boarded Egged bus #2 to return home.

103. As the bus made its way down Shmuel Hanavi Street, Raed Misk detonated his explosive charge. Just prior to the explosion, Mrs. Cohen had seen the bomber, who was seated behind her.

104. As a result of the explosion, Mrs. Cohen sustained shrapnel wounds, burns to her body, and a broken jaw. She also suffered nasal trauma, and severe hearing loss.

105. Mrs. Cohen was taken to the hospital and remained hospitalized until August 29, 2003.

106. Mrs. Cohen was subsequently hospitalized for follow-up treatment from November 6, 2005 to November 10, 2005.

107. Mrs. Cohen continues to suffer from ongoing jaw pain, and her hearing problems have continued to worsen.

108. Mrs. Cohen has been treated by numerous medical providers and her treatment is ongoing.

109. As the Cohen family rode the bus, Mrs. Cohen had been holding her infant son,

Elchanan on her lap. When the blast went off, Elchanan was thrown from her arms and presumed dead. He was found alive several hours after the attack, buried beneath a pile of corpses.

110. After the explosion, the entire Cohen family was separated in the chaos. Mrs. Cohen spent several hours unaware if her children were alive or dead.

111. Due to the trauma she experienced as a passenger seated close to the bomber, witnessing the horrible aftermath of the attack, and being separated from her family following the attack, Mrs. Cohen suffered and continues to suffer severe emotional repercussions including depression, insomnia and nightmares. She experiences crippling fears for herself and her family.

112. Mrs. Cohen has received and continues to receive psychiatric treatment to help cope with the negative emotional effects she continues to experience as a result of the attack.

113. Mrs. Cohen also struggles with the day-to-day care of her large family, including the ongoing medical and emotional treatment of her five young children, all of whom were present at and injured in the terrorist attack.

114. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Ora Cohen has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

115. Plaintiff Mirav Cohen, age 12, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel. She is the daughter of plaintiff Ora Cohen.

116. Mirav Cohen had visited the Western Wall with her parents and siblings on August 19, 2003. She also boarded Egged bus #2 with her family.

117. As a result of the terrorist's blast, Mirav Cohen sustained facial burns and lacerations, lung damage, hearing loss in both ears, and shrapnel wounds. She also witnessed the chaos and carnage after the attack.

118. Mirav Cohen was taken to the hospital and remained hospitalized until August 28, 2003. She was separated from her family at the site of the attack and was not reunited with the rest of her family for hours.

119. Mirav Cohen's hearing has continued to worsen, and now requires that she wear a hearing aid.

120. Mirav Cohen has been treated by numerous medical providers and her treatment is ongoing.

121. Mirav Cohen has experienced depression, has had numerous nightmares, and has had bed wetting incidents as a result of the attack. She has received and continues to receive psychiatric treatment to help cope with the negative emotional effects she continues to experience since the attack.

122. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Mirav Cohen has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

123. Plaintiff Daniel Cohen, age 10, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel. He is the son of plaintiff Ora Cohen.

124. Daniel Cohen had visited the Western Wall with his parents and siblings on August 19, 2003. He also boarded Egged bus #2 with his family.

125. He witnessed the chaos after the attack and was separated from his family for several hours.

126. Daniel Cohen was taken to the hospital and remained hospitalized until August 28, 2003.

127. As a result of the explosion, Daniel Cohen sustained facial lacerations, lung damage, hearing loss in both ears, and shrapnel wounds to his feet.

128. Daniel Cohen's hearing has continued to worsen. Daniel Cohen has been treated by numerous medical providers, and his treatment is ongoing.

129. Daniel Cohen has had many nightmares since the terrorist attack. He has suffered and continues to suffer severe emotional distress including anger and severe aggression as a result of what he experienced during and subsequent to the terrorist attack.

130. Daniel Cohen has received and continues to receive psychiatric treatment to help alleviate the negative emotional effects he continues to experience since the attack.

131. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Daniel Cohen has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

132. Plaintiff Orly Cohen, age 8, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel. She is the daughter of plaintiff Ora Cohen.

133. Orly Cohen had visited the Western Wall with her parents and siblings on August 19, 2003. She also boarded Egged bus #2 with her family.

134. She witnessed the chaos after the attack and was separated from her family for several hours.

135. As a result of the explosion, Orly Cohen sustained hearing loss, eye infections, and shrapnel wounds to her spine and feet.

136. Orly Cohen was taken to the hospital and remained hospitalized until August 28, 2003.

137. Orly Cohen has been treated by numerous medical providers, and her treatment is ongoing. She continues to hear white noise in her ears and suffers from back pain. She will require additional procedures to remove the shrapnel that remains in her body.

138. Orly Cohen suffered and continues to suffer severe emotional distress including

depression and obsessive recollections of the attack and her resulting suffering.

139. Orly Cohen has received and continues to receive psychiatric treatment to help address and alleviate the negative emotional effects she continues to experience since the attack.

140. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Orly Cohen has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

141. Plaintiff Shira Cohen, age 5, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel.

142. Shira Cohen had visited the Western Wall with her parents and siblings on August 19, 2003. She was being held by her father on Egged bus #2 at the time of the blast.

143. After the explosion, Shira Cohen had to be forcibly removed from the arms of her father, who had been rendered unconscious. Shira was also separated from her parents and siblings in the chaos.

144. Shira Cohen sustained severe physical injuries including nerve damage and permanent damage to her left eye. She had additional shrapnel wounds, hearing loss, and lost many teeth as a result of the attack.

145. Shira Cohen was taken to the hospital and remained hospitalized until September 19, 2003. Over one hundred pieces of glass were extracted from her eyes and face. She underwent three surgeries to her right eye, which doctors were able to save. The damage to her left eye was rendered essentially useless.

146. Shira Cohen has been treated by numerous medical providers, and her treatment is ongoing. Since the month she spent in the hospital immediately after the attack, Shira Cohen has been hospitalized on four subsequent occasions for additional medical procedures relating to the attack.

147. Shira Cohen has difficulty coping with her perceived "ugliness" caused by her injuries. She also continues to hear white noise in her ears, and will continue to require surgeries and medical procedures and treatment for the wounds to her eye, ears, and face.

148. Shira Cohen suffered and continues to suffer severe emotional effects including nightmares and an obsessive fixation on the attack. She also has an obsessive fixation concerning her useless eye and own self-perceived ugliness.

149. Shira Cohen has received and continues to receive psychiatric treatment to help address the negative emotional effects she continues to experience after the attack.

150. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Shira Cohen has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

SHOOTING ATTACK ON ROUTE #60 – JUNE 20, 2003

The Goldstein Family

151. Howard Goldstein was a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel.

152. He was murdered on June 20, 2003, while driving his car with his parents on Route #60 in Israel.

153. HAMAS was responsible for the attack.

154. Howard was in the process of picking up his parents from Jerusalem where they had stayed the previous night following the wedding of Howard's son, David Goldstein.

155. Howard's father, Eugene Goldstein, was seated in the front passenger seat, and his mother, Lorraine Goldstein, was seated behind her husband.

156. At some point, as Howard was driving, Eugene noticed two individuals on the side of the road with their backs turned toward the car. As their car approached, the men turned around and began rapidly firing their guns at the Goldsteins' vehicle.

157. Howard was shot in the chest, left lung, kidney and liver.

158. He died almost immediately and his body slumped over the wheel.

159. Plaintiffs Eugene and Lorraine Goldstein are citizens of the United States and are residents of the State of New York. They are the parents of Howard Goldstein.

160. Eugene was shot in the back, head and shoulder.

161. The top of the bullet that struck Eugene grazed his head. The remainder exploded in one of his lungs, leaving behind shrapnel in his lung, liver and kidneys. The bullet lodged between his heart and lungs.

162. Somehow, Eugene managed to steer the car until it ultimately overturned in a ditch.

163. As a result of the terrorist attack, Eugene still has several bullet fragments lodged in his chest. He must undergo an x-ray every three months to monitor the condition of the bullet fragments encapsulated in his chest.

164. He has since returned to his job where he missed three months of work as a result of his injuries.

165. Lorraine was also shot and severely injured.

166. She was struck by a bullet that entered her body through her back, grazed her carotid artery and lodged in her jaw bone. She has three bullet holes in her back.

167. Shrapnel also lodged throughout her body, especially in her back. She also suffered a shattered nose and septum as well as various lacerations resulting from the car crash.

168. Eugene and Lorraine Goldstein remained in Jerusalem at Hadassah Hospital for approximately 10 days and were unable to return home when they were discharged from the hospital because the airline did not give Eugene permission to fly due to the poor condition of his

lungs.

169. Lorraine still requires physical therapy because the scar tissue in her jaw prevents her from opening it fully. She still suffers from pain and headaches.

170. She has had 11 teeth pulled and undergone extensive periodontal and dental work. She must also deal with the harmful effects of shrapnel lodged throughout her body.

171. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiffs Eugene Goldstein and Lorraine Goldstein have suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

172. The Goldstein family in New York received notice of the attack from two cousins, one of whom saw images of the attack on the internet and sent an instant message to the immediate family.

173. The Goldstein family sat in horror as they watched images of the attack on the Cable News Network (CNN) shortly after the attack occurred. The video broadcast showed Howard, Eugene and Lorraine Goldstein being pulled from the wreckage of the car Howard Goldstein had been driving.

174. Lorraine's face and hair were covered with blood.

175. Plaintiff Richard Goldstein is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York. He is a son of plaintiffs Eugene and Lorraine Goldstein and a brother of Howard Goldstein.

176. After learning of the attack, plaintiff Richard Goldstein telephoned his sister, plaintiff Barbara Goldstein Ingardia, at work and asked her to return home immediately. When she arrived, her extended family was present. They shared the tragic news that their parents and brother had been attacked. Barbara then made plans to fly to Israel to care for her parents.

177. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Richard Goldstein has suffered mental

anguish and extreme emotional distress caused by the death of his brother and the life-threatening injuries to both of his parents.

178. Plaintiff Barbara Goldstein Ingardia is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York. She is the daughter of plaintiffs Eugene and Lorraine Goldstein and the sister of Howard Goldstein.

179. Barbara left her job and her immediate family behind and traveled to Israel to care for her parents in Israel during their recovery and to mourn the loss of her brother.

180. In addition to grappling with the devastating emotional consequences of her brother's death, she was forced to deal with the uncertainty of her mother's recovery due to her severe injuries and age.

181. At one point during her hospital stay, Lorraine was placed on life support.

182. Barbara blames herself for encouraging her parents to attend the wedding. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Barbara Goldstein Ingardia has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

183. Plaintiff Michael Goldstein is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Florida. He is a brother of Howard Goldstein and a son of plaintiffs Eugene and Lorraine Goldstein.

184. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Michael Goldstein has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress because of the death of his brother and the life-threatening injuries of both of his parents.

185. Plaintiff Chana Freedman is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is the daughter of Howard and Michal Goldstein.

186. Chana and her husband were eating lunch at a mall in Jerusalem when they

learned that her father and grandparents had been involved in what they believed to be an automobile accident.

187. Chana's husband received a telephone call from his father informing the couple to go directly to Hadassah Hospital.

188. When Chana and her husband arrived at Hadassah Hospital, a social worker informed them that Chana's father had died in the terrorist attack.

189. Chana informed her brother Daniel and his wife, who had just been married, of the attack when they arrived at the hospital.

190. As a result of her father's death, plaintiff Chana Freedman has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE JAFFA ROAD BUS #14A BOMBING - JUNE 11, 2003

191. At approximately 5:30 p.m. on June 11, 2003, Abdel Madi Shabneh, a HAMAS suicide bomber dressed as a religious Jew, boarded Egged bus #14A at the Mahane Yehuda market.

192. A short while after Shabneh boarded the bus, as the bus drove down Jaffa Road near the Davidka Square, Shabneh detonated his bomb, wrecking the bus and killing sixteen (16) of its passengers. Over one hundred (100) people were wounded, including dozens of bystanders.

193. Shabneh, an 18-year old high school student from Hebron, was initially recruited by HAMAS while playing on a local Jihad Mosque soccer team.

The Beer Family

194. Alan Beer, a citizen of the United States, was on the bus returning from a condolence call to his friend's family when the bomber detonated his explosives and killed him.

195. Alan's friend, to whom he had paid the condolence call, learned of the bus

bombing and telephoned plaintiff Harry Leonard Beer, Alan's brother, in Cleveland, Ohio. Harry quickly telephoned his sister, plaintiff Phyllis Maisel, whose son happened to be on the scene of the bombing earlier. Harry then telephoned his other sister, plaintiff Estelle Carroll and informed her of the terrorist attack.

196. After speaking with her brother, Phyllis asked her son to return to the crime scene and identify Alan's body. Thereafter, plaintiffs Anna Beer, Harry Leonard Beer and Estelle Carroll flew to Israel to attend Alan's funeral.

197. Plaintiff Harry Leonard Beer is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Ohio.

198. Plaintiff Harry Leonard Beer brings this action both in his individual capacity and as the executor of the Estate of Alan Beer.

199. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Harry Leonard Beer has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress as well as the loss of his brother's companionship, advice and counsel.

200. Plaintiff Estelle Carroll is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Virginia.

201. Plaintiff Phyllis Maisel is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Israel.

202. Plaintiffs Estelle Carroll and Phyllis Maisel have experienced emotional pain and suffering and the loss of their brother's companionship, advice and counsel.

203. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiffs Estelle Carroll and Phyllis Maisel have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

204. Plaintiff Anna Beer is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of

Ohio. She is the mother of Alan Beer.

205. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Anna Beer has experienced the loss of her youngest child's society, companionship, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Singer Family

206. Plaintiff Sarri Anne Singer is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Jersey.

207. On June 11, 2003, Sarri boarded bus #14A in Jerusalem to meet a friend for dinner. Soon thereafter, the suicide bomber detonated his bomb only two to three seats away from where Sarri was seated. When the explosives were detonated, Sarri felt a shockwave across her face. The roof of the bus had fallen in and the man in front of her was not moving. Everyone sitting and standing near Sarri had been killed.

208. Sarri was struck with shrapnel, which entered her shoulder and broke her clavicle. After the blast she was unable to open her left eye, and her right eye was extremely restricted. She was unable to hear because of a loud ringing in her ears and her ruptured eardrums. Barely walking, she was taken to an ambulance.

209. She sustained injuries to her face and legs resulting in scarring. She has undergone physical therapy and will require surgery in the future. In addition, shrapnel had lodged in her gums, moving her teeth. She will require dental work in the future.

210. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Sarri Anne Singer has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

211. Plaintiff Judith Singer is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Jersey. She is the mother of plaintiff Sarri Anne Singer.

212. Judith learned of the attack when her son telephoned her at work.

213. As a result of the attack plaintiff Judith Singer has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

214. Plaintiff Eric M. Singer is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Jersey. He is the brother of plaintiff Sarri Anne Singer.

215. Eric first learned of the attack when he received an emergency phone call from his father while Eric was having lunch in a restaurant. After speaking with his mother and notifying his office, Eric and his father flew that night to Israel to be with Sarri.

216. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Eric M. Singer has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

COMMUTER BUS BOMBING – MAY 18, 2003

The Averbach Family

217. Plaintiff Steven Averbach is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel.

218. He is 39 years old and presently resides near Tel Aviv, Israel, after spending nearly a year in the hospital and a rehabilitation center. He is a married father of four sons ranging in age from 5 to 15. Steve and his wife, Julie, were married in 1994 and have two sons together, Sean (age 10) and Adam (age 5).

219. Steve's older sons, Tamir (age 15) and Devir (age 12), are from a prior marriage.

220. On May 18, 2003, Steve was seated on a commuter bus heading for Jerusalem when he noticed an Arab dressed as a religious Jew board the bus. Steve became immediately suspicious.

221. As Steve approached him, the HAMAS suicide bomber detonated his explosives.

222. The bomber was later identified by his family as Bassem Jamil Tarkroui.

223. Seven (7) people ranging in age from 35 to 68, were killed by the explosion. Steve was one of twenty (20) people injured.

224. Steve absorbed a substantial amount of the impact of the explosion and multiple pieces of shrapnel.

225. Steve sustained a critical wound when a ball bearing originally packed together with the bomber's explosives penetrated through the skin and muscles of his neck and lodged between his C3 and C4 vertebrae. The ball bearing lodged in his spinal canal causing severe compression damage to his spinal cord. The object was eventually removed during surgery, but not before it had caused severe damage to his spinal cord that rendered him a quadriplegic.

226. Following surgery, Steve was moved to intensive care where he almost died several times because of an extremely high fever and from the blast injury to his lungs. He has since undergone numerous operations to his back, groin and gastric intestines. He has also undergone a tracheotomy and had a gastric feeding tube inserted as a result of the damage caused by the tracheotomy.

227. Steve has returned to the Intensive Care Unit several times with complications.

228. Steve is paralyzed from his neck down.

229. On more than one occasion, Steve pleaded with his doctors and family members to take him off of life support.

230. To this day, Steve does not have the use of his arms or legs, and cannot brush his own teeth or scratch his own nose.

231. He is completely dependent on the 24-hour care provided to him, and has no foreseeable hope of recovery.

232. He lives in constant pain and battles depression.

233. Plaintiff Steve Averbach has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress as a result of the attack.

234. Plaintiff Julie Averbach is a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is the wife of Steve Averbach and the mother of Sean and Adam Averbach.

235. As the result of the injuries sustained by Steve, Julie has had to relocate her family to be closer to the rehabilitation center where Steve resided for nearly a year. Steve moved home from the rehabilitation center in July 2004, but requires continuous 24-hour care. Julie is now, in most respects, a single parent and cannot enjoy the normal companionship, day-to-day assistance and mutual support that she previously received from her husband.

236. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Julie Averbach has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

237. Plaintiff Tamir Averbach is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel.

238. He is the 15 year old son of Steve Averbach and Steve's first wife.

239. Plaintiff Tamir Averbach has experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress from witnessing his father's relentless and painful suffering, his repeated surgeries and brushes with death, his negative prognosis and his permanent physical condition.

240. Plaintiff Devir Averbach is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. He is the 12 year old son of Steve Averbach and Steve's first wife.

241. Devir and his elder brother, Tamir, remember what it was like when their father was an able-bodied man.

242. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Devir Averbach has suffered severe mental

anguish and extreme emotional distress as a result of his father's relentless and painful suffering, repeated surgeries and brushes with death, his negative prognosis and his permanent physical condition.

243. Plaintiff Sean Averbach is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. He is the 10 year old son of plaintiffs Steve and Julie Averbach.

244. As a result of the brutal attack on his father, he has been emotionally traumatized and has lost the sense of protection and safety he once enjoyed from his father. Due to the severity of his father's injuries, ordinary companionship and simple pleasures of traveling with or playing sports with his father have been denied to him, and will in all likelihood be denied to him for the remainder of his father's life.

245. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Sean Averbach has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

246. Plaintiff Adam Averbach is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. He is the 5 year old son of plaintiffs Steven and Julie Averbach.

247. As a result of the brutal attack on his father he has been emotionally traumatized and will in all likelihood never possess memory of a time when his father was capable of using his arms and legs. Due to the severity of his father's injuries, ordinary companionship and simple pleasures of walking together, playing sports together, or driving in a car with his father have been denied to him and will in all likelihood be denied to him for the remainder of his father's life.

248. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Adam Averbach has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

249. Plaintiffs Dr. David Averbach and Maida Averbach are United States citizens and

residents of the State of New Jersey. They are the parents of plaintiff Steven Averbach.

250. They returned home late on May 17, 2003, from a dinner honoring David. Soon thereafter, Maida switched on Fox News and learned that a bus had been bombed in Jerusalem on Sunday morning in Israel. Maida recognized her son's hand leaning out of a stretcher on the news footage but decided not to inform her husband until the next morning.

251. After a sleepless night, Maida received a telephone call on Sunday morning at 5:50 a.m. from her daughter-in-law and a social worker from Hadassah Hospital. They explained that Steve had been grievously wounded by the explosion and a ball bearing had lodged between his C3 and C4 vertebrae.

252. As a respected surgeon with many years of experience, David immediately understood the severity of his son's injuries.

253. Dr. and Mrs. Averbach have partially retired from their jobs so that they may spend more time with Steve and his children.

254. Plaintiffs David Averbach and Maida Averbach have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress as a result of the terrorist attack, and in the case of Maida Averbach, from the moment she saw her son's hand on television in the early morning hours of May 18, 2003.

255. Steve's continued inability to use his hands and legs, his inevitable battle with depression and the emotional effect it has had on Steve's four children are a constant source of continued anguish to both of his parents.

256. Plaintiff Michael Averbach is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Jersey. He is the brother of plaintiff Steven Averbach.

257. Michael Averbach has always looked up to his brother and admired him. The

injuries that his brother has sustained have been a severe emotional blow to Michael.

258. Since the date of the attack Michael has flown to Israel repeatedly, often at his brother's request, simply to sit by Steve's bedside and talk.

259. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Michael Averbach has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

260. Plaintiff Eileen Sapadin is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Jersey. She is the sister of plaintiff Steven Averbach.

261. Eileen was staying at her parents' home with her husband and three of her four children on the morning her mother received notification of the attack.

262. Eileen has experienced tremendous emotional pain and sadness as a result of the severity of the injuries that Steve sustained as a result of the attack.

263. She suffers from anxiety and depression, has trouble sleeping and cries every day.

264. Since the attack, she lost more than thirty pounds and has suffered physical exacerbations of a colitis condition that was in remission prior to the attack that severely injured her brother.

265. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Eileen Sapadin has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE MIKE'S PLACE BOMBING IN TEL AVIV - APRIL 30, 2003

The Rozenstein Family

266. On April 30, 2003, a HAMAS suicide bomber, Asif Muhammad Hanif, entered Mike's Place, a popular bar situated on the seashore a few hundred meters from the American Embassy in Tel Aviv, and detonated his explosives,⁴ killing two (2) people and injuring

⁴ There were actually two bombers, both British nationals sent by HAMAS, but the explosive belt on one of the terrorists failed to detonate.

approximately sixty (60) others.

267. Hanif, 22, was a British citizen who entered Israel through Jordan.

268. Plaintiff Daniel Rozenstein is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel.

269. Daniel was seated inside the bar and decided to step outside when he crossed paths with the suicide bomber in the entry way just as he detonated his explosives.

270. As a result of the attack, Daniel suffered third degree burns over his entire body. Since his back was to the bomber, Daniel's back bore the brunt of the explosion.

271. After three days in the hospital, Daniel slipped into a coma that lasted eight days. He was placed on a respirator and other life supports for over a week. He remained in the hospital for one and a half months, followed by eight months of treatment as an outpatient.

272. Since the bombing he has sustained severe hearing loss. He cannot maintain his balance, is often dizzy, and frequently experiences black outs. Much of his body is covered by scar tissue, including his back and hands. His right hand no longer functions properly because it is covered in scar tissue.

273. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Daniel Rozenstein has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

274. Plaintiff Julia Rozenstein Schon is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is the sister of plaintiff Daniel Rozenstein.

275. On the night of the bombing, Julia received a telephone call from the father of Daniel's girlfriend. She was told there had been an attack and that no one was certain of Daniel's condition.

276. When Julia first saw Daniel she did not recognize him because his body was

horribly burned and his face and ears were swollen beyond recognition. She spent many days in the hospital, and was there when her brother slipped into a coma.

277. Julia still suffers nightmares and is traumatized by the attack. Even now, she calls her brother compulsively to be certain that he is not in danger.

278. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Julia Rozenstein Schon has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

Joshua Faudem

279. Plaintiff Joshua Faudem, age 32, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel.

280. Mr. Faudem, a documentary filmmaker, was working in Israel in the spring of 2003, filming what would be produced as "Blues by the Beach," a documentary on everyday life for young Israelis.

281. On the night of the attack, Mr. Faudem was enjoying an evening of live music at Mike's Place and was filming the crowd and performances there.

282. At approximately 1:00 in the morning, Asif Hanif detonated his explosives at the entrance to Mike's Place.

283. Amidst the terror and chaos in the wake of the explosion, Mr. Faudem assisted his then-girlfriend to the bar's back storeroom, away from the carnage.

284. At some point during the bombing's aftermath, Mr. Faudem realized his video camera was still recording. He picked up the camera and began filming the scene around him and the people outside of the bar.

285. When he realized that everyone needed to evacuate the building, Mr. Faudem assisted his girlfriend out of the bar. They had to wade through spilled blood, body parts, and

pieces flesh to get outside. As they exited, Mr. Faudem saw the dead bodies of his friends and the mangled corpse of the suicide bomber. Mr. Faudem attempted to shield his girlfriend's eyes from the horrors that surrounded them, but she slipped in a pool of blood, fell on her back, and gazed directly at the bomber's headless torso.

286. Mr. Faudem and his girlfriend were taken by ambulance to the hospital, where they were released later that morning.

287. Mr. Faudem remains haunted by the images that fill his mind. As a filmmaker, he travels the world showing his film "Blues by the Beach" and sharing his story with others. Although this can be somewhat therapeutic, it is also immensely painful for Mr. Faudem to continually relive his experience by sharing his story and movie with audiences.

288. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Joshua Faudem has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

Zohar Fater

289. Plaintiff Zohar Fater, age 31, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel.

290. Ms. Fater, a regular attendee of the Mike's Place musical jam sessions, was enjoying an evening of live music the night of the attack.

291. When Asif Hanif detonated his explosives at the entrance to Mike's Place, the force of the blast threw Ms. Fater several feet through the air where she landed on the pavement between two cars outside of the bar. She instinctively shut her eyes to prevent herself from witnessing any of the horrible sights she knew surrounded her.

292. Ms. Fater was rapidly losing blood as a result of a leg wound caused by the explosion. A friend sat with Ms. Fater and kept her talking in an effort to keep her conscious

until medical personnel arrived.

293. Ms. Fater was one of the last victims to be loaded into an ambulance and by that time she was having difficulty breathing, was nearly fainting, and could only feel her fingers.

294. Ms. Fater remained hospitalized for two weeks after the attack, during which time she underwent several surgeries on her knee and leg.

295. After her release from the hospital, Ms. Fater remained wheelchair-bound for two months. Thereafter, she had to walk with the assistance of crutches.

296. To this day Ms. Fater has limited mobility, must wear special shoes, and continues to experience pain in her injured leg.

297. On account of her restricted mobility, Ms. Fater had serious difficulty maintaining her longstanding job with the Tel Aviv Orchestra. Although she was also employed as a fashion model, she can no longer reveal her leg due to the scarring and has thus been unable to model anymore.

298. Due to the traumatic physical experience she underwent coupled with her exposure to the horrible sounds and smells of a bombing site, Ms. Fater has also suffered psychological trauma.

299. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Zohar Fater has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

Bruce Mazer

300. Plaintiff Bruce Mazer, age 46, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel. He is also a resident of the State of Missouri.

301. Mr. Mazer was living in Tel Aviv in the spring of 2003. On the night of the terrorist attack, Mr. Mazer was celebrating a friend's birthday and enjoying an evening of live

music at Mike's Place.

302. Mr. Mazer heard Asif Hanif detonate his explosives, but Mr. Mazer initially believed the noise to be firecrackers. He spun around and witnessed the havoc the bombing caused. He saw blood everywhere and slipped in it as he exited the bar. Once outside, Mr. Mazer reunited with his roommate and they helped each other remove scattered bits of flesh and viscera from their clothes.

303. That night, Mr. Mazer was examined at the intensive care unit of the hospital. After the examination and an evaluation by a psychiatrist, he was discharged.

304. Mr. Mazer continues to suffer emotionally as a result of the trauma he experienced. Loud noises trigger an automatic recollection of the events of April 30, 2003, and generate bouts of depression.

305. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Bruce Mazer has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

Orly Rom

306. Plaintiff Orly Rom, age 25, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel.

307. Ms. Rom was living in Tel Aviv in the spring of 2003. On the night of the attack, Ms. Rom was celebrating her boyfriend's birthday and enjoying an evening of live music at Mike's Place when the terrorist detonated his explosives.

308. Ms. Rom suffered a temporary hearing loss as a result of the explosion's deafening noise.

309. Although she sustained no serious physical injuries, Ms. Rom witnessed the graphic sight of the bombing's aftermath.

310. That night, Ms. Rom was examined at the intensive care unit at the hospital. After that examination and a conversation with a psychiatrist, Ms. Rom was discharged.

311. Ms. Rom continued to suffer emotionally as a result of the trauma she experienced. She has suffered from depression and insomnia and has attended group therapy sessions with a social worker.

312. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Orly Rom has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

Richard Coffey

313. Plaintiff Richard Coffey, age 43, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel.

314. Mr. Coffey was living in Tel Aviv in the spring of 2003 and working as a bartender at Mike's Place. He also performed frequently as a singer at the club. On the night of the attack, Mr. Coffey was celebrating his birthday at Mike's Place and was enjoying an evening of camaraderie and performances of jam sessions.

315. As a result of the bomber's blast, Mr. Coffey sustained minor injuries to his back and head. He has also endured the ongoing emotional trauma of having witnessed the graphic images of the bombing's aftermath, including the sights of deceased and injured friends and colleagues.

316. That night, Mr. Coffey was examined at the intensive care unit at the hospital. After that examination, Mr. Coffey was discharged.

317. Mr. Coffey continued to suffer emotionally as a result of the trauma he experienced. He has suffered from depression and insomnia and has attended group therapy sessions with a social worker.

318. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Richard Coffey has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

Gal Ganzman

319. Plaintiff Gal Ganzman, age 33, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel. He is a resident of Manila, Philippines.

320. Mr. Ganzman was the owner of Mike's Place in the spring of 2003. On the night of the terrorist attack, Mr. Ganzman was bartending and performing his usual duties as bar owner and manager.

321. When Asif Hanif detonated his explosives, Mr. Ganzman was pouring a beer for a customer. Mr. Ganzman heard noises similar to fireworks, followed by silence.

322. Mr. Ganzman suffered temporary hearing loss as a result of the explosion's deafening noise.

323. Mr. Ganzman witnessed the graphic sights of the bombing's aftermath, including viscera, blood, and the bomber's scattered remains. His exposure to the images and smells of violent death has left him traumatized.

324. That night, Mr. Ganzman was examined at the intensive care unit at the hospital. After that examination and a conversation with a psychiatrist, Mr. Ganzman was discharged.

325. Mr. Ganzman's girlfriend and two friends were present at the attack. Each of them died en route to the hospital. Mr. Ganzman has been profoundly affected by the loss of these individuals.

326. Following his experience on the night of April 20, 2003, Mr. Ganzman continued to suffer emotionally for some time as a result of the trauma he survived. He suffered from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and has experienced panic attacks.

327. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Gal Ganzman has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

Judith Buchman-Ziv

328. Plaintiff Judith Buchman-Ziv, age 54, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel. She is a resident of the State of New York.

329. In the spring of 2003 Ms. Buchman-Ziv was living in Tel Aviv, where she worked as a legal assistant. She also performed regularly as a singer and guitarist at Mike's Place. On the night of the attack, Ms. Buchman-Ziv was performing in the weekly jam sessions at Mike's Place.

330. As she tried to exit the bar after the explosion, Ms. Buchman-Ziv was exposed to horrible sights of body parts and the bomber's mangled corpse. She slipped and fell in human blood and remains. She exited the bar in a state of shock and went home.

331. Ms. Buchman-Ziv continues to suffer emotionally as a result of the trauma she experienced. She suffered and continues to suffer from severe Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Acute Stress Disorder, Anxiety Disorder, panic attacks, depressive episodes, nightmares, nervousness, and hysteria. She continues to receive regular counseling in the United States.

332. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Judith Buchman-Ziv has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

SHOOTING ATTACK ON ROUTE #60 - JANUARY 29, 2003

The Steinmetz Family

333. Plaintiffs Jacob Steinmetz and Deborah Steinmetz are citizens of the United States and citizens and residents of the State of Israel.

334. On January 29, 2003, Jacob was driving their car on Route #60. Deborah sat in

the front passenger seat of the car. As their car made a turn, two masked men began shooting at the car. The entire driver's side of the car was riddled with bullets.

335. HAMAS perpetrated this attack.

336. Two bullets hit Jacob. One shot passed through the car seat and lodged in his leg. The other shot entered his arm and passed through his elbow.

337. After arriving at the hospital and over the next few days, Jacob underwent a number of operations.

338. Four metal spikes were surgically inserted into his bone in order to restrain his arm. The spikes remained there for three months and severely restricted his arm's mobility. Additional plastic surgeries were performed. Jacob received a skin graft from his leg to cover the opening in his elbow.

339. In 2003, Jacob underwent a complete elbow replacement that included the placement of a large metal hinge.

340. Presently, the use of Jacob's arm is greatly limited.

341. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Jacob Steinmetz has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

342. As a result of being in the car that terrorists targeted, plaintiff Deborah Steinmetz experiences great anxiety and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

343. Plaintiffs Amichai Steinmetz, Nava Steinmetz, Orit Steinmetz and Natanel Steinmetz are citizens of the United States. They are the children of plaintiffs Jacob and Deborah Steinmetz.

344. As a result of the attack, plaintiffs Amichai Steinmetz, Nava Steinmetz, Orit

Steinmetz and Natanel Steinmetz have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY CAFETERIA BOMBING - JULY 31, 2002

345. On the afternoon of July 31, 2002, approximately 100 people were eating lunch in the Frank Sinatra cafeteria on the Hebrew University Mount Scopus campus in Jerusalem. A bomb planted inside the cafeteria exploded, killing nine (9) people and injuring as many as eighty-five (85) others. Five Americans were killed in the attack, including Janis Ruth Coulter, Benjamin Blutstein, Diane Leslie Carter and David Gritz.

346. HAMAS planned and carried out the attack.

347. Mohammed Odeh, who worked at Hebrew University as a painter for an Israeli contractor, set off the bomb.

348. Odeh received the explosives from accomplices in the West Bank town of Ramallah, where the HAMAS cell command was located. On the night before the attack, Odeh had jumped over a fence on the campus and hid the explosives under a bush. The next morning, he walked through the main gate using his employee permit, picked up the bomb and planted it in the cafeteria. He remote-detonated the explosives with a cell phone.

349. Familiar with the university, Odeh had chosen the Frank Sinatra Cafeteria as the site for the bombing, knowing that few Arabs went to the cafeteria and that foreign students frequently dined there.

The Coulter Family

350. Janis Ruth Coulter, a 36 year old citizen of the United States, was in the cafeteria when the bomb exploded, killing her and injuring her friend who was eating lunch with her.

351. Janis was the assistant director of the Hebrew University's Rothenberg

International School's Office of Academic Affairs in New York.

352. Janis had arrived in Israel just one day before the bombing to accompany a group of 19 American students who were scheduled to attend classes at the university.

353. Plaintiff Robert L. Coulter, Sr. is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Massachusetts. He is the father of Janis Ruth Coulter. He brings this action both individually and on behalf of the Estate of Janis Ruth Coulter.

354. Plaintiff Robert L. Coulter, Sr. was watching television news that morning in the United States when he saw a "news flash" about a bombing at Hebrew University. Thinking he saw Janis's head lying in an unsealed body bag, he called his other daughter, plaintiff Dianne Coulter Miller. Dianne called Janis's boss in New York and both Mr. Coulter and his daughter desperately tried to reach Janis on her cell phone without success.

355. Plaintiff Dianne Coulter Miller is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Massachusetts. She is the sister of Janis Ruth Coulter.

356. Plaintiff Robert L. Coulter, Jr. is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Massachusetts. He is the brother of Janis Ruth Coulter.

357. Plaintiff Robert Coulter, Jr. had heard about the bombing on the radio on the way to work, but didn't make the connection with Janis's visit to Israel. His father called him at work about the possibility that Janis was at the cafeteria, whereupon he drove immediately to his father's house.

358. Initially, Janis was identified only through the numbers on her medical alert bracelet. Eventually, the family retrieved Janis's dental records and faxed them to Israel where, later that evening, her death was confirmed.

359. As a result of Janis's death, plaintiff Robert L. Coulter, Sr. has experienced

emotional pain and suffering, loss of his daughter's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

360. As a result of Janis's death, plaintiff Dianne Coulter Miller has experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of his sister's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

361. As a result of Janis's death, plaintiff Robert L. Coulter, Jr. has experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of his sister's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Carter Family

362. Diane Leslie Carter, a 38 year old citizen of the United States, was eating lunch in the cafeteria when the bomb exploded.

363. Diane was killed by the bomb blast.

364. In 1990, Diane had moved to Israel, where she worked as a librarian and archivist in the National Library on the Givat Ram campus of Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

365. Plaintiff Larry Carter is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of North Carolina. He is the father of Diane Leslie Carter. He brings this action both individually and as Administrator of the Estate of Diane Leslie Carter.

366. Larry learned of his daughter's death from a journalist who called his home. After conferring with his ex-wife, Diane's mother, Larry was able to confirm that his daughter was, in fact, killed in the bombing.

367. Plaintiff Shaun Coffel is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Virginia. She is the sister of Diane Leslie Carter.

368. Both Larry and Shaun learned that Diane had been buried in Israel only moments

before the funeral was scheduled to begin. Neither of them had the opportunity to say goodbye to Diane.

369. As a result of Diane's death, plaintiff Larry Carter has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

370. As a result of Diane's death, plaintiff Shaun Coffel has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Blutstein Family

371. Benjamin Blutstein, a 25 year old citizen of the United States, was killed in the blast.

372. Benjamin had come to Israel for a two-year study program at the Pardes Institute in Jerusalem to become a teacher.

373. Benjamin was scheduled to fly home to visit his family in Pennsylvania the day after he was murdered by HAMAS terrorists. Instead, two days after the attack, Benjamin's body was flown home and buried in his parents' home town of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

374. Plaintiffs Dr. Richard Blutstein and Dr. Katherine Baker bring this action both individually and on behalf of the Estate of Benjamin Blutstein. They are the parents of Benjamin Blutstein.

375. Plaintiff Richard Blutstein is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

376. Plaintiff Katherine Baker is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

377. Plaintiff Rebekah Blutstein is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania. She is the sister of Benjamin Blutstein.

378. Richard first heard about the attack while watching Fox News early in the morning. He then called Benjamin's cell phone and heard a recording. Shortly thereafter he contacted friends in Israel to ascertain if Benjamin had been injured in the attack. After a friend made a positive identification, Richard received a call confirming Benjamin's death.

379. Katherine learned that her son had been killed in the attack when she received a call from a representative of the American Embassy. She was too overwhelmed with emotion to call her husband. Richard received the call from a neighbor, who was with Katherine. Katherine then composed herself enough to inform her daughter, Rebekah.

380. As a result of Benjamin's death, plaintiff Richard Blutstein has experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of his son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

381. As a result of Benjamin's death, plaintiff Katherine Baker has experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of Benjamin's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

382. Although Rebekah's father had informed her about the attack, Rebekah learned that her brother had died when her mother telephoned her.

383. As a result of Benjamin's death, plaintiff Rebekah Blutstein, has experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of her brother's society, companionship, comfort, protection, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Gritz Family

384. David Gritz, a 24 year old dual citizen of the United States and France, was killed in the explosion. He had come to Israel for the first time with the help of a scholarship from the Hartman Institute to study philosophy and write his doctorate.

385. He died after being in Israel for only two weeks.

386. Plaintiff Nevenka Gritz is a citizen and resident of France. She is the mother of David Gritz, who was an only child.

387. Plaintiff Nevenka Gritz brings this action both individually and on behalf of the Estate of David Gritz.

388. Nevenka and her husband, Norman Gritz, were in New York on the day their son was murdered. Friends informed them that television reports had indicated that a bombing had taken place at Hebrew University. Nevenka and her husband attempted to reach their son by phone, and then called the Israeli consulate in the hopes of getting more information. Eventually, confirmation came from the Israeli consulate that David's body had been identified.

389. As a result of David's death, plaintiff Nevenka Gritz has experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of her only child's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel and suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

NETANYA SUICIDE BOMBING – MAY 19, 2002

Gloria Kushner

390. Plaintiff Gloria Kushner is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Florida.

391. On May 19, 2002, Gloria was walking in an open air market in Netanaya, Israel, when a HAMAS suicide bomber blew himself up between the stalls. The bomber killed three (3) people and injured more than fifty (50) others, including Gloria.

392. HAMAS jointly planned and perpetrated the attack together with another Palestinian terrorist organization.

393. Gloria was approximately one hundred and fifty feet away from the suicide

bomber when he detonated the bomb. As the bomb exploded, nails, screws and bolts flew in every direction and glass shattered on the main street from the buildings surrounding the market.

394. Gloria was thrown against a vegetable stand, injuring her spine, right knee and right ear. The permanent bridge in her mouth cracked and a shard of glass imbedded itself in her chin.

395. She had to undergo surgery to remove the resulting lump and she continues to suffer from headaches and numbness in her fingers due to the injury to her neck.

396. She suffers from post traumatic stress disorder and still has flashbacks and nightmares whenever she hears an ambulance or fire truck.

397. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Gloria Kushner has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE SHEFFIELD CLUB BOMBING OF MAY 7, 2002

398. On the night of May 7, 2002, a HAMAS suicide bomber entered the third floor of a building in Rishon Letzion's new industrial area that housed the Sheffield Club (social club) and detonated a bomb.

399. Eyewitnesses reported that the bomb blast propelled many of the victims through the club's windows and on to parked cars in the parking lot three floors below.

400. Fifteen (15) people were killed in the attack including Esther Bablar, a citizen of the United States. Although Esther had initially survived the attack, she died of her injuries the following morning.

401. Esther had returned to Israel after 30 years to marry her childhood sweetheart, Yitzhak, who was also killed in the attack.

402. HAMAS perpetrated the attack.

The Bablar Family

403. Plaintiffs Jacqueline Chambers and Levana Cohen Harooch are citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Florida. They are the daughters of Esther Bablar.

404. Plaintiff Jacqueline Chambers brings this action both individually and on behalf of the Estate of Esther Bablar.

405. Esther had spent the month before the bombing in Florida with her youngest daughter, plaintiff Levana Cohen Harooch, who had just given birth to Esther's grandchild. The day before the attack she had been in New York visiting her daughter, Jacqueline.

406. On the day of the attack, a member of the Bablar family in Israel contacted Esther's sister in New York and told her the bad news. Eventually Esther's daughters were notified and they quickly made arrangements to fly to Israel with their aunt and uncle.

407. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiffs Jacqueline Chambers and Levana Cohen Harooch have experienced emotional pain and suffering, and the loss of their mother's society, companionship, comfort, protection, attention, advice and counsel.

PASSOVER MASSACRE AT THE PARK HOTEL IN NETENAYA - MARCH 27, 2002

The Rogen Family

408. On March 27, 2002, a HAMAS suicide bomber blew himself up near the dining area within the Park Hotel in Netanya. It was the night of the Jewish holiday of Passover, and the hotel dining room was filled with hundreds of people celebrating the Passover Seder with their families and friends.

409. Thirty (30) people were murdered in the bombing, including Hannah Rogen, who was severely wounded in the attack. Hannah died of her wounds six days later, on April 2, 2002. One hundred forty (140) others were injured.

410. Hannah Rogen was a Holocaust survivor who immigrated to the United States after World War II. She was attending the Passover Seder at the invitation of a childhood friend, Yulia Talmi, who was also killed in the attack.

411. Hannah was a citizen of the United States at the time of her death.

412. Plaintiff Greta Geler is the great niece of Hannah Rogen. She brings this action as Administrator of the Estate of Hannah Rogen.

THE BEN YEHUDA STREET BOMBINGS: DECEMBER 1, 2001

413. In the late evening of December 1, 2001, Nabil Halabiya and Osama Mohammad Id Bahr, two HAMAS suicide bombers, blew themselves up in a pedestrian mall in Jerusalem as part of a coordinated double suicide bombing (followed by a coordinated car bombing). A large quantity of nails was packed with each of the bombs. Eleven (11) people were murdered and over one hundred (100) people were injured. Bahr had been recruited by Jamal al-Tawil, the chairman of the Al-Islah Charitable Society since 2000. The Al-Islah Charitable Society is one of HAMAS's key charitable front organizations in the West Bank.

414. Subsequent to the two suicide bombings terrorists detonated a car bomb near the site of the first two attacks. HAMAS also claimed responsibility for this attack.

Temima Spetner Gould

415. Temima Spetner Gould is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Missouri.

416. On December 1, 2001, Temima was walking down the pedestrian mall in Jerusalem when one of the suicide bombers detonated his explosives approximately 10 yards from where she was standing. Temima was hit by shrapnel on her arms and fingers. While bleeding heavily, and with clothing soaked in blood, Temima began running up the walkway and

fell. Someone came to her aid and attempted to stop the bleeding until ambulances arrived at the scene.

417. As a result of the terrorist attack, the femoral artery of Temima's right leg was severed. She was transported to the hospital where doctors operated on her to stop the bleeding. The following day it was determined that Temima's intestines had been punctured by shrapnel, and she underwent another operation to repair her intestines and remove most of the shrapnel. Temima remained in the hospital for ten days.

418. There is significant scarring on Temima's thigh and the lower part of her abdomen. She continues to experience numbness in her right leg and is highly sensitive to pain in that leg. Temima has also experienced psychological trauma as a result of the attack.

419. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Temima Spetner Gould has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Kirschenbaum Family

420. Plaintiff Jason Kirschenbaum is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York.

421. Jason Kirschenbaum was on Ben Yehuda Street in Jerusalem on December 1, 2001 when the double suicide bombing took place.

422. As a result of the first explosion, Jason was thrown to the ground. As he stood up, the second suicide bomber detonated his explosives and Jason was thrown in another direction.

423. When he got up the second time he felt numb. Jason saw his left arm dangling back and forth and held it because he thought it might fall off. When he began running up the street for help, he felt a sharp pain in his leg and back.

424. Jason was taken to Shaare Tzedek Hospital in Jerusalem where he underwent two

operations. Surgeons removed 8 metal bolts from his arm, leg and back.

425. Jason had to undergo several months of physical therapy for the injuries to his arm, leg and back. He still has scarring where he was branded by the bolts that penetrated his skin.

426. As a direct result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Jason Kirschenbaum has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

427. Plaintiff Isabelle Kirschenbaum is a United States citizen and a citizen of the State of New York. She is the mother of Jason Kirschenbaum.

428. Isabelle first learned of the double suicide bombing while watching the Cable News Network (CNN). After numerous telephone conversations, she ultimately received a telephone call confirming that Jason had been injured in the attack.

429. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Isabelle Kirschenbaum has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

430. Plaintiff Martin Kirschenbaum is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York and of the State of Israel. He is the father of Jason Kirschenbaum.

431. Martin learned of the attack when he and Isabelle Kirschenbaum received the telephone call confirming that Jason had been injured in the attack.

432. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Martin Kirschenbaum has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

433. Plaintiff Joshua Kirschenbaum is a United States citizen and a citizen of the State of New York. He is a brother of Jason Kirschenbaum.

434. Joshua Kirschenbaum was in Tel Aviv at the time of the attack. Martin and Isabelle Kirschenbaum telephoned Joshua to advise him that his brother, Jason had been injured

in the attack in Jerusalem. Hours later, he finally located his brother in the emergency room at Shaare Tzedek Hospital in Jerusalem.

435. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Joshua Kirschenbaum has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

436. Plaintiff Shoshanah Burgette is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York. She is a sister of Jason Kirschenbaum.

437. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Shoshanah Kirschenbaum has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

438. Plaintiff David Kirschenbaum is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York. He is a brother of Jason Kirschenbaum.

439. As a result of the attack, plaintiff David Kirschenbaum has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

440. Plaintiff Danielle Teitelbaum is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Jersey. She is a sister of Jason Kirschenbaum.

441. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Danielle Teitelbaum has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Miller Family

442. Plaintiff Netanel Miller, age 22, is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Florida.

443. Plaintiff Chaya Miller is a citizen of the United States. Plaintiff Arie Miller is a citizen of the State of Israel. They are the parents of plaintiff Netanel Miller and they reside in Israel.

444. On the evening of December 1, 2001, plaintiff Netanel Miller was with friends enjoying ice cream at the pedestrian mall in Jerusalem. One of the suicide bombers detonated his explosives a few feet from Netanel and his friends. Netanel had his back to the bomber, and he was thrown to the ground as a result of the explosion.

445. A bolt from the bomb lodged in the upper part of Netanel's leg. Other bolts hit him in the back, resulting in burns. His hand and knee were also injured.

446. Netanel, in shock and unaware of the severity of his injuries, attempted to walk home, limping on his injured leg. After walking approximately 30 feet, Netanel collapsed on the sidewalk. Only then did Netanel become aware of how much he was bleeding from the wounds he had sustained in his leg. His attempts to use pressure to stop the bleeding were unsuccessful.

447. Some people stopped to help him, and Netanel handed them his cellular phone, asking them to call his parents, plaintiffs Arie and Chaya Miller. Netanel spoke to his father, who had been an Army medic. Arie asked Netanel specific questions about his condition and insisted Netanel seek medical help.

448. Ultimately, Netanel was taken to the Shaare Zedek Hospital by ambulance. Since Netanel had lost a great deal of blood, he was given a blood transfusion.

449. Arie came to the hospital. Chaya arrived an hour or so later after she found someone to stay with her other children at her home.

450. Netanel was admitted to the hospital and remained there for two days.

451. Netanel endured the pain in his leg for nearly two years.

452. The pain in Netanel's leg became so severe he had to undergo surgery, and the bolt that was still lodged in his leg was finally removed.

453. As a result of the flashbacks and severe pain, Netanel also underwent treatment by a mental health professional.

454. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Netanel Miller has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

455. Upon learning that their son, Netanel, had been injured in the bombing, and knowing he has suffered as a result of those injuries, plaintiffs Chaya Miller and Arie Miller experienced great concern and anxiety.

456. As a result of the attack, plaintiffs Chaya Miller and Arie Miller have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Steinherz Family

457. Plaintiff Altea Steinherz and plaintiff Jonathan Steinherz are citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Israel. They are husband and wife.

458. On December 1, 2001, Altea Steinherz was nine months pregnant. Altea and Jonathan were at a restaurant in Jerusalem when they heard a bomb explode nearby. A short time later they heard another bomb explode. Believing the bombing was over, they began to walk home.

459. While walking in the street they saw a crazed man run past them. Altea insisted that the couple turn around, away from the direction from which the man had come. They heard a third explosion from where the man had run. They later learned that the explosion was the result of a car bomb.

460. As they began to run, Altea fell twice, and broke her arm as a result of one the falls.

461. Until her son, Yitzhak, was born 11 days later, Altea and Jonathan feared for the

condition of their unborn child.

462. Having personally seen the emergency efforts and fears of individuals at the hospital after the attack, Altea no longer feels she can continue to volunteer at the hospital as she had done previously. She has become more fearful in general.

463. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Altea Steinherz suffered severe physical anguish and extreme emotional distress.

464. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Jonathan Steinherz suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE SBARRO'S PIZZERIA MASSACRE – AUGUST 9, 2001

465. On August 9, 2001, a HAMAS suicide bomber detonated a bomb packed with nails and metal bolts at the Sbarro's Pizzeria in Jerusalem.

466. Fifteen (15) people were killed in this attack, including Judith Greenbaum, and approximately one hundred thirty (130) people were injured.

467. The suicide bomber was identified as Izz Ad-Din Shuhail Ahmad Al-Masri.

468. As recently as January 10, 2005, HAMAS activists at Bir Zeit University paid tribute to Al-Masri as a champion of the Palestinian cause.

The Nachenberg/Finer Families

469. On August 9, 2001, Chana and Sara Nachenberg were seated at the Sbarro's Pizzeria in Jerusalem with plaintiffs Howard Green and Mina Dora Green. Soon after being seated in the restaurant a suicide bomber detonated a bomb.

470. Plaintiff Chana Nachenberg is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel. Chana is 34 years old and presently resides in Tel Aviv, Israel, at a full care facility. Chana is represented by her parents, plaintiffs Paula and Bennett Finer, as her legal

guardians because she remains in a coma.

471. Chana and her husband, plaintiff David Nachenberg, have a 7 year old daughter, plaintiff Sara Nachenberg.

472. As a result of the explosion, a nail and a metal bolt entered Chana's body. The nail severed one of her major arteries and became lodged in her chest cavity. Chana suffered extensive internal bleeding. The severance of the artery caused the sac around her heart to fill with blood, causing her heart to stop beating, thus curtailing the blood flow to her brain.

473. Chana Nachenberg never regained consciousness after the attack. On route to the hospital Chana's heart stopped beating before it restarted.

474. For more than seven weeks, Chana's condition was unstable. She remained on a respirator. At the end of those seven weeks Chana was moved to another hospital in Tel Aviv. She remained on respirators for the first year and a half after the attack. She now lives on a respirator in a permanent vegetative state, requiring full time care and daily physical therapy.

475. Since the attack Chana has been placed on and off respirators and other machines. Throughout the last four and one half years, Chana has repeatedly contracted pneumonia and endured high fevers.

476. Plaintiff David Nachenberg is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. He is the husband of Chana Nachenberg and the father of Sara Nachenberg.

477. At the time of the attack, David was working at Bank Hapoalim. David received a telephone call from his brother-in-law, Zev Finer, who informed him that there had been a terror attack. Zev advised David that he thought that Sara was not physically injured, but he had no information as to Chana's condition or whereabouts. David became emotionally distraught.

After numerous telephone calls and assistance from other employees at the bank, David learned that his wife and daughter were at Hadassah Ein Kerem hospital. Upon his arrival at the hospital, David was told that Chana had suffered a severe edema to the brain and was in a coma.

478. For the first 24 hours, David was uncertain if his wife would survive the attack. After that time it appeared that Chana would live, but never regain consciousness.

479. David is now essentially a single parent since Chana remains in a permanent vegetative state and is therefore incapable of assisting in the rearing of their daughter in any manner. He cannot enjoy the normal companionship, day to day assistance and mutual support that he previously received from his wife.

480. David and his daughter Sara often visit Chana at her residential medical facility. The facility is located approximately half an hour from their home by bus.

481. As a result of the attack, plaintiff David Nachenberg has lost the material services, affection, companionship, consortium and the customary amenities of married life and has suffered severe mental anguish and emotional distress.

482. Plaintiff Sara Nachenberg is a citizen of the State of the United States and the State of Israel. She is the 7 year old daughter of plaintiffs David Nachenberg and Chana Nachenberg.

483. At the time of the attack Sara and her mother were seated at the Sbarro's Pizzeria in Jerusalem. After the bombing both she and her mother were transported by ambulance to the hospital.

484. Miraculously, Sara was not outwardly physically injured during the bombing. Sara now visits her mother at the full care facility. She brushes her mother's hair and draws pictures for her. She speaks to her but cannot receive any reply. Sara's only memories are from

a time when Chana was already in her current comatose state.

485. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Sara Nachenberg has experienced emotional pain and suffering, permanent loss of his mother's society, protection, companionship, comfort and advice and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

486. Plaintiffs Paula and Bennett Finer are citizens of the United States and of the State of Israel and are the parents of plaintiff Chana Nachenberg. They presently reside in Israel.

487. Paula and Bennett Finer are plaintiffs in their own capacity and as the legal guardians of their daughter, Chana Nachenberg.

488. After the bombing Paula Finer received a telephone call from plaintiff Howard Green, who told her that there had been an attack and that Chana had been hurt. He said nothing about the condition of Paula's granddaughter, Sara Nachenberg.

489. Paula and Bennett were driven in their son-in-law's car and began to search from hospital to hospital to try to locate their daughter and granddaughter. After over two hours of searching they finally discovered that Chana and Sara had been brought to Hadassah Hospital. They found Sara in the children's ward in shock and covered with debris. She seemed unable to speak.

490. Eventually they located Chana, whose face was so swollen that Bennett was almost unable to recognize her. She was in a coma and had many tubes connected to her.

491. For more than seven weeks, Paula and Bennett spent every day at the hospital with their daughter for more than ten hours each day, day and night. After Chana was moved to the hospital in Tel Aviv, Paula and Bennett continued to visit the hospital for many hours each day.

492. Prior to the attack Paula was a teacher. She has not returned to work since the

attack because she attends to her daughter on a daily basis.

493. As a result of the attack, Bennett did not work for the first two years after the attack. He has recently returned to work, but still visits Chana in the morning prior to going to work.

494. Paula and Bennett Finer have been unable to communicate with their daughter since the bombing put Chana into a coma.

495. Paula and Bennett also assist in the care of their granddaughter, Sara. They help her get ready for school, and pick her up afterwards when her father is unable to do so.

496. As a result of the attack, plaintiffs Paula and Bennett Finer have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of their daughter's society, companionship, advice and counsel.

497. Plaintiff Shoshana Finer Ohana is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is the sister of plaintiff Chana Nachenberg.

498. Shoshana Ohana first learned of the bombing when plaintiff Howard Green telephoned the home of her parents, plaintiffs Paula and Bennett Finer. Shoshana tried desperately to locate the hospital where her sister and niece had been taken for treatment. Finally, hours later, Shoshana learned the severity of her sister's injuries when her parents contacted her by telephone.

499. Shoshana and Chana shared a very close relationship. Shoshana visits her sister often, but her sister is unable to respond to her visits.

500. As a result of the attack, Shoshana Finer Ohana has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

501. Plaintiff Zev Finer is a citizen of the United States and citizen and resident of the State of Israel. He is the brother of plaintiff Chana Nachenberg.

502. Zev learned of the attack when his wife telephoned him at work. Upon learning of the attack and the fact that his sister and niece were present at the Sbarro's Pizzeria, he telephoned his brother-in-law, David Nachenberg, and learned the extent of his sister's injuries.

503. Since the attack Zev is fearful of going out to restaurants and crowded places.

504. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Zev Finer has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Green Family

505. Plaintiffs Howard Green and Mina Dora Green are citizens of the United States and citizens and residents of the State of Israel.

506. On August 9, 2001, Howard and Mina were seated at the Sbarro's Pizzeria in Jerusalem with plaintiffs Chana and Sara Nachenberg. Soon after being seated in the restaurant a suicide bomber detonated a bomb.

507. As a result of the explosion, Howard Green was hit in the head with an extremely hot piece of an air conditioning duct. The metal hit him on the right side of the head resulting in second degree burns as well as a punctured ear drum.

508. Although not physically injured, Mina has suffered from depression since the attack. Both she and her husband suffer from post traumatic stress disorder.

509. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Howard Green has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

510. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Mina Dora Green has suffered severe mental

anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Greenbaum/Hayman Family

511. Judith Greenbaum, a United States citizen, was a 31 year old graduate student participating in a summer foreign study program in Israel.

512. Judith was having lunch in the Sbarro's Pizzeria when the bomber detonated the explosive device loaded with shrapnel and nails.

513. As a result of the explosion, Judith Greenbaum was mortally wounded. At the time of her death, Judith had been married just 16 months and was three months pregnant with her first child. Judith had been a beloved teacher for many years and left a lasting impression upon hundreds of students.

514. Plaintiff Steven Greenbaum is the husband of Judith Greenbaum and a citizen of the United States. He brings this action both individually and as the representative of Judith's estate.

515. Steven has experienced emotional pain and suffering, the loss of his wife's society, companionship, comfort, protection, marital care, attention, and advice and counsel.

516. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff Steven Greenbaum has lost the material services, affection, companionship, consortium and the customary amenities of married life and has suffered severe mental anguish and emotional distress.

517. Plaintiffs Alan and Shirlee Hayman are citizens of the United States. They are the parents of Judith Greenbaum.

518. On the morning of the bombing plaintiff Steven woke up in New Jersey and spoke with his wife on the telephone. After he arrived at work he received a call from his father-in-law, plaintiff Alan Hayman, telling him that there was a bombing in Israel and that he had tried,

unsuccessfully, to locate Judith on her cell phone. Throughout the day, Steven and Alan were in contact by phone as Alan called relatives, friends and the school where Judith was a graduate student. As the day went on, they realized that no one in Israel could find Judith. Approximately eight hours after the bombing, Judith's uncle called and told Alan that he had located Judith's body at the morgue.

519. Thereafter, Judith's uncle telephoned Steven, and advised him of Judith's death and inquired of Steven's wishes for Judith. At 7:00 p.m. that evening, Steven boarded a plane to Israel. Steven was met at the airport by a representative from the U.S. State Department who assisted Steven in passing through Customs so that he could go straight to the cemetery to attend his wife's funeral.

520. Because Judith's family desired that she be buried according to Jewish tradition, her funeral had to be scheduled for the next day. Plaintiffs Alan and Shirlee Hayman lived in California making it impossible for them to fly to Israel in time for their daughter's funeral. Being unable to attend the funeral caused them tremendous additional grief and anguish.

521. Every time Alan and Shirlee travel to Jerusalem, they can see their daughter's gravesite from the highway, which adds to the pain and suffering they will carry with them for the rest of their lives.

522. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiffs Alan Hayman and Shirlee Hayman have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of their only child's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Danzig Family

523. Plaintiff David Danzig is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

524. On August 9, 2001, the day after David had arrived in Jerusalem, he was sitting with a friend at the Sbarro's Pizzeria when the bomber detonated his explosives a few feet from where David was seated.

525. Miraculously, David was not seriously injured in the blast, but in order to escape from the scene, David had to climb through the wreckage of debris and dead bodies and through the broken windows of the restaurant.

526. As a result of the explosion, David's legs and hands received gashes and he had cuts from flying glass over much of his body. David also temporarily lost his hearing, and he was in a state of severe shock.

527. David received many stitches up and down his legs from the injuries caused by the glass. After being treated for his wounds at the hospital, David was released.

528. David was later diagnosed with severe post traumatic stress syndrome. David's condition required countless therapy treatments and medication. He often has flashbacks and images of the attacks that cause him to experience severe emotional trauma. He has recurring nightmares and continues to have great difficulty sleeping.

529. Upon his return to the United States, David was incapable of continuing his studies in college. He withdrew from his classes and was admitted to a day clinic for depression and anxiety as an outpatient. Although he returned to college for the spring semester, he has been unable to complete his course load.

530. As a result of the attack, plaintiff David Danzig has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

531. Plaintiffs Rebecca Danzig and Neil Danzig are citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of David Danzig.

532. Plaintiff Hayyim Danzig is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania. He is the younger brother of David Danzig.

533. On the day of the attack, Rebecca and Neil Danzig received a telephone call from their son, Hayyim, informing them that there had been a bombing in Jerusalem and inquiring as to whether David had been involved.

534. Rebecca telephoned her father and step-mother, who reside in Jerusalem, to ascertain David's whereabouts. After receiving no information, Rebecca called again, and was told that David had been at the bombing and had been brought to the hospital.

535. As a result of the attack, plaintiffs Rebecca Danzig and Neil Danzig have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

536. Plaintiff Sarah Danzig is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania. She is the sister of plaintiff David Danzig.

537. Sarah learned that her brother had been injured in the bombing when her parents notified her at a camp for children diagnosed with cancer.

538. Each of the members of the Danzig family has attended therapy sessions to address the emotional trauma caused by the attack.

539. As a result of the attack, plaintiffs Hayyim Danzig and Sarah Danzig have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

Clara Ben-Zaken Laser

540. Plaintiff Clara Ben-Zaken Laser is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel.

541. On August 9, 2001, Clara had been waiting for a friend outside of the crowded pizzeria shortly before the attack. Suddenly, she heard a loud explosion and the body of a dead

man flew through the window of Sbarro's Pizzeria and landed on top of her. Clara pulled herself free of the corpse and ran away from Sbarro's Pizzeria.

542. She later went to the hospital where she was treated for her cuts and bruises.

543. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Clara Ben-Zaken Laser has suffered physical and severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

GAS STATION BOMBING NEAR KFAR SAVA – MARCH 28, 2001

The Herskovitz Family

544. In the early morning of March 28, 2001, Fadi Attallah Yusuf Amer, a HAMAS suicide bomber, blew himself up outside a gas station near Kfar Sava, killing two teenagers waiting for a bus to take them to the Bnei Hayil Yeshiva in Kedumim. Four (4) other people were injured. A large quantity of nails was packed with the bomb.

545. Plaintiff Netanel Herskovitz, who was 16 years old at the time of the terrorist attack, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel. He was sitting and eating a sandwich outside the gas station when Amer blew himself up.

546. Netanel was struck in the shoulder and forehead by shrapnel, and glass fragments penetrated one eye, leaving him partially blind. Netanel has also experienced partial hearing loss and suffers from post traumatic stress disorder.

547. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Netanel Herskovitz has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

548. Plaintiffs Martin Herskovitz and Pearl Herskovitz are citizens of the United States. They are the parents of plaintiff Netanel Herskovitz.

549. Martin and Pearl learned of the attack and the fact that their son was injured from the family of another boy who had also been injured at the scene and called home on his cell

phone. Pearl works at the hospital where Netanel was taken for treatment and quickly located her son in the emergency room area.

550. Plaintiff Yaakov Herskovitz is a citizen of the State of the United States and the State of Israel. He a brother of plaintiff Netanel Herskovitz.

551. Yaakov was at home when the family received word that Netanel had been seriously injured in a terrorist attack.

552. As a result of the attack, plaintiffs Martin Herskovitz, Pearl Herskovitz and Yaakov Herskovitz have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE TEL ROMEDA SHOOTING IN HEBRON - OCTOBER 22, 2003

553. On October 22, 2003, HAMAS gunman Rafiq Ziyad Qunaybi opened fire from his porch at two (2) passersby in Tel Romeda, Hebron.

554. Both men were wounded in the shooting.

Eyal Noked

555. Plaintiff Eyal Noked, age 37, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel.

556. Mr. Noked, a foreman for a building company, was living and working in Hebron with his wife and six children in the fall of 2003.

557. On October 22, 2003, Mr. Noked was traveling with a friend near the entrance to Hebron's Admot Yishai neighborhood when Rafiq Qunaybi opened fire, significantly wounding Mr. Noked.

558. Mr. Noked sustained serious physical injuries, including a gunshot wound to the left shoulder, a shattered left arm, and shrapnel wounds to his head and back.

559. Mr. Noked was taken to the hospital for emergency medical treatment and

remained hospitalized until October 30, 2003. He underwent surgery to remove the shrapnel from his body and to reattach his injured left arm. Mr. Noked's left arm remains paralyzed.

560. Mr. Noked was treated by numerous medical providers and participated in a lengthy period of physical rehabilitation.

561. Due to the traumatic physical effects of the attack, Mr. Noked has also sustained psychological trauma. He has suffered and continues to suffer from severe emotional effects of the attack. He experiences fear, anxiety, panic attacks, and cold sweats. He also has recurring nightmares and visions of the shooting attack and its aftermath. Mr. Noked has participated in counseling sessions with rabbinical councils to help alleviate the emotional effects.

562. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Eyal Noked has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE BOMBING OF BUS NUMBER 19: JANUARY 29, 2004

563. On January 29, 2004 Ali Ju'ara, a Palestinian policeman from the Aida refugee camp on the outskirts of Bethlehem, boarded Bus No. 19 ("Bus 19") in Jerusalem and seated himself at the back of the bus. The Bus's usual route commences at Hadassah Hospital Ein Kerem, in the Ein Kerem neighborhood of Jerusalem, and thereafter travels through the center of Jerusalem to Hadassah Hospital and Hebrew University on Mount Scopus. On that day, January 29, shortly before 9 a.m. Israeli time, Bus 19 reached the corner of Gaza and Arlozorov streets in Jerusalem. At that moment, Ali Ju'ara detonated the bomb he was carrying. The resulting explosion killed 11 people and wounded 50 others, including Stuart Scott Goldberg.

564. After the Bus 19 attack, both HAMAS and the Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack.

565. In 2004, the Israeli Military Court in Judea issued an indictment against Nufal

Adawin. The indictment identifies Adawin as a HAMAS member, and charges Adawin for his role in connection with the January 29, 2004 Bus 19 bombing.

566. Specifically, count 27 of the Adawin indictment charges that Adawin recruited Ali Ju'ara on HAMAS's behalf for the purpose of arranging for Ju'ara to carry out a suicide bombing. Adawin planned the attack with Ali Ju'ara and Muhammad Nashash, another member of HAMAS. Adawin also helped to prepare the bomb for the attack. Adawin was in the process of transporting Ali Ju'ara to carry out the attack when they had to turn back because of a roadblock.

567. Thereafter, Adawin advised Ali Ju'ara that he had been in contact with another Palestinian terrorist group, Tanzim-Fatah, in connection with carrying out the attack they planned. Adawin informed Ali Ju'ara that he intended to seek Tanzim-Fatah's assistance in order to carry out the attack.

568. After the attack, Adawin sent pictures and video he had previously taken of Ali Ju'ara to a TV station in Bethlehem. Adawin, on HAMAS's behalf, claimed responsibility for the Bus 19 attack.

569. Stuart Scott Goldberg, 41, a Canadian citizen, was killed in the Bus 19 Attack. He is survived by his wife Karen Goldberg, and their seven children Chana Goldberg, Esther Goldberg, Yitzchak Goldberg, Shoshana Goldberg, Eliezer Goldberg, Yaakov Moshe Goldberg and Tzvi Yehoshua Goldberg (referred to herein collectively as "the Goldberg Children Plaintiffs"). Mr. Goldberg was a therapist who specialized in helping teens at risk and their families. He also wrote a column in *The Jewish Press* called Lifeline.

570. Plaintiff Karen Goldberg is a citizen of the United States and citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She was Stuart Scott Goldberg's wife. As a result of her husband's death

she has lost material services, affection, companionship, consortium and the customary amenities of married life. As a result of the attack, she has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

571. The Goldberg Children Plaintiffs are all citizens of the United States and citizens and residents of the State of Israel.

572. As a result of the Bus 19 Attack and their father's murder, the Goldberg Children Plaintiffs have permanently lost the benefits of his companionship, comfort, protection, attention, advice and counsel for the balance of their lives. As a result of the attack, they have all suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

B. The Defendant

573. Crédit Lyonnais was founded in 1863 in Lyons, France. In 2003, it was acquired by Crédit Agricole, another French bank. In 2004, the investment banking business of Crédit Lyonnais was spun off to an existing subsidiary of Crédit Agricole, but Crédit Lyonnais continues to exist as a retail bank.

574. Crédit Lyonnais maintains its principal place of business in Paris, France.

575. Crédit Lyonnais conducts business in the United States and maintains an office at 601 Brickell Key Drive, Miami, Florida, 33131. Crédit Lyonnais is also registered with state banking authorities in Florida, and its Miami office is listed as its registered address.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

The Islamic Resistance Movement ("HAMAS")

A. The Founding of HAMAS

576. In December 1987, Sheik Ahmed Yassin formed the Palestinian Islamic Resistance Movement ("HAMAS") as an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood, a radical Islamic

group founded in Egypt before World War II.

577. Pursuant to its charter, HAMAS and its operatives plan, assist, and conduct acts of international terrorism in Israel and the Gaza Strip, including the attacks that injured the plaintiffs.

B. Formal Designations of HAMAS as a Terrorist Organization

578. In 1989, the Government of Israel declared HAMAS a terrorist organization and also declared it an "unlawful organization" because of its terrorist acts. Notice of the designation was placed in the official Government of Israel publication, the *Announcements and Advertisements Gazette*.

579. Initially, HAMAS specialized in kidnapping and executing people suspected of cooperating with Israel. It quickly evolved and broadened its operations so that by the early 1990s, it specialized primarily in murdering civilians in Israel.

580. For example, on April 6, 1994, a HAMAS suicide bomber blew up a bus in Afula, killing eight (8) people.

581. On April 13, 1994, a HAMAS suicide bomber blew up a bus in Hadera, killing five (5) people.

582. On October 19, 1994, a HAMAS suicide bomber blew up a bus in Tel Aviv killing twenty-two (22) people.

583. On January 23, 1995, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12947. President Clinton found that "grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States."

584. Executive Order 12947 designated HAMAS a Specially Designated Terrorist

("SDT"). Executive Order 12947 blocked all property and interests in property of the terrorist organizations and persons designated in the Order, including HAMAS.

585. On February 25, 1996, a HAMAS suicide bomber blew up a bus in Jerusalem killing twenty-six (26) people, three (3) of whom were U.S. citizens, and injuring eighty (80) people, three (3) of whom were U.S. citizens. HAMAS claimed responsibility for the bombing.

586. On October 8, 1997, by publication in the Federal Register, the United States Secretary of State designated HAMAS a Foreign Terrorist Organization pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and the AEDPA. This designation has been renewed every two years since 1997.

587. After the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, President Bush issued Executive Order 13224, declaring a national emergency with respect to the "grave acts of terrorism ... and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on United States nationals or the United States." Executive Order 13224 designated HAMAS a Specially Designated Global Terrorist ("SDGT"). Executive Order 13224 blocked all property and interests in property of the SDGTs, including HAMAS.

C. HAMAS's Organizational Structure

588. HAMAS's terrorist operations depend upon its religious and social activities to recruit, educate and train terrorists and to collect material and aid. Its terrorist operations and social activities operate side-by-side and support each other.

I. The "Dawa"

589. HAMAS's infrastructure in the Palestinian Authority-controlled territory ("the PACT") is comprised of two interwoven components: its terrorist apparatus and its religious and social infrastructure, which is responsible for recruiting and training terrorists. This patchwork of

charitable and social institutions is commonly referred to by HAMAS as the "Dawa."

590. For the purpose of raising funds for its operations, HAMAS has established "charity" committees across the PACT and abroad, including committees in Ramallah, Jenin, and Tulkarem that are controlled by HAMAS agents and collect and distribute their funds on behalf of HAMAS.⁵

591. At all relevant times, Crédit Lyonnais was (and is) generally aware of HAMAS's structure and the connection between HAMAS and its "charity" committees.

592. The charity associations and committees channel funds to pay expenses and assist the families of terrorist operatives who are arrested, injured, or killed.

593. The charity associations also provide housing subsidies to the families of suicide bombers whose homes are often demolished by the Israeli army after the bomber's identity has been confirmed.

594. The network of these "charities" and other "charitable" associations not only helps raise funds for HAMAS's terrorist operations, but also helps it identify and recruit potential terrorists. The network assists recruitment, in part, by funneling money to pay benefits to the families of terrorist operatives who are arrested, injured, or killed.

595. HAMAS, like other foreign terrorist organizations, collects funds under the guise of political or humanitarian activities. This fundraising ultimately supports the kind of terrorist activities that injured the plaintiffs herein.

2. Terrorism Financing

596. Funds raised by or on behalf of HAMAS for "charitable purposes" are used to finance its terrorist activities. As Congress found when passing the AEDPA: "Foreign

⁵ There are approximately 80 such "charitable" committees in the West Bank and Gaza Strip nominally supervised by the Palestinian Authority's Ministry of Waqf and Religious Affairs.

organizations that engage in terrorist activity are so tainted by their criminal conduct that any contribution to such an organization facilitates that conduct.” Antiterrorism Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-132, sec. 301(a)(7), 110 Stat. 1247.

597. HAMAS receives a majority of its financing through donations coordinated by prominent Saudi and Gulf State charities and the global network of charities known as the Union of Good, operated by the Muslim Brotherhood. Comité de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens, a/k/a Comité Bienfaisance pour la Solidarité avec la Palestine, (“CBSP”) is a member of the Union of Good and is one of its most significant fund raising arms.

a. The Union of Good

598. I’Tilafu Al-Khayr a/k/a the Union of Good is an umbrella organization established by the Muslim Brotherhood in October 2000, immediately following the outbreak of the ongoing violent Palestinian-Israeli confrontation commonly termed the “Second Intifada.”

599. The Union of Good is a principal fundraising mechanism for HAMAS. The Union of Good’s primary “charitable” purpose is to provide financial support for HAMAS and its agents in the PACT.

600. The Union of Good is comprised of more than fifty (50) Islamic charitable foundations worldwide. The U.S. Government has designated several of these foundations, including CBSP, as Specially Designated Global Terrorists (“SDGTs”).

601. For example, in recent months, plaintiffs discovered that the Union of Good’s “101 Days Campaign” maintains its own website at www.101days.org. The campaign solicits funds for HAMAS and directs prospective donors to donate via various Union of Good charities, including CBSP, which maintains a link to www.101days.org on its own website.

602. The 101 Days Campaign website did not identify Crédit Lyonnais as the bank

used by CBSP to collect donations.

603. The board of directors of the Union of Good includes three senior HAMAS figures: Sheikh Hamid al-Bitawi, Dr. Essam Salhoub, and Bassam Jarrar.

604. The Union of Good is headed by Dr. Yussuf al-Qaradawi, an extremist Sunni Muslim scholar based in Qatar, whose views and activities have been a matter of public record for many years.⁶

605. Through his many public appearances and popular television program, al-Qaradawi has never concealed his views about the moral rectitude of murdering Jews and Israelis.

606. To take just one example, in the September 1999 edition of the *Palestine Times*, in an article entitled "Sheikh Yousuf al-Qaradawi: Hamas and the Islamic Jihad represent the glorious face of the Islamic Umma - Interview" al-Qaradawi blessed "the martyrdom operations in which a given Moslem fighter turns himself or herself into a human bomb that casts terror in the hearts of the enemy. . . . If we can't carry out acts of *Jihad* [holy war] ourselves, we at least should support and prop up the Mujahideen [holy warriors] financially and morally so that they will be steadfast until God's victory."

607. In 2001, al-Qaradawi publicly described the activities of the Islamic charitable societies sustaining the Intifada against Israel as a "new type of *jihad*, financial *jihad*, through which financial support is guaranteed to the martyrs' families, Palestinian prisoners and detainees, and every Palestinian whose property is damaged during the conflict."

608. Al-Qaradawi is not an obscure figure. On the contrary, he has his own weekly television program on *Al Jazeera* and has publicly issued an Islamic religious edict (*fatwa*)

⁶ Al-Qaradawi was the subject of massive publicity in Great Britain when he was invited to London by its mayor in July 2004, but his prominence long predates that event.

authorizing suicide bombing attacks against Israel.⁷

609. In fact, on April 14, 2002, al-Qaradawi appeared on *Al Jazeera* extolling “jihad and martyrdom” against Israelis and denouncing the U.S. designation of HAMAS and other terrorist organizations.

610. Upon information and belief, Crédit Lyonnais is aware of Al-Qaradawi’s support for terrorism, his connection to the Union of Good, and its relationship with Crédit Lyonnais’s client, CBSP.

b. Le Comité de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens (“CBSP”)

611. Le Comité de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens (“CBSP”) is a non-profit corporation organized in 1990, with its headquarters in France.

612. Crédit Lyonnais has publicly stated that Comité de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens opened accounts with Crédit Lyonnais in 1990. See Exhibit A attached.

613. CBSP was originally incorporated under the name Le Comité de Bienfaisance et de Solidarité avec la Palestine, but changed its corporate name to CBSP in 2001.

614. CBSP has four branches in France, located in Paris, Lille, Lyon, and Marseilles.

615. CBSP is a member of the Union of Good and is part of HAMAS’s fundraising infrastructure.

616. The two leading figures in CBSP are Mahmoud Hussein al-Bughani, its former chairman, and Khaled Muhammad Ahmad al-Shouli, its current chairman and director.

617. In 1997, the Government of Israel declared CBSP an “unlawful organization”

⁷ Al-Qaradawi was also the first scholar who authorized women to commit suicide attacks (March 2002) in the context of the second Intifada, as cited in HAMAS’s official website: <http://www.palestine-info.info/arabic/fatawa/alamaliyat/qaradawi.htm>.

because of its affiliation with HAMAS and the support it provided to HAMAS front organizations. Notice of the designation was placed in the official Government of Israel publication, the *Announcements and Advertisements Gazette*.

618. CBSP was further designated a terrorist organization in January 1998 by the Government of Israel. Notice of the designation was placed in the official publication, the *Announcements and Advertisements Gazette*.

619. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times after December 2000, Crédit Lyonnais knew of the Israeli designation.

620. Crédit Lyonnais has publicly admitted that in late 2000 it began to notice "unusual activity occurring in [CBSP's] main account, but Crédit Lyonnais did not close CBSP's accounts or freeze any funds in CBSP's main account at that time. See Exhibit A attached.

621. On March 28, 2001, Fadi Attallah Yusuf Amer, a HAMAS-trained terrorist, blew himself up outside a gas station near Kfar Sava, killing two teenagers, and injuring plaintiff Netanel Herskovitz.

622. In July 2001, the French police launched an initial investigation of CBSP.

623. On August 9, 2001, Iz Aldin Al Masri, a HAMAS suicide bomber, massacred fifteen (15) people, including seven (7) children, and injured more than one hundred (100) people when he detonated his explosives at the Sbarro's Pizzeria in downtown Jerusalem. Al Masri murdered Judith Greenbaum and severely injured plaintiffs Chana Nachenberg, Howard Green, Mina Dora Green, David Danzig, and Clara Ben-Zaken Laser.

624. Despite readily available public information regarding CBSP's connections to HAMAS and the Union of Good, Crédit Lyonnais continued to provide financial services to CBSP and transfer funds to HAMAS.

625. On December 1, 2001, plaintiffs Jason Kirschenbaum, Altea Steinherz, Temima Spetner Gould, and Netanel Miller were injured on or near Ben Yehuda Street in Jerusalem during a double suicide bombing followed by a coordinated car bombing, all perpetrated by HAMAS. These attacks killed ten (10) people and injured more than one hundred (100) people.

626. In January 2002, the Palestinian Authority froze wire transfers from Khaled Muhammad Ahmad al-Shouli, CBSP's chairman, to the well-known HAMAS front known as Al-Mujama al-Islami because of its connections to HAMAS. This "charity" was established by the late Sheik Yassin, who is regarded as the spiritual leader of HAMAS.

627. According to Crédit Lyonnais, in January 2002, more than a year after it first noted "unusual activity" in CBSP's accounts, Crédit Lyonnais "began a process of closing these accounts." See Exhibit A attached. This the process began more than six months after plaintiff Judith Greenbaum was murdered by HAMAS and plaintiffs Netanel Herskovitz, Chana Nachenberg, Sara Nachenberg, Howard Green and David Danzig were injured by HAMAS. By its own admission, Crédit Lyonnais did not complete the "process" of closing the accounts until September 2003, almost two years after reporting the "unusual activity," and after HAMAS killed Hannah Rogen, Esther Bablar, Janis Ruth Coulter, Diane Leslie Carter, Benjamin Blutstein, David Gritz, Alan Beer and Tehilla Nathansen and injured plaintiffs Altea Steinherz, Netanel Miller, Jason Kirschenbaum, Temima Spetner Gould, Gloria Kushner, Jacob Steinmetz, Daniel Rozenstein, Steven Averbach, Sarri Anne Singer, Eugene Goldstein, Lorraine Goldstein, Chana Nathansen, Matanya Nathansen, Yehudit Nathansen, Shoshana Nathansen, Tzvi Weiss and Moses Strauss.

628. During this time period, Crédit Lyonnais transferred funds to institutions that belong to HAMAS's financial infrastructure in the PACT, including many entities declared

unlawful by the Government of Israel. The Palestinian Authority had also publicly acknowledged several of these entities as sources of HAMAS financing.

629. These institutions include, but are not limited to, the Orphan Care Society of Bethlehem, Al-Islah Charitable Society in Ramallah-Al-Bireh, the Ramallah-Al-Bireh Charitable Society, the Jenin Charity Committee, the Hebron Islamic Association, Tulkarem Charity Committee, Al-Mujama al-Islami, the Islamic Charitable Society in the Gaza Strip, Al-Salah Society, and the Muslim Youth Association of Hebron.⁸

630. The Orphan Care Society of Bethlehem was outlawed by the Government of Israel in February 2002. Most of its chief functionaries, including its director Dr. Ghassan Harmass, are HAMAS terrorists. The Orphan Care Society pays subsidies to the children of HAMAS "martyrs" and imprisoned HAMAS members.

631. The Al-Islah Charitable Society in Ramallah-Al-Bireh was founded in 1997. The Government of Israel declared the Al-Islah Charitable Society an "unlawful organization" in February 2002. The Al-Islah Charitable Society regularly transfers money for the benefit of the families of HAMAS "martyrs," and subsidizes the renovation of homes destroyed by Israel that belong to the families of suicide bombers. The Al-Islah Charitable Society supports the families of "martyrs," HAMAS prisoners in Israeli jails, and deported HAMAS members.

632. The Jenin Charity Committee was declared an "unlawful organization" by the Government of Israel in February 2002. This "charity" is run by HAMAS terrorists, and it provides aid to HAMAS terrorists, the families of "martyrs, and Palestinians wounded or imprisoned as a result of violent confrontations with Israel.

633. The Tulkarem Charity Committee was founded in 1981. The Government of

⁸ The Jenin Charity Committee and Tulkarem Charity Committee are specifically identified as HAMAS controlled organizations by the United States Government in the 2004 criminal indictment of Holy Land Foundation for Relief and development in the Northern District of Texas.

Israel declared the Tulkarem Charity Committee an "unlawful organization" in February 2002. The Tulkarem Charity Committee is headed by a HAMAS terrorist.

634. Having decided to close the relevant accounts in January 2002, Crédit Lyonnais was, upon information and belief, aware of the designation by Israel of various HAMAS fronts in February 2002 but nonetheless continued transmitting funds to them.

635. On March 27, 2002, a HAMAS suicide bomber detonated explosives in the Park Hotel in Netanya, killing thirty (30) people, including Hannah Rogen, who was severely wounded in the attack and died from the wounds six days later, on April 2, 2002.

636. In May 2002, the state prosecutor in Nancy asked the Regional Service of the Judiciary Police in France to investigate CBSP after receiving a briefing from "Tracfin" (the French government agency acronym for "Traitement du renseignement et action contre les circuits financiers clandestins" or "agency for intelligence processing and action against clandestine financial networks"). Crédit Lyonnais was not publicly mentioned in connection with the investigation.

637. On May 7, 2002, a HAMAS suicide bomber detonated a bomb in the Sheffield Club. Fifteen (15) people were killed, including Esther Bablar.

638. On May 19, 2002, a HAMAS suicide bomber detonated a bomb, killing three (3) people, and wounding more than fifty (50) people, including plaintiff Gloria Kushner.

639. On July 31, 2002, Mohammed Odeh detonated explosives in the Hebrew University Cafeteria, killing nine (9) people, including Janis Ruth Coulter, Diane Leslie Carter, Benjamin Blutstein, and David Gritz, and injuring as many as eighty-five (85) others. HAMAS was responsible for the attack.

640. According to published reports, in 2002 alone, CBSP raised nearly \$4,000,000.00,

most of it after Crédit Lyonnais decided to close its accounts, but failed to actually do so.

641. On January 29, 2003, plaintiff Jacob Steinmetz was injured while driving a car on Road #60 when two masked men began shooting at the car. HAMAS perpetrated this attack.

642. In the spring of 2003, the French newspaper *Le Figaro* reported that the public prosecutor's office in Paris had referred its concerns about CBSP to the Counter-Terrorist National Division based on another report by Tracfin. The report did not mention the name of CBSP's bank.

643. On April 30, 2003, a HAMAS suicide bomber entered Mike's Place, a popular bar situated on the seashore a few hundred meters from the American Embassy in Tel Aviv, and detonated his bomb killing three (3) people and injuring approximately sixty (60) people, including plaintiff Daniel Rozenstein.

644. On May 18, 2003, a HAMAS suicide bomber dressed as a religious Jew boarded a commuter bus heading for Jerusalem. Plaintiff Steven Averbach was seated on the bus when the bomber detonated his explosives. Seven (7) people were killed by the explosion, and twenty (20) people were injured, including plaintiff Steven Averbach.

645. On June 11, 2003, a HAMAS suicide bomber dressed as a religious Jew boarded Egged bus #14A. As the bus drove down Jaffa Road he detonated his bomb, wrecking the bus and killing sixteen (16) of its passengers, including Alan Beer. Over one hundred (100) people were wounded, including plaintiff Sarri Anne Singer and dozens of bystanders.

646. On June 20, 2003, plaintiffs Eugene and Lorraine Goldstein were shot, and their son Howard was murdered, during a roadside ambush perpetrated by HAMAS.

647. On August 19, 2003, a HAMAS suicide bomber blew up Egged bus #2, killing twenty-three (23) people, including seven (7) children like Tehilla Nathansen, and injuring more

than one hundred thirty (130) people, including plaintiffs Moses Strauss, Tzvi Weiss, Chana Nathansen, Matanya Nathansen, Yehudit Nathansen and Shoshana Nathansen.

648. On August 22, 2003, pursuant to Executive Order 13224, President Bush identified CBSP as a HAMAS fundraising entity and placed it on the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") list as an SDGT.

649. The Statement of President Bush reads as follows:

At my direction, the Treasury Department has moved today to block and freeze the assets of six top HAMAS leaders and five non-governmental organizations that I am advised provide financial support to HAMAS. By claiming responsibility for the despicable act of terror on August 19, HAMAS has reaffirmed that it is a terrorist organization committed to violence against Israelis and to undermining progress toward peace between Israel and the Palestinian people.

650. The President thereby publicly linked the activities of CBSP and other fundraising organizations designated that day as SDGTs with the bombing that injured the plaintiffs.

651. Pursuant to that designation, OFAC issued a "Blocking Notice," freezing all of CBSP's funds, accounts and real property. All transactions involving property in which CBSP had any interest were prohibited without specific authorization from OFAC.

652. A month later, and almost three years after it had first reported 'unusual activity' in CBSP's accounts, and 19 months after it decided to close the account, Crédit Lyonnais (allegedly) closed CBSP's accounts with the bank in September of 2003.

653. During the relevant 33 months, HAMAS murdered nine (9) people whose family members are plaintiffs herein, and also wounded twenty-two (22) other plaintiffs in this action.

THE DEFENDANT'S CONDUCT

654. At all relevant times, Crédit Lyonnais maintained an account for CBSP in Paris and provided HAMAS with material support in the form of financial services.

655. As indicated above, CBSP is a pivotal part of HAMAS's fundraising infrastructure and a significant source of HAMAS's financing, and at all relevant times Crédit Lyonnais knew (and knows) this.

656. Crédit Lyonnais knowingly continued to maintain accounts for CBSP and provide financial services to HAMAS even though CBSP was outlawed by the Government of Israel in May 1997.

657. Crédit Lyonnais also knowingly transferred significant sums of money to HAMAS-controlled entities both prior to and subsequent to their designation by the Government of Israel as unlawful.

658. Crédit Lyonnais has transferred significant sums of money to HAMAS-controlled entities declared unlawful by the Government of Israel even after the United States Treasury Department designated CBSP a global terrorist in the wake of the bombing that killed 3 year old Tehilla Nathansen and injured plaintiffs Moses Strauss and Chana Nathansen, and other plaintiffs.

659. Crédit Lyonnaiss has transferred funds on behalf of CBSP to HAMAS that have been routed through the United States.

660. By knowingly providing valuable financial services to HAMAS, Crédit Lyonnais has provided material support within the definition set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 2339A(b) to a designated FTO, and has provided substantial assistance to HAMAS in the commission of acts of international terrorism in Israel, including the terrorist attacks that injured the plaintiffs.

661. The provision of financial services to HAMAS violates both the criminal provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339B and 2339C and gives rise to civil liability under 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) as set forth below.

THE PLAINTIFFS' KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING DEFENDANT'S CONDUCT

662. Plaintiffs Temima Spetner Gould, Jason Kirschenbaum, Isabelle Kirschenbaum, Martin Kirschenbaum, Joshua Kirschenbaum, Shoshanah Burgette, David Kirschenbaum, Danielle Teitelbaum, Netanel Miller, Chaya Miller, Arie Miller, Altea Steinherz, Jonathan Steinherz, Bennett and Paula Finer as Legal Guardians for Chana Nachenberg, David Nachenberg, Sara Nachenberg, Bennett Finer, Paula Finer, Zev Finer, Shoshana Finer Ohana, Mina Dora Green, Howard M. Green, Steven Greenbaum for the Estate of Judith Greenbaum, Steven Greenbaum, Alan Hayman, Shirlee Hayman, David Danzig, Rebecca Danzig, Neil Danzig, Hayyim Danzig, Sarah Danzig, Clara Ben-Zaken Laser, Netanel Herskovitz, Martin Herskovitz, Pearl Herskovitz, and Yaakov Herskovitz do not speak or read French or Arabic fluently.

663. None of the plaintiffs listed in paragraph 537 were aware of the fact that CBSP, which had been designated as an illegal organization by the Israeli government 2 or 3 years prior to the terrorist attacks in which they were injured, had a financial relationship with the defendant or that defendant had provided, and continued to provide, material support to HAMAS. Such information could not have been obtained through the exercise of reasonable diligence by the plaintiffs.

664. Upon information and belief, prior to January 2006, defendant had never publicly disclosed that CBSP was its customer, nor did it disclose the nature of the financial services it provided to CBSP or the beneficiaries of wire transfers it sent to third parties on behalf of CBSP. Accordingly, plaintiffs could not have discovered the defendant's identity as either CBSP's bank or as a bank providing material support to HAMAS from publicly available material within 4 years of the dates they were respectively injured.

665. Plaintiffs do not possess expert or technical knowledge concerning the specific means by which HAMAS and its various fronts, CBSP and other entities and organizations, which pursuant to U.S. and international laws and regulations, have been placed upon "watchlists" or "blacklists" as, inter alia, actual or potential FTOs, SDGTs, SDTs, or fronts or alter-egos who receive or transfer funds from persons or entities in Europe to HAMAS, and did not have access to non-public information concerning defendant's relationships or conduct with respect to any entities and organizations that appear on any such watchlists or blacklists.

666. Plaintiffs also could not, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, have been advised of whether any suspicious activity reports or their international equivalents were generated with respect to CBSP, because such reports are confidential. Further, plaintiffs did not have, nor could they have had, access to international banking and wire transfer records, or French police and intelligence reports concerning HAMAS, CBSP, or banks providing financial services to these entities.

667. In fact, plaintiffs could not have discovered, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, that Crédit Lyonnais provided financial services to either CBSP or HAMAS at any time before the second quarter of 2005, when non-public information regarding defendant's relationship with CBSP first became available to plaintiffs.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

AIDING AND ABETTING THE MURDER OR ATTEMPTED MURDER OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS OR CAUSING THE COMMISSION OR ATTEMPTED COMMISSION OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE UPON UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 2332(a); 18 U.S.C. § 2332(b); 18 U.S.C. § 2332(c); AND 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a)

668. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

669. Plaintiffs have been injured in their person by reason of acts committed by HAMAS that involve violence and are dangerous to human life and that violate the criminal laws of the United States, including the prohibition on killing, attempting to kill, causing serious bodily injury or attempting to cause serious bodily injury to U.S. citizens as set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 2332.

670. The acts of HAMAS in killing and attempting to kill U.S. nationals and other persons were intended to: (a) intimidate or coerce the civilian population of Israel; (b) influence the policy of the Government of Israel by intimidation or coercion; and (c) affect the conduct of the Government of Israel by mass destruction and murder.

671. The acts of terrorism set forth herein are extreme and outrageous and were committed with the intention to cause extreme physical pain and suffering to any and all persons within close proximity of the attacks and extreme emotional distress to the family members of those who were killed or injured by reason of the acts.

672. The financial services that the defendant knowingly provided to HAMAS by collecting and transmitting funds on behalf of HAMAS (with the knowledge that CBSP fundraises funds for HAMAS) assists HAMAS in its recruiting, rewarding, and providing

incentives to suicide bombers and other terrorists. These financial services facilitate acts of terrorism in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332 that have caused injuries to the plaintiffs.

673. The defendant knows that it has provided material support to HAMAS, a Foreign Terrorist Organization, and that HAMAS commits horrific terrorist attacks of the kind that have maimed and murdered American citizens such as plaintiffs.

674. From at least the time when the defendant itself acknowledges its concerns about its CBSP account in December 2000, the defendant was, and to this date remains aware that CBSP collects, receives, transmits, and provides funds for the benefit of HAMAS, which has committed numerous criminal acts, including the suicide bombings and shooting attacks that injured the plaintiffs.

675. By aiding and abetting violations of 18 U.S.C. § 2332 that have caused each of the plaintiffs to be injured in his or her person and property, the defendant is liable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) for any and all damages that plaintiffs have sustained as a result of such injuries.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

COMMITTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a)(1) AND 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a)

676. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

677. By knowingly providing financial services to HAMAS, the defendant has provided material support to a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a)(1).

678. Defendant knows of HAMAS's terrorist activities.

679. Defendant knows that HAMAS had been designated a Foreign Terrorist Organization by the Government of the United States.

680. Defendant knew as of December 2000, the nature and identity of CBSP and its connection to HAMAS, and nonetheless proceeded to provide financial services to HAMAS.

681. By knowingly providing material support to a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization, the defendant is civilly liable for damages to the plaintiffs for their injuries pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

COLLECTING AND TRANSMITTING FUNDS ON BEHALF OF A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 2339C and 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a)

682. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

683. Defendant has wilfully and unlawfully provided financial services to HAMAS, by collecting, receiving, transmitting, and providing funds with the knowledge that such funds have been, and will be, used, in part, to facilitate acts intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to civilians such as the victims of the terrorist acts described in this complaint.

684. The terrorist acts committed against the plaintiffs were intended to: (a) intimidate or coerce the civilian population of Israel; (b) influence the policy of the Government of Israel by intimidation or coercion; and (c) affect the conduct of the Government of Israel by mass destruction and murder.

685. The defendant was at all relevant times aware of HAMAS's terrorist activities and the fact that it was transferring millions of dollars to entities controlled by HAMAS.

686. Therefore, defendant is liable to each of the plaintiffs who have suffered injuries

to their person and property by reason of such acts under 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs pray that this Court:

- (a) Enter judgment against the defendant and in favor of each plaintiff for compensatory damages in amounts to be determined at trial;
- (b) Enter judgment against the defendant and in favor of each plaintiff for treble damages pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a);
- (c) Enter judgment against the defendant and in favor of each plaintiff for any and all costs sustained in connection with the prosecution of this action, including attorneys' fees, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a);
- (d) Enter an Order declaring that the defendant has violated, and is continuing to violate, the Antiterrorism Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2331 et seq.; and
- (e) Grant such other and further relief as justice requires.

PLAINTIFFS DEMAND A TRIAL BY JURY ON ALL ISSUES SO TRIABLE.

Dated: January 28, 2008
Oradell, New Jersey

OSEN & ASSOCIATE, LLC

By /s/ Gary M. Osen
Gary M. Osen, Esq.
Joshua D. Glatter, Esq.
Aaron Schlanger, Esq.
Peter Raven-Hansen, Esq., Of Counsel
700 Kinderkamack Road
Oradell, New Jersey 07649
Telephone: (201) 265-6400
Facsimile: (201) 265-0303

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

KOHN, SWIFT & GRAF, P.C.
Steven M. Steingard, Esq.
Neil L. Glazer, Esq.
One South Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Telephone: (215) 238-1700

GLANCY BINKOW & GOLDBERG
Andrew D. Friedman, Esq., Of Counsel
Neal A. Dublinsky, Esq., Of Counsel
430 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022
Telephone: (212) 308-6300

McINTYRE, TATE, LYNCH & HOLT, LLC
David J. Strachman, Esq.
321 South Main Street, Suite 400
Providence, Rhode Island 02903
Telephone: (401) 351-7700

NITSANA DARSHAN-LEITNER & ASSOCIATES
Nitsana Darshan-Leitner, Esq.
11 Havatikim Street
Petah Tikva, 49389 Israel
Telephone: (Israel Tel. (972) 3-933-4472)

MOTLEY RICE, LLC
Ronald L. Motley, Esq.
Donald Migliori, Esq.
Michael Elsner, Esq.
Justin B. Kaplan, Esq.
John M. Eubanks, Esq.
Elizabeth Smith, Esq.
28 Bridgeside Boulevard, P.O. Box 1792
Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 29465
Telephone: (843) 216-9000

EXHIBIT A



CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

STATE OF NEW YORK }

SS:

COUNTY OF KINGS }

This is to certify that the attached document:

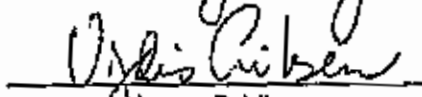
Press Release from Le Crédit Lyonnais website, dated January 6, 2006

is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true, complete, and accurate translation from the French language into the English language.


Benardette McEvoy

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 15th day of January 2008


Notary Public

VIGIIS ERIKSEN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01ER4805481
Qualified in Kings County
Commission Expires April 30, 2011

January 6, 2008

BRIEFING

Press Release

Crédit Lyonnais, which has been summoned to appear before a court in New Jersey by an American family, the victim of a terrorist attack during their stay in Israel, wishes to make the following statements of fact.

In 1990, accounts in the name of the "Comité de Bienfaisance pour la Solidarité avec la Palestine" [Committee for Palestinian Charity and Aid] were opened in France in strict observance of applicable regulations. The association in question was designated non-profit, in accordance with French law 1901.

In late 2000, in view of unusual activity occurring in the association's main account, Crédit Lyonnais reported such activity as required by law.

In January 2002, in keeping with the bank's own internal regulations, Crédit Lyonnais began a process of closing these accounts, which was finalized in September 2003.

It should be pointed out that the association in question, which still does not appear on any European lists of enterprises linked to terrorism, was not mentioned on American lists until August 2003.

" All press releases

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A . A . A

Actualités

Communiqués de presse

Vie des agences

Partenariats

Nous trouver

06 janvier 2006

MISE AU POINT

Communiqué de presse

Le Crédit Lyonnais, assigné devant un tribunal du New Jersey par une famille américaine victime d'attentat lors d'un séjour en Israël, souhaite préciser les faits suivants.

Dans le strict respect de la réglementation en vigueur, des comptes ont été ouverts en France en 1990 au nom de l'association "Comité de bienfaisance pour la solidarité avec la Palestine". Il s'agissait d'une association à but non lucratif "loi 1901".

Fin 2000, en présence de mouvements inhabituels enregistrés sur le compte principal, le Crédit Lyonnais a procédé aux déclarations nécessaires conformément à la réglementation.

Le Crédit Lyonnais a engagé en janvier 2002, dans le respect de ses règles internes de fonctionnement, une procédure de clôture des comptes qui s'est finalisée en septembre 2003.

Il faut noter que cette association, qui ne figure pas à ce jour sur les listes européennes d'entreprises liées au terrorisme, n'a été citée sur les listes américaines qu'en août 2003.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Aaron Schlanger, hereby certify that I am over the age of 18 years, am employed by the law firm of OSEN & ASSOCIATE, LLC and that on January 28, 2008, I caused the attached Third Amended Complaint to be served in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and/or the Court's Local Rules, and/or the Rules on Electronic Service, upon the following counsel by indicated means:

Counsel for Defendant Crédit Lyonnais, S.A. By Electronic Mail

Lawrence B. Friedman, Esq.
(lfriedman@cgsh.com)
Jonathan I. Blackman, Esq.
(jblackman@cgsh.com)
CLEARY GOTTlieb STEEN & HAMILTON LLP
One Liberty Plaza
New York, New York 10006

/s/Aaron Schlanger
Aaron Schlanger

EXHIBIT 8

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ROBERT L. COULTER, SR. FOR THE ESTATE :
OF JANIS RUTH COULTER, DIANNE :
COULTER MILLER, ROBERT L. COULTER, SR. :
ROBERT L. COULTER, JR., DR. LARRY CARTER, :
SHAUN COFFEL, DR. RICHARD BLUTSTEIN AND :
DR. KATHERINE BAKER FOR THE ESTATE OF :
BENJAMIN BLUTSTEIN, DR. RICHARD BLUTSTEIN, :
DR. KATHERINE BAKER, REBEKAH BLUTSTEIN, :
NORMAN; AND NEVENKA GRITZ FOR THE ESTATE :
OF DAVID GRITZ, NORMAN GRITZ, NEVENKA :
GRITZ, BENNET AND PAULA FINER AS LEGAL :
GUARDIANS FOR CHANA NACHENBERG, DAVID :
NACHENBERG, SARA NACHENBERG, BENNETT :
FINER, PAULA FINER, ZEV FINER, SHOSHANA :
FINER OHANA, MINA DORA GREEN, HOWARD M. :
GREEN, STEVEN GREENBAUM FOR THE ESTATE :
OF JUDITH GREENBAUM, STEVEN GREENBAUM, :
ALAN HAYMAN, SHIRLEE HAYMAN, DAVID :
DANZIG, REBECCA DANZIG, NEIL DANZIG, :
HAYYIM DANZIG, SARAH DANZIG, YITZHAK :
BEN-YISHAI AND MIRIAM I. BEN-YISHAI FOR THE :
ESTATE OF SHOSHANA BEN-YISHAI, YITZHAK :
BEN-YISHAI, MIRIAM I. BEN-YISHAI, JACOB :
BEN-YISHAI, ISRAEL CHAI BEN-YISHAI, CHANA :
BEN-YISHAI, Yael BEN-YISHAI, ABIEI. :
BEN-YISHAI, SHABTAI SCOTT SHATSKY, JOANNE :
CHAVA SHATSKY, TZIPPORA SHATSKY, YOSEF :
SHATSKY, SARA SHATSKY TZIMMERMAN, :
MIRIAM SHATSKY, DAVID SHATSKY, CHANA :
FRIEDMAN, ILAN FRIEDMAN, MIRIAM FRIEDMAN, :
YEHIEL FRIEDMAN, ZVI FRIEDMAN, BELLA :
FRIEDMAN, GINETTE LANDO THALER FOR THE :
ESTATE OF RACHEL THALER, GINETTE LANDO :
THALER, MICHAEL THALER, LEOR THALER, ZVI :
THALER, ISAAC THALER, HILLEL TRATTNER, :
RONIT TRATTNER, ARON S. TRATTNER, SHELLEY :
TRATTNER, STEVEN BRAUN, DANIEL :
ROZENSTEIN, JULIA ROZENSTEIN SCHON, :
NETANEL HERSKOVITZ, MARTIN HERSKOVITZ, :
PEARL HERSKOVITZ, YAAKOV HERSKOVITZ, :
TEMIMA SPETNER, ALTEA STEINHERZ, :
JONATHAN STEINHERZ, DR. ALAN I. BAUER, :
REVITAL BAUER, YEHONATON BAUER, :

Case No.

CV 05

365

COMPLAINT

GERSHON, J.

CHREIN, J.

FILED

U.S. DISTRICT COURT, E.D.N.Y.

★ JAN 21 2005 ★

BROOKLYN OFFICE

BINYAMIN B. BAUER, DANIEL Y. BAUER, :
 YEHUDA BAUER, JACOB STEINMETZ, DEBORAH :
 STEINMETZ, AMICHAEL STEINMETZ, NAVA :
 STEINMETZ, ORIT STEINMETZ, NATANEL :
 STEINMETZ, HARRY LEONARD BEER AS :
 EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF ALAN BEER, :
 HARRY LEONARD BEER, ANNA BEER, PHYLLIS :
 MAISEL, ESTELLE CARROLL, SARRI ANNE SINGER, :
 JUDITH SINGER, ERIC M. SINGER, GALIT :
 LEIBOVITCH, SHLOMO LEIBOVITCH, HILA :
 LEIBOVITCH, MOSHE LEIBOVITCH, NATANIEL :
 LEIBOVITCH, SHIRA LEIBOVITCH, AVIGAIL LEWIS :
 BITON AS THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE :
 OF GAVRIEL BITON, AVIGAIL LEWIS BITON, :
 ELYASHIV BITON, TAMAR BITON, NOAM BITON, :
 ORIYA BITON, SHILO BITON, ADI PENINA BITON, :
 RACHEL ASSRAF, ELI ASSRAF, MOSHE ASSRAF, :
 LESLYE KNOX, FOR THE ESTATE OF AHARON :
 BEN-YISRAEL ELLIS, LESLYE KNOX, JORDAN :
 TERRELL ELLIS, REUVEN CARTER, SHANON :
 CARTER, SHAYRAH CARTER, YOSHAVYAH :
 CARTER, AMITAI CARTER, PRINCE ELKANNANN :
 BEN SHALEAK, MELLO NEE ELLIS, SHEMARIA :
 ELLIS, FRANCINE ELLIS, LYNNE ELLIS, :
 YEHONADAV ELLIS, TSAPHIRIRAH ELLIS, SHAYNA :
 EILEEN GOULD, RONALD ALLAN GOULD, ELISE :
 JANET GOULD, JESSICA RINE, SHOSHANA ZELCER, :
 SHMUEL WALDMAN, HENNA NOVACK WALDMAN, :
 MORRIS WALDMAN, EVA WALDMAN, CHANIS :
 BODENSTEIN, SHAINDY WEINBERGER, PHILIP :
 WALDMAN, ABRAHAM WALDMAN, DASSIE :
 WALDMAN, OZ JOSEPH GUETTA, VARDIA GUETTA, :
 SARA GUETTA KLEITMAN, LEONARD :
 MANDELKORN, NURIT MANDELKORN, EZRA :
 KESSLER, CHANA B. KESSLER, FORTOUNA :
 BRIGITTE KESSLER, SHALOM KESSLER, KLILA :
 KESSLER, MARK I. SOKOLOW, RENA M. SOKOLOW, :
 JAMIE A. SOKOLOW, LAUREN M. SOKOLOW, :
 ELANA R. SOKOLOW, REUVEN GILMORE AND :
 SHEILA GILMORE AS ADMINISTRATORS OF THE :
 ESTATE OF ESH KODESH GILMORE, REUVEN :
 GILMORE, SHEILA GILMORE, INBAL GILMORE :
 RATZ, TALYA GILMORE, MALKITZEDEK GILMORE, :
 TIFERET GILMORE, HEFTIZBAH GILMORE, ELIANA :
 GILMORE, DROR GILMORE, KAREN GOLDBERG, :
 CHANA GOLDBERG, ESTHER GOLDBERG, :

YITZHAK GOLDBERG, SHOSHANA GOLDBERG, :
 ELIEZER GOLDBERG, YAAKOV MOSHE :
 GOLDBERG, TZVI YEHOSHUA GOLDBERG, GRETA :
 GELER AS THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE ESTATE :
 OF HANNAH ROGEN, JACQUELINE CHAMBERS AS :
 THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF ESTHER :
 BABLAR, JACQUELINE CHAMBERS, LEVANA :
 COHEN HAROOCH, GILA ALUF, YIFAT ALUF, URI :
 ALUF, TAMAR ALUF, BARAK ALUF and RUTH :
 ALUF, :

Plaintiffs, :

-against- :

ARAB BANK, PLC, :

Defendant. :

X

Robert L. Coulter, Sr. for the Estate of Janis Ruth Coulter, Dianne Coulter Miller, Robert L. Coulter, Sr., Robert L. Coulter, Jr., Dr. Larry Carter, Shaun Coffai, Dr. Richard Blutstein and Dr. Katherine Baker for the Estate of Benjamin Blutstein, Dr. Richard Blutstein, Dr. Katherine Baker, Rebekah Blutstein, Norman and Nevenka Gritz for the Estate of David Gritz, Norman Gritz, Nevenka Gritz, Bennett and Paula Finer as Legal Guardians for Chana Nachenberg, David Nachenberg, Sara Nachenberg, Bennett Finer, Paula Finer, Zev Finer, Shoshana Finer Ohana, Mina Dora Green, Howard M. Green, Steven Greenbaum for the Estate of Judith Greenbaum, Steven Greenbaum, Alan Hayman, Shirlee Hayman, David Danzig, Rebecca Danzig, Neil Danzig, Hayyim Danzig, Sarah Danzig, Yitzhak Ben-Yishai and Miriam I. Ben-Yishai for the Estate of Shoshana Ben-Yishai, Yitzhak Ben-Yishai, Miriam I. Ben-Yishai, Jacob Ben-Yishai, Israel Ben-Yishai, Chana Ben-Yishai, Yael Ben-Yishai, Abiel Ben-Yishai, Shabtai Scott Shatsky, JoAnno Chava Shatsky, Tzipora Shatsky, Yosef Shatsky, Sara Shatsky Tzimmerman, Miriam Shatsky, David Shatsky, Chana Friedman, Ilan Friedman, Miriam Friedman, Yehiel Friedman, Zvi Friedman, Bella Friedman, Ginette Lando Thaler, Michael Thaler, Lior Thaler, Zvi Thaler, Isaac Thaler, Hillel Trattner, Ronit Trattner, Aron S. Trattner, Shelley Trattner, Steven Braun, Daniel Rozenstein, Julia Rozenstein Schon, Netanel Herskovitz, Martin Herskovitz, Pearl Herskovitz, Yaakov Herskovitz, Tomima Speiner, Altea Steinerherz, and Jonathan Steinerherz, Dr. Alan J. Bauer, Revital Bauer, Yehonatan Bauer, Binyamin B. Bauer, Daniel Y. Bauer, Yehuda Bauer, Jacob Steinmetz, Deborah Steinmetz, Amichai Steinmetz, Nava Steinmetz, Orit Steinmetz, Natanel Steinmetz, Harry Leonard Beer as Executor of the Estate of Alan Beer, Harry Leonard Beer, Anna Beer, Phyllis Maisel, Estelle Carroll, Sarri Anne Singer, Judith Singer, Eric M. Singer, Galit Leibovitch, Shlomo Chaim Leibovitch, Hila Leibovitch, Moshe Nataniel Leibovitch, Shira Leibovitch, Avigail Lewis Biton as the Administrator of the Estate of Gavriel Biton, Avigail Lewis Biton, Elyashiv Biton, Tamar Biton, Noam Biton, Oriya Biton, Shilo Biton, Adi Penina Biton, Rachel Assraf, Eli Assraf, Moshe Assraf, Leslye Knox for the Estate of Aharon Ben-Yisrael Ellis, Leslye Knox, Jordan Terrell Ellis, Reuven Carter,

Shanon Carter, Shayrah Carter, Yohavayah Carter, Amitai Carter, Prince Elkannann Ben Shaleak, Mello Nee Ellis, Shemaria Ellis, Francine Ellis, Lynne Ellis, Yehonadav Ellis, Tsaphirah Ellis, Shayna Eileen Gould, Ronald Allan Gould, Elise Janet Gould, Jessica Rine, Shoshana Zelcer, Shmuel Waldman, Henna Novack Waldman, Morris Waldman, Eva Waldman, Charlie Bodenstein, Shaindey Weinberger, Philip Waldman, Dassie Waldman, Abraham Waldman, Oz Joseph Guetta, Varda Guetta, Sara Guetta Kleitman, Rabbi Leonard Mandelkorn, Nurit Mandelkorn, Ezra Kessler, Fortouna Brigitte Kessler, Chana B. Kessler, Shalom Kessler, Klila Kessler, Mark I. Sokolow, Rena M. Sokolow, Jamie A. Sokolow, Lauren M. Sokolow, Elana R. Sokolow, Reuven Gilmore and Sheila Gilmore as Administrators of the Estate of Esh Kodesh Gilmore, Reuven Gilmore, Sheila Gilmore, Inbal Gilmore Ratz, Talya Gilmore, Malkitzedek Gilmore, Tiferet Gilmore, Hefizbah Gilmore, Eliana Gilmore, Dror Gilmore, Karen Goldberg, Chana Goldberg, Esther Goldberg, Yitzhak Goldberg, Shoshana Goldberg, Eliezer Goldberg, Yaakov Moshe Goldberg, Tzvi Yehoshua Goldberg, Greta Goler as the Administrator for the Estate of Hannah Rogen, Jaqueline Chambers as the Administrator of the Estate of Esther Bablar, Jaqueline chambers, Levana Cohen Harooch, Gila Aluf, Yifat Aluf, Uri Aluf, Temar Aluf, Barak Aluf, Ruth Aluf, by their attorneys, allege the following upon information and belief:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a complaint for damages and equitable relief arising out of the conduct of the Arab Bank, PLC ("Arab Bank") – a Jordanian bank headquartered in Amman, Jordan with a federally licensed and regulated branch office in the state of New York – pursuant to which it has and is continuing to knowingly and willfully provide, distribute, and administer the distribution of financial benefits, money and financial services to (a) terrorists who have killed, injured and maimed civilians, or attempted to do so, (b) the families and beneficiaries of such terrorists, and (c) Foreign Terrorist Organizations (as that term is defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1189 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA")), as part of a scheme to encourage and facilitate acts of international terrorism as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 2331.

2. By these acts, defendant Arab Bank aided and abetted and conspired to commit said acts of international terrorism, resulting in the killing, attempted killing and maiming of

scores of American citizens in Israel since September 2000, and has violated the prohibitions on providing material support for acts of international terrorism set forth in the Anti-Terrorism Act as amended by the AEDPA ("ATA") (see e.g., 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A, 2339B and 2339C) and is civilly liable under § 2333(a) of the ATA to those American citizens (and their estates, survivors and heirs) who have been killed or injured in their person, property or business by reason of such acts of international terrorism.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(2), and 18 U.S.C. §§ 2333(a) and 2334, as a civil action brought by citizens of the United States, their estates, survivors, and heirs who have been killed or injured by reason of acts of international terrorism. This Court also has subject matter jurisdiction over this action based on diversity of citizenship pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(2). The matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs. This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

4. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2334(a) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and 1391(d).

5. Arab Bank is subject to personal jurisdiction in the state of New York pursuant to N.Y. CLPR § 301 because, among other things, it continuously and systematically does business in the state of New York. Arab Bank also is subject to personal jurisdiction in the State of New York pursuant to N.Y. CPLR § 302 because, based on the facts alleged herein and upon information and belief, Arab Bank (a) transacts business within the State of New York; (b) contracts to supply goods and services in the State of New York; (c) has committed

tortious acts within the State of New York and (d) has committed tortious acts outside the State of New York causing injury within the State of New York and (i) derives substantial revenue from goods used or consumed in the State of New York or (ii) expected or should reasonably have expected such acts to have consequences in the State of New York and derived substantial revenue from international commerce. Arab Bank also is subject to personal jurisdiction pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2334(a).

THE PARTIES

A. The Plaintiffs

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY CAFETERIA BOMBING - JULY 31, 2002

6. On the afternoon of July 31, 2002 approximately 100 people were eating lunch in the Frank Sinatra cafeteria on the Hebrew University Mount Scopus campus in Jerusalem. A bomb planted inside the cafeteria exploded, killing nine people and injuring as many as 85 others. Five Americans were killed in the attack, including Janis R. Coulter, Benjamin Blustein, Maria Bennett, Diane Carter and David Gritz. HAMAS claimed responsibility for the attack.

7. According to published reports, Mohammed Odeh carried out the attack at Hebrew University where he worked for an Israeli contractor as a painter.

8. On the night before the attack, Odeh jumped over a fence on the campus and hid the explosives under a bush. The next morning, he walked through the main gate using his employee permit, picked up the bomb and planted it in the cafeteria. He then remote detonated the explosives with a cell phone.

9. Familiar with the university, Odeh chose the Frank Sinatra Cafeteria as the site for the bombing knowing that few Arabs frequented the cafeteria and that foreign students frequently

dined there. Odeh received the explosives from accomplices in the West Bank town of Ramallah, where the HAMAS cell command was located.

The Coulter Family

10. Janis Ruth Coulter, a 36 year old United States citizen, was in the cafeteria when the bomb exploded. She was, at that time, the assistant director of the Hebrew University's Rothenberg International School's Office of Academic Affairs in New York.

11. Janis had arrived in Israel just one day before the bombing to accompany a group of 19 American students who were scheduled to attend classes at the university. She was killed while eating lunch in the cafeteria with a friend, who was injured in the blast.

12. Plaintiff Robert L. Coulter, Sr. was watching television news that morning in the United States when he saw a "news flash" about a bombing at Hebrew University. Thinking he saw his daughter's head lying in an unsealed body bag. He, then, called his other daughter, plaintiff Dianne Coulter Miller. Dianne called Janis's boss in New York and both Mr. Coulter and his daughter desperately tried to reach Janis on her cell phone without success.

13. Plaintiff Robert Coulter, Jr., had heard about bombing on the radio on the way to work, but didn't make the connection with Janis's visit to Israel. His father called him at work about the possibility that Janis was at the cafeteria and he then drove immediately to his father's house.

14. Initially, Janis was identified through only through the numbers on her medical alert bracelet. Eventually, the family retrieved Janis's dental records and faxed them to Israel where, later that evening, her death was confirmed.

15. Plaintiff, Robert L. Coulter, Sr., is a United States citizen and a resident of the State of Massachusetts. He brings this action both individually and on behalf of the Estate of Janis

Ruth Coulter.

16. Plaintiff, Dianne Coulter Miller, is a United States citizen and resident of the State of Massachusetts.

17. Plaintiff, Robert L. Coulter, Jr., is a United States citizen and a resident of the State of Massachusetts.

18. As a result of Janis's death, plaintiff, Robert L. Coulter, Sr., has experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of his daughter's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

19. As a result of Janis's death, plaintiff, Dianne Coulter Miller, has experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of his sister's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

20. As a result of Janis's death, plaintiff Robert L. Coulter, Jr. has experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of his sister's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Carter Family

21. Diane ("Dina") Carter, a 38 year old native of North Carolina and a United States citizen was eating lunch in the cafeteria when the bomb exploded. Ms. Carter moved to Israel in 1990 where she worked as a librarian and archivist in the National Library on the Givat Ram campus of Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

22. Diane Carter was killed by the bomb blast.

23. Her father, Dr. Larry Carter, is a United States citizen and a resident of the State of North Carolina. He learned of his daughter's death from a journalist who called his home.

After conferring with his ex-wife, Diane Carter's mother, Dr. Carter was able to confirm that his daughter was, in fact, killed in the bombing.

24. Diane's sister, plaintiff Shaun Coffel, is a United States citizen and a resident of the State of Virginia.

25. Both Dr. Carter and his daughter Shaun learned that Diane had been buried in Israel only moments before the funeral was scheduled to begin. Neither of them had the opportunity to say goodbye to Diane.

26. As a result of Diane Carter's death, plaintiff Larry Carter, has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

27. As a result of Diane Carter's death, plaintiff Shaun Coffel, has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Blutstein Family

28. Benjamin Blutstein, a 25 year old United States citizen and resident of Pennsylvania, was killed in the blast.

29. He came to Israel for a two-year study program at the Pardes Institute in Jerusalem to become a teacher.

30. Benjamin was scheduled to fly home to visit his family in Pennsylvania the day after he was murdered by HAMAS terrorists. Instead, two days after the attack, Benjamin's body was flown home and buried in his parents' home town of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

31. Plaintiffs, Dr. Richard Blutstein and Dr. Katherine Baker, bring this action both individually and on behalf of the Estate of Benjamin Blutstein.

32. Plaintiff, Dr. Richard Blutstein, is a United States citizen and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

33. Plaintiff, Dr. Katherine Baker, is a United States citizen and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

34. Plaintiff, Rebekah Blutstein, is a United States citizen and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania. She is the sister of Benjamin Blutstein.

35. Dr. Blutstein first heard about the attack while watching FOX News early in the morning. He then called Benjamin's cell phone and got a recording. Shortly thereafter he contacted friends in Israel to ascertain if Benjamin had been injured in the attack. After a friend made a positive identification, he received a call confirming Benjamin's death.

36. Dr. Baker learned that her son had been killed in the attack when she received a call from a representative of the American Embassy. She was too overwhelmed with emotion to call her husband. Dr. Blutstein received the call from a neighbor, who was with Katherine. Benjamin's mother then composed herself enough to inform her daughter, Rebekah.

37. As a result of Benjamin's death, plaintiff Richard Blutstein has experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of his son's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

38. As a result of Benjamin's death, plaintiff, Katherine Baker, has experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of Benjamin's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

39. Rebekah Blutstein is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania. She is the younger sister of Benjamin Blutstein. Although her father had informed her about the attack, Dr. Baker was the one who told her that her brother had died.

40. As a result of Benjamin's death, plaintiff Rebekah Blustein, has experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of her brother's society, companionship, comfort, protection, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Gritz Family

41. David Gritz, a 24 year old dual U.S. and French citizen was killed in the explosion. He had come to Israel for the first time with the help of a scholarship from the Hartman Institute to study philosophy and write his doctorate.

42. He died after being in Israel for only two weeks.

43. Plaintiff, Norman Gritz, is a citizen of the United States and France and a resident of Paris. He is the father of David Gritz. Plaintiff, Nevenka Gritz, is a citizen and resident of France. She is the mother of David Gritz, who was an only child.

44. Plaintiffs, Norman and Nevenka Gritz, bring this action both individually and on behalf of the Estate of David Gritz. Mrs. & Mrs. Gritz were in New York on the day their son was murdered. Friends of theirs informed them that television reports had indicated that a bombing had taken place at Hebrew University. The Gritzs attempted to reach their son by phone, and then called the Israeli consulate in the hopes of getting more information. Eventually, confirmation came from the Israeli consulate that David's body had been identified.

45. As a result of David's death, plaintiffs, Norman and Nevenka Gritz, have experienced emotional pain and suffering, loss of their only child's society, companionship, comfort, advice

and counsel and suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE SBARRO PIZZERIA MASSACRE - AUGUST 9, 2001

46. On August 9, 2001, a suicide bomber detonated a bomb packed with nails and metal bolts.

47. Fifteen (15) people were killed in this attack and approximately 130 people were injured.

48. The suicide bomber was identified as Izz Ad-Din Shuhail Ahmad Al-Masri, a terrorist acting on behalf of HAMAS.

49. The Al-Masri family received at least two (2) payments on account of this act of terrorism through their account at the Arab Bank. The first payment from the Saudi Committee was for twenty thousand (20,000) Riyals converted into five thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents (\$5,316.16) and was designated as Receipt of Transfer No. 1195545058 in its records. The second payment to the family was made to their Arab Bank account through the Al-Ansar charity which made arrangements with the bank manager of the local branch of the Arab Bank to deposit six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00) into the Al Masri family account.

50. As recently as January 10, 2005, HAMAS activists at Bir Zeit University paid tribute to Al Masri as a champion of the Palestinian cause.

The Nachenberg/Finer Families

51. On August 9, 2001, Chana and Sara Nachenberg were seated at the Sbarros restaurant in Jerusalem with plaintiffs Mr. and Mrs. Green. Soon after being seated in the restaurant a

suicide bomber detonated a bomb.

52. Plaintiff, Chana Nachenberg, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel. Chana is 34 years old and presently resides in Tel Aviv, Israel at a full care facility. Chana is represented by her parents, Paula and Bennett Finer, as her legal guardians because she remains in a coma.

53. Chana and her husband, plaintiff David Nachenberg, have a daughter, Sara, age 6.

54. As a result of the explosion, a nail and a metal bolt entered Chana's body. The nail severed one of her major arteries and became lodged in her chest cavity. Chana suffered extensive internal bleeding. The severance of the artery caused the sac around her heart to fill with blood, causing her heart to stop beating, thus curtailing the blood flow to her brain.

55. Chana Nachenberg never regained consciousness after the attack. On route to the hospital Chana's heart stopped beating before it restarted.

56. For over seven weeks, Chana's condition was unstable. She remained on a respirator. At the end of those seven weeks Chana was moved to another hospital in Tel Aviv. She remained on respirators for the first year and a half after the attack. She now lives in a permanent vegetative state, requiring full time care and daily physical therapy and lives on a respirator.

57. Since the attack Chana has been placed on and off respirators and other machines. Throughout the last three and one half years, Chana has repeatedly contracted pneumonia and endured high fevers.

58. Plaintiff, David Nachenberg, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. He is the husband of Chana Nachenberg and the father of Sara Nachenberg.

59. At the time of the attack, David was working at Bank Hapoalim. David received a telephone call from his brother-in-law, Zev Piner, who informed him that there had been a terror attack. Zev advised David that he thought that Sara was not physically injured, but he had no information as to Chana's condition or whereabouts. David became emotionally distraught. After numerous telephone calls and assistance from other employees at the bank, David learned that his wife and daughter were at Hadassah Ein Kerem hospital. Upon arrival at the hospital, David was told that Chana had suffered a severe edema to the brain and was in a coma.

60. For the first 24 hours, David was uncertain if his wife would survive the attack. After that time it appeared that Chana would live, but never regain consciousness.

61. David is now essentially a single parent since Chana remains in a permanent vegetative state and is therefore incapable of assisting in the rearing of her daughter in any manner. He cannot enjoy the normal companionship, day to day assistance and mutual support that he previously received from his wife.

62. David, and his daughter Sara, often visit Chana at her residential medical facility. The facility is located approximately half an hour from their home by bus.

63. As a result of the attack, David Nachenberg has lost the material services, affection, companionship, consortium and the customary amenities of married life and has suffered severe mental anguish and emotional distress, loss of companionship and loss of consortium.

64. Plaintiff, Sara Nachenberg, is a citizen of the State of the United States and the State of Israel. She is the six (6) year old daughter of plaintiffs, David Nachenberg and Chana Nachenberg.

65. On the day of the attack Sara and Chana were seated at the Sbarros restaurant in

Jerusalem. After the bombing both she and her mother were transported by ambulance to the hospital.

66. Miraculously, Sara was not outwardly physically injured during the bombing. Sara now visits her mother at the full care facility. She brushes her mother's hair and draws pictures for her. She speaks to her but cannot receive any reply. Sara's only memories are from a time when Chana was already in her current comatose state.

67. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Sara Nachenberg has experienced emotional pain and suffering, permanent loss of his mother's society, protection, companionship, comfort and advice and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

68. Plaintiffs, Paula and Bennett Finer, are citizens of the United States and of the State of Israel and are the parents of plaintiff, Chana Nachenberg. They presently reside in Israel.

69. Paula and Bennett Finer are plaintiffs in their own capacity and as the legal guardians of their daughter, Chana Nachenberg.

70. After the bombing Paula Finer received a telephone call from plaintiff, Howard Green, who told her that there had been an attack and that Chana had been hurt. He said nothing about the condition of Paula's granddaughter, Sara Nachenberg.

71. Mr. and Mrs. Finer were driven in their son-in-law's car and began to search from hospital to hospital to try to locate her daughter and granddaughter. After over two hours of searching they finally discovered that their daughter, Chana Nachenberg and their granddaughter had been brought to Hadassah Hospital. They found Sara in the children's ward, covered with debris and in shock. She seemed unable to speak.

72. Eventually they located Chana, whose face was so swollen that Mr. Finer was almost unable to recognize her. She was in a coma and had many tubes connected to her.

73. For over seven weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Finer spent every day at the hospital with their daughter for over ten hours each day, day and night for the first weeks. After Chana was moved to the hospital in Tel Aviv, Mr. and Mrs. Finer continued to visit the hospital for many hours each day.

74. Prior to the attack Mrs. Finer was a teacher. She has not returned to work since the attack because she attends to her daughter on a daily basis.

75. As a result of the attack, Mr. Finer did not work for the first two years after the attack. He has recently returned to work, but still visits Chana in the morning prior to going to work.

76. Paula and Bennett Finer have been unable to communicate with their daughter since the bombing put Chana into a coma.

77. Mr. and Mrs. Finer also assist in the care of the granddaughter, Sara. They help with getting her ready for school and picking her up afterwards when her father is unable to do so.

78. As a result of the attack, Mr. and Mrs. Finer have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of their daughter's society, companionship, advice and counsel.

79. Plaintiff, Shoshana Finer Ohana, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is the sister of plaintiff Chana Nachenberg.

80. Shoshana Ohana first learned of the bombing when plaintiff, Howard Green, telephoned the home of her parents, plaintiffs Paula and Bennett Finer. Shoshana tried desperately to locate the hospital where her sister and niece had been taken for treatment. Finally, hours later, Shoshana learned the severity of her sister's injuries when her parents contacted her by telephone.

81. Shoshana and Chana shared a very close relationship. She visits her sister often, but

her sister is unable to respond to her visits.

82. As a result of the attack, Shoshana Finer Ohana has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

83. Plaintiff, Zev Finer, is a citizen of the United States and citizen and resident of the State of Israel. He is the brother of plaintiff, Chana Nachenberg.

84. Zev learned of the attack when his wife telephoned him at work. Upon learning of the attack and the fact that his sister and niece were present at the Sbarros restaurant, he telephoned his brother-in-law, David Nachenberg, and learned the extent of his sister's injuries.

85. Since the attack Zev is fearful of going out to restaurants and crowded places.

86. As a result of the attack, Zev Finer has experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Green Family

87. Plaintiffs, Howard Green and Mina Dora Green, are citizens of the United States and citizens and residents of the State of Israel.

88. On August 9, 2001, Mr. and Mrs. Green were seated at the Sbarros restaurant in Jerusalem with plaintiffs Chana and Sara Nachenberg. Soon after being seated in the restaurant a suicide bomber detonated a bomb.

89. As a result of the explosion, Mr. Green was hit in the head with an extremely hot piece of an air conditioning duct. The metal hit him on the right side of the head resulting in second degree burns as well as a punctured ear drum.

90. Although not physically injured, since the attack plaintiff, Mina Dora Green, has suffered from depression. Both she and her husband suffer from post traumatic stress disorder.

91. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Howard Green has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

92. As a result of the attack, plaintiff Mina Green has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Greenbaum Family

93. Judith Greenbaum, a United States citizen, was a 31 year old graduate student participating in a summer foreign study program in Israel. At the time of her death, Judith Greenbaum had been married just 16 months and was three months pregnant with her first child. Mrs. Greenbaum had been a beloved teacher for many years and left a lasting impression upon hundreds of students.

94. Judith was having lunch in the Sharro Pizzeria at or about 2:00 p.m. local time, when Izz Ad-Din Shuhail Ahmad Al-Masri walked into the restaurant and detonated an explosive device loaded with shrapnel and nails.

95. As a result of the explosion, Judith Greenbaum was mortally wounded.

96. Plaintiff, Steven Greenbaum, is the husband of Judith Greenbaum and a citizen of the United States. He brings this action both individually and as the representative of his wife's estate. Mr. Greenbaum has experience emotional pain and suffering, the loss of his wife's society, companionship, comfort, protection, marital care, attention, and advice and counsel.

97. As a result of the terrorist attack, Steven Greenbaum has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

98. Plaintiffs, Alan and Shirlee Hayman, are the parents of Judith Greenbaum. They are citizens of the United States.

99. Plaintiff, Steven Greenbaum, woke up on the morning of the bombing in New Jersey and spoke with his wife. After he arrived at work he received a call from his father-in-law, Plaintiff Alan Hayman, telling him that there was a bombing in Israel and that he had tried, unsuccessfully, to locate Judith Greenbaum on her cell phone. Throughout the day, Steven Greenbaum and Alan Hayman were in contact by phone as Alan Hayman called relatives, friends and the school where Judith Greenbaum was a graduate student. As the day went on, they realized that no one in Israel could find Judith. Approximately eight hours after the bombing, Judith Greenbaum's uncle called and told Alan Hayman that he had located Judith Greenbaum's body at the morgue.

100. Thereafter, Judith Greenbaum's uncle telephoned Steven Greenbaum, and advised Steven Greenbaum of Judith's death and inquired of Steven's wishes for Judith. At 7:00 p.m. that evening, Steven Greenbaum boarded a plane to Israel. Steven was met at the airport by a representative from the U.S. State Department who assisted Steven in passing through Customs so that he could go straight to the cemetery to attend his wife's funeral.

101. Because Judith Greenbaum's family desired that she be buried according to Jewish tradition, her funeral had to be scheduled for the next day. Plaintiffs, Alan and Shirlee Hayman, lived in California making it impossible for them to fly to Israel in time for their daughter's funeral. This result caused them tremendous additional grief and anguish.

102. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiffs Alan and Shirlee Hayman have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of their only child's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel. Every time Mr. and Mrs.

Hayman travel to Jerusalem, they can see their daughter's gravesite from the highway, which adds to the pain and suffering they will carry with them for the rest of their lives.

The Danzig Family

103. Plaintiff David Danzig is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

104. On August 9, 2001, the day after David had arrived in Jerusalem, he was sitting with a friend at the Sbarro Pizzeria when the bomber detonated his explosives a few feet from where David was seated.

105. Miraculously, David Danzig was not seriously injured in the blast, but in order to escape from the scene, David had to climb through the wreckage of debris and dead bodies and through the broken windows of the restaurant. As a result of the explosion, David's legs and hands received gashes and he had cuts from flying glass over much of his body. David also temporarily lost his hearing and he was in a state of severe shock.

106. David received many stitches up and down his legs from the injuries caused by the glass. After being treated for his wounds at the hospital, David was released.

107. David Danzig was later diagnosed with severe post traumatic stress syndrome. David's condition required countless therapy treatments and medication. He often has flashbacks and images of the attacks that cause him to experience severe emotional trauma. He has recurring nightmares and continues to have great difficulty sleeping.

108. Upon his return to the United States, David was incapable of continuing his studies in college. He withdrew from his classes and was admitted to a day clinic for depression and anxiety as an outpatient. Although he returned to college for the spring semester, he has been unable to complete his course load.

109. As a result of the attack, plaintiff, David Danzig has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

110. Plaintiffs, Dr. Rebecca Danzig and Dr. Neil Danzig, are citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of David Danzig.

111. Plaintiff Hayyim Danzig is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania. He is the younger brother of David Danzig.

112. On the day of the attack, Rebecca and Neil Danzig received a telephone call from their son, plaintiff Hayyim Danzig, informing them that there had been a bombing in Jerusalem and inquiring as to whether David had been involved.

113. Rebecca Danzig telephoned her father and step-mother, who reside in Jerusalem, to ascertain David's whereabouts. After receiving no information, Mrs. Danzig called again, and was told that David had been at the bombing and had been brought to the hospital.

114. Plaintiff, Sarah Danzig, is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

115. Sarah learned that her brother had been injured in the bombing when her parents notified her at a camp for children diagnosed with cancer.

116. Each of the members of the Danzig family has attended therapy sessions to address the emotional trauma caused by the attack.

117. As a result of the attack, plaintiffs Rebecca Danzig, Neil Danzig, Hayyim Danzig and Sarah Danzig have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

JERUSALEM BUS SHOOTING: NOVEMBER 4, 2001

The Ben-Yishai Family

118. On November 4, 2001, Shoshana Ben-Yishai, a 16 year old eleventh grade student

boarded Egged Bus #25 to return home from school. At approximately 3:45p.m. a gunman, armed with an M-16 rifle, opened fire at the bus as it waited at a stop light.

119. Shoshana Ben-Yishai was shot in the head and killed in the attack. Another student was killed and twenty-five people, mostly students, were injured.

120. The terrorist was a member of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ). He was eventually killed fleeing the scene of the attack.

121. The terrorist was later identified as Hatem Yaqin Ayesh Al-Sheweikeh. For his murderous acts, his family received a payment through its account at the Arab Bank from the Saudi Committee for twenty thousand (20,000) Riyals which was converted into U.S. dollars and paid to the family's Arab Bank account as five thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents (\$ 5,316.16).

122. Plaintiff, Miriam Ben-Yishai, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is the mother of Shoshana Ben-Yishai. Plaintiff, Yitzhak Ben-Yishai is a citizen and resident of the State of Israel and is the father of Shoshana Ben-Yishai. Miriam and Yitzhak Ben-Yishai bring this action individually and on behalf of the Estate of Shoshana Ben-Yishai.

123. Plaintiff Yitzhak Ben-Yishai heard news on the radio that there had been an attack on Bus #25. Knowing that Shoshana took this bus, he rushed to the scene. The news report had indicated that people had been only slightly wounded. He attempted to contact Shoshana on her mobile phone, but there was no response. He was permitted to look for Shoshana, but could not find her.

124. After hearing about the attack, plaintiff, Miriam Ben-Yishai, telephoned many hospitals, searching for news of her daughter. Someone finally advised Miriam that Shoshana

had received head injuries and had been taken to Share Tzedek Hospital in Jerusalem.

125. Upon arrival at the hospital Miriam met her husband and they identified Shoshana's body, which they found on the floor of the hospital morgue, covered by a sheet.

126. As a result of the attack, and the death of their daughter, plaintiffs, Miriam and Yitzhak Ben-Yishai, have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of their daughter's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

127. Plaintiffs, Jacob Ben-Yishai, Israel Chai Ben-Yishai, Chana Ben-Yishai, Yael Ben-Yishai and Abiel Ben-Yishai are citizens of the United States and are siblings of Shoshana Ben-Yishai.

128. As a result of the attack, and the death of their sister, plaintiffs, Jacob Ben-Yishai, Chana Ben-Yishai, Yael Ben-Yishai, Israel Chai Ben-Yishai and Abiel Ben-Yishai have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of their sister's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

THE KARNEI SHOMRON PIZZERIA BOMBING OF FEBRUARY 16, 2002

129. Three teenagers were killed and 28 other people wounded, six seriously, when a suicide bomber blew himself up next to a crowded pizzeria on Saturday night, February 16, 2002 in the Yovelim shopping mall in Karnei Shomron. Two of the teenagers murdered and several of the injured were U.S. citizens.

130. The terrorist was an operative of one of the paramilitary factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

131. The terrorist was later identified as Sadiq A'id Mahmud Abd al-Hafez.

132. The al-Hafez family of Qalqiliya received a payment through its account at the Arab

Bank from the Saudi Committee for twenty thousand (20,000) Riyals converted into five thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents (\$ 5,316.16) which was designated as Receipt of Transfer No. 2195593571.

The Shatsky Family

133. On February 16, 2002, 14-year old Keren Shatsky was sitting in a pizzeria with plaintiff Chana Friedman and other friends when a Palestinian terrorist detonated a large bomb, killing one other child immediately and injuring dozens of others. Keren was hit by shrapnel in the back of her neck and was killed as a result of the attack.

134. Plaintiff, Shabtai Scott Shatsky, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. He is the father of Keren Shatsky.

135. Plaintiff, JoAnne Chava Shatsky, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is the mother of Keren Shatsky.

136. Immediately after the attack plaintiff, Shabtai Scott Shatsky, learned there had been a bombing at the nearby shopping mall. As a member of the emergency response team he went to the site unaware that his 14-year old daughter, Keren had been a victim of the bombing that took place at the pizzeria.

137. While at the site he learned that Keren's friends had been at the mall but he returned home. There, he and his wife, plaintiff, JoAnne Chava Shatsky, made numerous calls to determine Keren's whereabouts. Eventually, he and JoAnne learned that Keren had died as a result of the attack.

138. Shabtai and JoAnne went to the morgue and identified Keren's body.

139. As a result of the attack and the death of their daughter, plaintiffs, Shabtai Scott Shatsky and JoAnne Shatsky, have suffered have experienced severe mental anguish,

extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of their daughter's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

140. Plaintiffs, Tzipora Shatsky, Yosef Shatsky, Sara Shatsky Tzimmerman, Miriam Shatsky and David Shatsky, are citizens of the United States and citizens of the State of Israel. They are siblings of Keren Shatsky.

141. As a result of the attack, and the death of their sister, plaintiffs, Tzipora Shatsky, Yosef Shatsky, Sara Shatsky Tzimmerman, Miriam Shatsky and David Shatsky, have experienced severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of their sister's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Friedman Family

142. Plaintiff, Chana Friedman, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel.

143. Chana, the late Keren Shatsky and some of her other friends went out for pizza on Saturday night. While seated at the table Chana saw a man coming towards the table and he detonated his explosives, and there was a loud explosion. Chana remembers running down the road where a bus spotted her and she told the bus driver that the mall had been bombed. The bus driver took Chana to a local Magen David Adom (Red Cross) station which drove her to an intensive care unit.

144. Chana sustained second degree burns and shrapnel wounds in her face, legs, chest and right eye. Her eardrum had also ruptured as a result of the blasts. She underwent an operation to remove shrapnel from her body which resulted in the formation of a deep hole in her leg. It was impossible to safely remove all of the shrapnel from her body.

145. Chana required outpatient treatments for six months and lost more than a year of

school as a result of her injuries. She continues to experience severe psychological trauma not only from being a victim of the bombing, but from the loss of her closest friend, Keren Shatsky.

146. As a result of the bombing, plaintiff, Chana Friedman, has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

147. Plaintiff, Bella Friedman, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel. She is the mother of plaintiff, Chana Friedman.

148. On the night of the attack, Mrs. Friedman received a telephone call from her son, Ilan, who had heard there had been a bombing in the neighborhood. Not knowing where Chana was, Mrs. Friedman drove to the mall and ran to the location of the explosion. No one at the scene seemed to know where Chana was. Finally, she asked someone to go into the remains of the pizzeria and determine if Chana was inside.

149. Shortly thereafter, Keren Shatsky's sister informed Mrs. Friedman that Keren had been located and had been sent to a hospital in Kfar Saba. At the time both Keren's sister and Mrs. Friedman thought Keren was injured, not deceased. Since the neighborhood nurse had told the Friedmans that one girl had died at the scene, and knowing that the girls were together, Mrs. Friedman was certain that Chana had been killed.

150. Mrs. Friedman eventually received a telephone call from Chana letting her know that she had survived.

151. Plaintiff, Bella Friedman, has suffered an economic loss since she was unable to work for two months in order to care for Chana. She also took additional time off from work to take Chana to many doctor appointments.

152. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiff, Bella Friedman, has suffered severe

mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

153. Plaintiffs, Yehiel Friedman, Zvi Friedman, Ilan Friedman and Miriam Friedman, are citizens of the United States and citizens of the State of Israel. They are the siblings of Chana Friedman.

154. As a result of the injuries sustained by their sister as a result of the attack, plaintiffs Yehiel Friedman, Zvi Friedman, Ilan Friedman and Miriam Friedman, have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Thaler Family

155. Rachel Thaler was a citizen of the United States.

156. Ginette Lando Thaler is a citizen of Great Britain and of the State of Israel. She is the mother of Rachel Thaler and plaintiffs Leor and Zvi Thaler.

157. Ginette Lando Thaler brings this action both individually and on behalf of the Estate Rachel Thaler.

158. On February 16, 2002, plaintiff, Ginette Lando Thaler, brought her 16-year old daughter, Rachel Thaler, to the mall to spend time with some friends. Less than half an hour later, a Palestinian terrorist detonated a large bomb packed with nails and metal bolts in a pizzeria, killing two children immediately and injuring dozens of others.

159. As a result of the bombing, shrapnel lodged in her skull, and the main artery in her neck was virtually severed, rendering her brain dead. Rachel sustained multiple injuries all over her body, most significantly to her face, head and neck. Her body was covered with first and second degree burns. Rachel never regained consciousness and died eleven days after the attack.

160. Rachel's 14-year old brother, plaintiff Leor Thaler, was also at the site of the attack

when the explosion was detonated. Leor was there with his best friend, who was killed as a result of the bombing.

161. As a result of the attack, Leor Thaler was hit by several nails and bolts. Many nails were lodged in his stomach and he also received serious second degree burns. His arms and legs were covered with shrapnel wounds.

162. Leor underwent a number of operations including ones to remove the nails in his stomach and the removal of his spleen.

163. Leor continues to suffer from hearing loss and still has shrapnel lodged in his body.

164. As a result of the death of his sister, his best friend and the pain and suffering caused by his own injuries, Leor suffered both severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

165. Ginette Thaler heard the sound of the bomb when it was detonated. She knew Rachel was at the mall but believed that Leor was at a friend's house.

166. Upon arrival at the scene she was not permitted to search for her children.

167. While at the site, she learned that Leor and his friend were at the mall but could not be found. Finally, a few hours later she learned the name of the hospital to which Rachel had been taken. While on route she was told that Leor had been taken to a different hospital and was in critical condition.

168. For five days, Ginette traveled back and forth from hospital to hospital to check on the condition of her two children. A few days later Leor was transferred to the hospital that was caring for Rachel.

169. As a result of the death of her daughter and the injuries sustained by her son, Ginette Thaler suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress. The death of Rachel

Thaler has caused her mother severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of her daughter's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

170. Plaintiff, Michael Thaler, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel. He is the father of Rachel Thaler and plaintiffs Leor Thaler, Zvi Thaler, and Isaac Thaler.

171. At the time of the attack Michael resided in Jacksonville, Florida. At around 8:30pm Michael turned on the website "News from Israel" and learned there had been a bombing at the mall near where his children lived. He immediately tried to call Ginette, but there was no answer even though it was after 2:00 in the morning Israel time. This caused Michael great concern and distress.

172. Thereafter, Ginette contacted Michael and informed him that both Rachel and Leor had been injured in the bombing. He was told his daughter was unconscious and in very serious condition, and that his son had nails in his body as a result of the blast.

173. Michael boarded the first flight available to Israel the following morning. While on the airplane he read about the bombing in the newspaper, realizing that the unidentified girl described to be unconscious and the boy who had significant injuries including nails in his body were, in fact, his own children.

174. Upon arrival in Israel, Michael immediately went to the hospital to see Rachel. He found her unconscious and hooked up to numerous machines. When he saw Leor, Michael found him badly burned over his face and hands and in poor condition.

175. Michael remained in Israel to attend the burial of his 16-year old daughter, Rachel and assist in Leor's slow recovery.

176. As a result of the death of his daughter and the injuries sustained by his son, Michael

Thaler suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress. Rachel's death has caused Michael Thaler to experience severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of his daughter's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

177. Plaintiff, Zvi Thaler, is the younger brother of Rachel Thaler and plaintiff Leor Thaler. He is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Israel.

178. He has lost the companionship of his sister, Rachel.

179. As a result of the death of his sister and coping with the injuries sustained by his brother Leor, Zvi Thaler has suffered severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of his sister's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

180. Plaintiff, Isaac Thaler, is the older half brother of Rachel Thaler and Leor Thaler. He is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel. He is a resident of the State of Florida.

181. Prior to the attack, Isaac maintained a very close relationship with his sister and brothers. When visiting in the United States, his brothers and sister would spend time together with him.

182. Isaac learned of the bombing that killed his sister and injured his brother when his father contacted him by telephone. He flew to Israel to sit by Rachel's bedside and attended his younger sister's funeral a few days later.

183. Isaac continues to experience a great feeling of loss since the attack that killed his sister and injured his brother.

184. As a result of the death of his sister and the injuries sustained by his brother Leor, Isaac Thaler has suffered severe mental anguish, extreme emotional pain and suffering, loss of his sister's society, companionship, comfort, advice and counsel.

The Trattner Family

185. Plaintiff, Hillel Trattner, is a citizen of the United States and a resident and citizen of the State of Israel.

186. Plaintiff, Ronit Trattner, is a citizen and resident of the State of Israel.

187. On February 16, 2002, plaintiffs, Hillel Trattner and Ronit Trattner, stopped to eat at a local pizzeria when a Palestinian terrorist detonated a large bomb, killing Keren Shatsky and Rachel Thaler and injuring dozens of others, including the Trattners.

188. As a result of the explosion, Hillel Trattner was struck in the head by shrapnel and sustained nerve damage to his left eye. His left eardrum was ruptured requiring Hillel to undergo an operation on that ear. The surgery was only partially successful and he continues to suffer from hearing loss in his left ear. Hillel further suffered from an impairment of his speech for a period of time.

189. To this day, shrapnel remains lodged in Hillel's brain and it remains unclear whether the shrapnel will cause further injury to him in the future.

190. The heat of the blast burned his face and hands. He sustained nerve damage to his fingers and the sole of his foot. Shrapnel remains in his right hand and was removed from his ankle.

191. After the attack, Hillel was taken to the hospital where he remained for ten days before being transferred to a rehabilitation center, but after a bad reaction to the prescribed medication, he returned to the hospital for an additional two weeks before returning to the rehabilitation center for nearly three months. The reaction to the medication also caused serious liver damage, requiring Hillel to spend a week in the intensive care unit. He also underwent physical therapy throughout this time.

192. Hillel no longer has vision in his left eye. He continues to have his eye examined every three months to determine if the damage has spread to his right eye.

193. As a result of the attack, Hillel Trattner has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

194. Plaintiff, Ronit Trattner, was seated next to Hillel when the bomber detonated his bomb. She sustained burns to her face, legs, and hands. She was also hit with shrapnel which remains lodged in her legs. She has required additional treatment for the burns and scarring on her feet.

195. As a result of the attack, Ronit Trattner has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

196. Plaintiffs, Aron Trattner and Shelley Trattner, are citizens of the United States. They are the parents of Hillel Trattner.

197. On the evening of the attack, Aron and Shelley Trattner heard an explosion. Their television showed that there had been a bombing nearby. They attempted to call Hillel on his cell phone, but there was no response.

198. They went to the location of the bombing and found Hillel's car, but there was no sign of their son. They eventually learned that Hillel had been transported to the hospital. Once Mr. and Mrs. Trattner located Hillel in the hospital, they could barely recognize him. His face and eye area were horribly swollen. He was unconscious and could only be recognized by his wristwatch.

199. As a result of the attack, Aron Trattner and Shelley Trattner have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

Steven Braun

200. Plaintiff, Steven Braun, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Israel.

201. On February 16, 2002, he was standing outside a store window not far from the pizzeria at the Karni Shomron mall when A'id Mahmud Abd al-Hafez detonated his explosives.

202. Steven was thrown back as a result of the blast, and immediately felt extreme pain in his legs. His pants had been torn, and both of his legs had been hit by flying shrapnel which resulted in numerous cuts and bruises. In addition to blood, Steven saw pieces from a human body on his right leg. At first, Steven believed his leg had been ruptured, but later realized that the pieces of flesh belonged to the bomber or another victim of the attack.

203. After the initial shock, Mr. Braun attempted to assist other victims and the paramedics that arrived on the scene. He personally witnessed the carnage and saw the bodies of dead girls and many maimed and injured survivors.

204. As a result of the attack, Steven Braun has difficulty sleeping and suffers from post-traumatic stress and has experienced both physical anguish and severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE MIKE'S PLACE BOMBING: TEL AVIV, APRIL 30, 2003

The Rozenstein Family

205. On April 30, 2003 a suicide bomber entered Mike's Place, a popular bar situated on the seashore a few hundred meters from the American Embassy in Tel Aviv.¹

¹ There were actually two (2) bombers, both British nationals sent by HAMAS, but the explosive belt on one of them failed to detonate.

206. The attack was perpetrated by Asif Muhammad Hanif, 22, a British citizen who entered Israel through Jordan. He was sent by HAMAS.

207. Plaintiff Daniel Rozenstein is a citizen of the United States. He was seated inside the bar and decided to step outside when he crossed paths with Asif Muhammad Hanif in the entry way just as Hanif detonated his explosives.

208. As a result of the attack, Daniel suffered 3rd degree burns over his entire body. Since his back was to the bomber, Daniel's back bore the brunt of the explosion.

209. After three days in the hospital, Daniel slipped into a coma that lasted eight days. He was placed on a respirator and other life supports for over a week. He remained in the hospital for one and a half months, followed by eight months of treatment as an outpatient.

210. Since the bombing he sustained severe hearing loss. He cannot maintain his balance, is often dizzy, and frequently experiences black outs. His right hand, no longer functions properly as it is covered in scar tissue. Much of his body is covered by scar tissue, including his back and hands.

211. As a result of the attack, plaintiff, Daniel Rozenstein, has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

212. Plaintiff, Julia Rozeustein Schon, is a citizen of the United States. She is the sister of plaintiff, Daniel Rozenstein.

213. On the night of the bombing, Julia received a telephone call from the father of Daniel's girlfriend. She was told there was an attack but that no one was certain of Daniel's condition.

214. When Julia first saw Daniel she could not recognize him because his body was horribly burned and his face and ears were swollen beyond recognition. She spent many

days in the hospital, and was there when her brother slipped into a coma.

215. Julia still suffers nightmares and is traumatized by the attack. Even now, she calls her brother compulsively to be certain that he is not in danger.

216. As a result of the attack, plaintiff, Julia Rozenstein Schon, has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

GAS STATION BOMBING NEAR KFAR SAVA - MARCH 28, 2001

The Herskovitz Family

217. In the early morning of March 28, 2001, Fadi Attallah Yusuf Amer, a HAMAS trained terrorist blew himself up outside a gas station near Kfar Sava, killing two teenagers waiting for a bus to take them to the Bnei Hayil Yeshiva in Kedumim. A large quantity of nails was packed with the bomb. HAMAS claimed responsibility and issued a statement.

218. The Amer family of Qalqilya received a payment through its account at the Arab Bank from the Saudi Committee for twenty thousand (20,000) Riyals which was converted by Arab Bank into five thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents (\$ 5,316.16) with the designated Receipt of Transfer No.1195545071.

219. Plaintiff, Netanel Herskovitz, who was sixteen (16) years old at the time of the terrorist attack, is a citizen of the State of the United States and the State of Israel. He was sitting, eating a sandwich outside the gas station when Fadi Attallah Yusuf Amer blew himself up. Netanel was struck in the shoulder and forehead by shrapnel and glass fragments penetrated one eye, leaving him partially blind. Netanel Herskovitz has also experienced partial hearing loss and suffers from post-traumatic stress disorder. As a result of the attack

plaintiff, Netanel Herskovitz, has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

220. Plaintiffs Martin & Pearl Herskovitz are citizen of the State of the United States and the parents of Netanel Herskovitz. They learned of the attack and the fact that their son was injured from the family of another boy who had been lightly injured at the scene, and called home on his cell phone. Plaintiff, Pearl Herskovitz, works at the hospital where Netanel was taken for treatment and quickly located her son in the emergency room area.

221. Plaintiff, Yaakov Herskovitz, is a citizen of the State of the United States and the State of Israel the older brother of Netanel. He was home when the family received word that Netanel had been seriously injured in a terrorist attack.

222. As a result of the attack, plaintiffs Martin Herskovitz, Pearl Herskovitz and Yaakov Herskovitz have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE BEN YEHUDA BOMBINGS: DECEMBER 1, 2001

223. In the late evening of December 1, 2001, Nabil Halabiya and Osama Mohammad Id Bahr, two HAMAS trained terrorists blew themselves up in a pedestrian mall in Jerusalem as part of a coordinated double suicide bombing (followed by a coordinated car bombing). A large quantity of nails was packed with each of the bombs. Eleven people were murdered and over one hundred people were injured. Mr. Bahr had been recruited by Jamal al-Tawil the chairman of the Al-Islah Charitable Society since 2000. The Al-Islah Charitable Society is one of HAMAS's key charitable front organizations in the West Bank.

224. Subsequent to the two suicide bombings terrorists detonated a car bomb near the site of the first two attacks. HAMAS also claimed responsibility for this attack.

225. The Bahr family of Abu Dis, near Jerusalem received a payment through its account at the Arab Bank from the Saudi Committee for twenty thousand (20,000) Riyals converted into five thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents (\$ 5,316.16).

The Spetner Family

226. Temima Spetner is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Missouri. She was walking down the pedestrian mall in Jerusalem when one of the suicide bombers detonated his explosives approximately 10 yards from where she was standing. While bleeding heavily, and with clothing soaked in blood, Temima began running up the walkway and fell. Someone came to her aid and attempted to stop the bleeding until ambulances arrived at the scene. Additionally, Temima was hit by shrapnel on her arms and fingers.

227. As a result of the terrorist attack, the femoral artery of Temima's right leg was severed. She was transported to the hospital where doctors operated on her to stop the bleeding. The following day it was determined that Temima's intestines had been punctured by shrapnel and she underwent another operation to repair her intestines and remove most of the shrapnel. Temima remained in the hospital for ten days.

228. There is significant scarring on Temima's thigh and the lower part of her abdomen. She continues to experience numbness in her right leg and is highly sensitive to pain in that leg.

229. Temima has also experienced psychological trauma as a result of the attack. As a result of the attack, plaintiff, Temima Spetner, has suffered severe physical and mental

anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Steinhertz Family

230. Plaintiff Altea Steinhertz and plaintiff Jonathan Steinhertz are citizens of the United States.

231. Plaintiff's, Jonathan and Altea Steinhertz, are husband and wife.

232. On December 1, 2001, Altea Steinhertz was nine months pregnant. Altea and Jonathan were at a restaurant in Jerusalem when they heard a bomb explode nearby. A short time later they heard another bomb explode. Believing the bombing was over, they began to walk home.

233. While walking in the street they saw a crazed man run past them. Altea insisted that the couple turn around, away from the direction from which the man had come. They heard a third explosion from where the man had run. They later learned that the explosion was the result of a car bomb.

234. As they began to run, Altea fell twice, and broke her arm as a result of the fall.

235. Until her son, Yitzhak, was born eleven days later, Altea and Jonathan feared for the condition of their unborn child.

236. Having personally seen the emergency efforts and fears of individuals at the hospital after the attack, Altea no longer feels she can continue to volunteer at the hospital as she had done previously. She has become more fearful in general.

237. As a result of the attack, Altea Steinhertz and Jonathan Steinhertz have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE KING GEORGE STREET BOMBING: MARCH 21, 2002

The Bauer Family

238. Plaintiff, Dr. Alan Bauer, is a citizen of the United States. He is the father of plaintiff, Yehonaton Bauer.

239. Plaintiff, Yehonaton Bauer, is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Israel.

240. On March 21, 2002 Dr. Alan Bauer and his son, Yehonaton Bauer, were walking home when a suicide bomber got out of a car and detonated explosives near where Alan and Yehonaton were standing.

241. The Al Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades took responsibility in a telephone call to the Associated Press, and identified the bomber as Muhammad Hashaika, 22, of Taluza, north of Nablus. The attack killed at least two people and wounded more than eighty others, including a woman pregnant with twins and her husband.

242. Dr. Bauer was thrown to the ground and saw smoke everywhere.

243. He finally located his son, who was on the ground, unconscious. Yehonaton was struck by part of a screw that had been packed with the explosives. The screw passed through his brain from the back to the front of his head.

244. Dr. Bauer was struck by two nails that severed two arteries in his left arm. One passed through and the other was lodged in his arm.

245. Both Dr. Bauer and his son were operated on after the attack.

246. Yehonaton remained in the pediatric Intensive Care Unit for three and a half weeks. He was later transferred to a children's rehabilitation center for two months and continued with outpatient care.

247. Yehonaton continues to experience physical difficulties as a result of the attack. He

limps on his left side and his motor skills in his left hand are limited. His vision is impaired as well.

248. As a result of the attack plaintiff Yehonatan Bauer has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

249. Dr. Bauer continues to experience restrictive use of his left arm. He has had two skin grafts to cover the scarring in that injured area.

250. As a result of the attack plaintiff Dr. Alan Bauer has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

251. Plaintiff Revital Bauer is a citizen of the State of Israel. She is the wife of plaintiff Alan Bauer and the mother of plaintiff Yehonatan Bauer.

252. Immediately after the attack Alan Bauer telephoned Revital informing her that he and Yehonatan had been in an attack. The conversation was unclear and she could not hear all of the information. She had to wait for a further call from the hospital.

253. Half an hour later she received a telephone call from the hospital informing her as to the location of her husband, but the hospital had no word on the condition of her son.

254. Revital's brother drove her to the hospital and saw Yehonatan prior to his surgery. Since Alan was also undergoing an operation, she spent hours going between the two operating rooms.

255. Revital had to wait to learn the extent of her son's brain injuries.

256. As a result of the attack plaintiff Revital Bauer has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

257. Plaintiffs, Binyamin B. Bauer, Daniel Y. Bauer, and Yehuda Bauer are citizens of the United States. They are the sons of plaintiffs Alan Bauer and Revital Bauer and the

younger brothers of plaintiff Yehonatan Bauer.

258. As a result of the attack plaintiffs, Binyamin Bauer, Daniel Bauer, and Yehuda Bauer, have lost their brother's companionship for an extended period of time and have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

SHOOTING ATTACK ON ROAD #60: JANUARY 29, 2003

The Steinmetz Family

259. Plaintiffs, Jacob Steinmetz, and Deborah Steinmetz are citizens of the United States.

260. On January 29, 2003 Jacob Steinmetz was driving their car on Road #60. Mrs. Steinmetz sat in the front passenger seat of the car. As their car made a turn, two masked men began shooting the car. The entire driver's side of the car was covered with bullets.

261. It is believed that HAMAS was responsible for the attack.

262. Two bullets hit Mr. Steinmetz. One shot passed through the car seat and lodged in his leg. The other shot entered his arm and passed through the elbow.

263. After arriving at the hospital and over the next few days, Mr. Steinmetz underwent a number of operations.

264. Four metal spikes were surgically inserted into his bone in order to restrain the arm. This remained for three months and severely restricted the mobility of his arm. Additional plastic surgeries were performed. Mr. Steinmetz received a skin graft from his leg to cover the opening in his elbow.

265. In 2003, Mr. Steinmetz underwent a complete elbow replacement that included the placement of a large metal hinge.

266. Presently, the use of Mr. Steinmetz's arm is greatly limited.

267. As a result of the attack, Mr. Steinmetz has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

268. As a result of being in the car that terrorists targeted, Mrs. Steinmetz experiences great anxiety and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

269. Plaintiffs, Amichai Steinmetz, Nava Steinmetz, Orit Steinmetz and Natanel Steinmetz, are the children of Jacob and Deborah Steinmetz.

270. As a result of the attack, Amichai Steinmetz, Nava Steinmetz, Orit Steinmetz and Natanel Steinmetz have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE JAFFA ROAD BUS #14A BOMBING: JUNE 11, 2003

271. At approximately 5:30 p.m. on June 11, 2003, the bomber, a HAMAS operative dressed as an ultra-Orthodox Jew, boarded Egged bus No. 14A at the Mahane Yehuda market, and a short while later, as the bus drove down Jaffa Road near the Davidka Square, detonated his bomb, wrecking the bus and killing 16 of its passengers. Over 100 people were wounded, including dozens of bystanders.

The Beer Family

272. Alan Beer, a citizen of the United States, was on the bus returning from a condolence call to his friend's family when the bomber detonated his explosives. He was one of the at least sixteen (16) commuters killed by the blast.

273. Mr. Beer's friend, to whom he had paid the condolence call, learned of the bus bombing and telephoned plaintiff, Harry Leonard Beer, in Cleveland, Ohio. Harry Leonard Beer quickly telephoned his sister, plaintiff Phyllis Maisel, whose son happened to be on the scene of the bombing earlier. He then telephoned his other sister, plaintiff Estelle Carroll, of

Virginia and informed her of the terrorist attack.

274. After speaking with her brother, Mrs. Maisel asked her son to return to the crime scene and identify Alan Beer's body. Thereafter, plaintiffs Anna Beer, Harry Leonard Beer and Estelle Carroll flew to Israel to attend Alan Beer's funeral.

275. Plaintiff, Harry Leonard Beer, brings this action both in his individual capacity and as the Executor of the Estate of Alan Beer. He has experienced emotional pain and suffering, the loss of his brother's companionship, advice and counsel.

276. As a result of the terrorist attack, Harry Leonard Beer has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

Plaintiffs, Estelle Carroll and Phyllis Maisel are both U.S. citizens. Each of them has experienced emotional pain and suffering, the loss of their brother's companionship, advice and counsel. As a result of the terrorist attack, they have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

277. Plaintiff, Anna Beer, is a U.S. citizen and a resident of the State of Ohio. She has experienced emotional pain and suffering, the loss of her youngest child's companionship, advice and counsel. As a result of the terrorist attack, she has experienced the loss of her youngest son's society, companionship, advice and counsel and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Singer Family

278. Plaintiff, Sari Anne Singer, is a citizen of the United States and is a resident of the State of New Jersey.

279. On June 11, 2003, Sari Anne Singer boarded bus number 14A in Jerusalem to meet a friend for dinner. It was around 4:45pm, and the bus was filled with rush hour commuters.

Eventually she was able to take a seat near the window.

280. Soon thereafter a suicide bomber detonated his bomb only two to three seats away from where she was seated. The bomber killed everyone sitting and standing near her. The roof of the bus had fallen in and the man in front of her was not moving. When the explosives were detonated, Sarri felt a shockwave across her face. At least sixteen (16) people were killed in the attack, and over 100 were injured.

281. The attack was perpetrated by a HAMAS bomber, identified as Abdel Madi Shabneh, an 18-year old high school student from Hebron. He had boarded the bus disguised as an Orthodox Jew.

282. Shabneh was initially recruited by HAMAS while playing at a local Jihad Mosque soccer team.

283. Sarri was struck with shrapnel from the explosion, which entered her shoulder and broke her clavicle. After the blast she was unable to open her left eye, and her right eye was extremely restricted. She was unable to hear because of a loud ringing in her ears, and her eardrums ruptured. Barely walking, she was taken to an ambulance.

284. She received wounds to her face and legs resulting in scarring. She has undergone physical therapy and will require surgery in the future. Shrapnel had lodged in her gums moving her teeth. She will have need of dental work in the future.

285. As a result of the attack, Sarri Anne Singer has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

286. Plaintiff, Judith Singer, is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Jersey. Mrs. Singer is the mother of Sarri Anne Singer.

287. Mrs. Singer learned of the attack when her son telephoned her at work.

288. As a result of the attack Judith Singer has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

289. Plaintiff, Eric M. Singer, is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Jersey and the brother of Sarri Anne Singer.

290. Eric first learned of the attack when he received an emergency phone call from his father while having lunch in a restaurant. After speaking with his mother and notifying his office, Eric and his father flew that night to Israel to be with Sarri.

291. As a result of the attack, Eric Singer has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

SHOOTING ATTACK ON THE TRANS-ISRAEL HIGHWAY: JUNE 17, 2003

The Leibovitch Family

292. On June 17, 2003, Shlomo and Galit Leibovitch were driving in their car with their four children, Hila (age 16), Moshe (age 11), Noam (age 7) and Shira (age 3). While driving on the highway, terrorists began shooting at the car, killing Noam Leibovitch and injuring her 3-year old sister, plaintiff Shira Leibovitch.

293. One shot hit Noam on her right side and traveled through her body and exited at her left hip. The bullet continued traveling through Shira's wrist and lodged itself in Shira's back, only a few millimeters from her spinal cord.

294. Although the family members tried to resuscitate Noam, she did not survive and was pronounced dead at the scene of the attack.

295. An Islamic Jihad terrorist cell was later apprehended in connection with the attack.

296. Shlomo and Galit Leibovitch are citizens of the State of Israel. They are the parents

of Noam and Shira Leibovitch. Shira Leibovitch is a citizen of the United States.

297. Shira underwent surgery and the bullet was removed from her back and doctors attempted to repair her hand. Shira remained in the hospital for two weeks where she underwent a regimen of physical therapy. She still has significant limitations of movement in her right hand and wrist. She has also undergone an additional subsequent operation to improve the use of her fingers. The surgery was only partially successful. Testing has recently shown that her injured hand is not growing at the same rate as her other hand.

298. As a result of the attack, plaintiff, Shira Leibovitch, has experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress and has lost her sister's society, companionship, advice and counsel.

299. As a result of the attack, plaintiffs, Shlomo and Galit Leibovitch, have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress and have forever lost their daughter's society and companionship.

300. As a result of the attack, Hila Leibovitch, Moshe Leibovitch have experienced severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress and have lost their sister's society, companionship, advice and counsel.

THE KEAR DAROM BUS SHOOTING: NOVEMBER 20, 2000

The Biton Family

301. Gavriel Biton boarded a bus on the morning of November 20, 2000 that transported children to school. Three Palestinian terrorists directly propelled a large bomb, comprised of a 122-mm mortar shell as the bus drove near the Magen Junction in Gaza. Two adults, including Gavriel Biton were killed in the attack. Nine (9) others were injured, including a

number of children who lost limbs as a result of the explosion.

302. Plaintiff, Avigail Lewis Biton, is the wife of Gabriel Biton and is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Israel.

303. Plaintiff, Avigail Biton, attempted to contact her husband on his cell phone once she learned of the attack, but had no success. A few hours after the attack members of her community came to her home and informed Avigail that her husband had been killed.

304. As a result of the death of her husband, Avigail Biton has lost the material services, affection, companionship, consortium and the customary amenities of married life and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

305. Plaintiffs, Elyashiv Biton, Tamar Biton, Noam Biton, Oriya Biton, Shilo Biton, and Adi Penina Biton, are citizens of the State of Israel. They are the children of plaintiff, Avigail Biton and Gavriel Biton.

306. Each of Avigail and Gavriel Biton's children has lost their father and the benefits of his companionship, comfort, protection, financial support, attention, advice and counsel for the balance of their lives.

307. As a result of the death of their father, Elyashiv Biton, Tamar Biton, Noam Biton, Oriya Biton, Shilo Biton, and Adi Penina Biton have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Assraf Family

308. Plaintiff, Rachel Assraf, is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. Plaintiff Eli Assraf is a citizen of the State of Israel. He is the husband of Rachel Assraf.

309. On the morning of November 20, 2000, Rachel Assraf was a passenger on the Kfar

Darom bus and was 12 weeks pregnant at the time.

310. After the explosion, Rachel lost her hearing and she felt a surge of heat on her back. The bus continued to move and came to a stop at a military base. Rachel saw that her friend's head had been partially severed as a result of the explosion. She also saw children she knew on the floor of the bus in a tangle of missing limbs.

311. As the bus continued on the road Rachel was able to telephone her husband, Plaintiff Eli Assraf, and let him know that she had been in an attack. Upon arrival at the military base Rachel had to exit the bus, stepping over victims' bodies and limbs, including her friend who had been partially decapitated.

312. Rachel Assraf sustained severe burns on her back as well as burns and cuts on her hand. She lost feeling in some of the fingers in her right hand. In addition to post traumatic stress, Rachel also experienced great anxiety over the health and safety of her unborn child.

313. Even a month after the attack, Rachel continued to have a numbing sensation in her hand. She had an additional operation on her hand to remove a piece of metal that was lodged there. Her hand is scarred and continues to have limited functioning.

314. For months after the attack Rachel had great difficulty sleeping. She had frequent nightmares about the health of her unborn child, and would wake up screaming. She continues to have panic attacks at night.

315. As a result of the attack, Rachel Assraf has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

316. For 17 years prior to the attack, Eli Assraf was in charge of security in Kfar Darom. He would be among the first individuals on the scene of a terrorist attack to assist with the victims and the emergency personnel.

317. After the attack Eli took a few months off to assist in the care of his wife and attend to the needs of his family.

318. Since the attack, Eli has been unable to return to his work, finding it too difficult emotionally.

319. As a result of the attack and viewing the injuries to his wife and the others whom he knew on the bus, Eli Assraf has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

320. Plaintiff Moshe Assraf is a citizen of the State of Israel. He is the son of Rachel and Eli Assraf.

321. Moshe has experienced difficulties coping with the attack that resulted in injuries to his mother and others he knew on the bus.

322. As a result of the attack Moshe Assraf has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE HADERA BAT MITZVAH MASSACRE: JANUARY 17, 2002

The Ellis/Knox Families

323. Aharon Ben-Yisrael Ellis was a citizen of the United States and of the State of Israel. On January 17, 2002, Aharon Ellis was performing as a singer at a Bat Mitzvah reception at a banquet hall in Hadera. A terrorist named Abd As-Salam Sadeq Hassouna entered the banquet hall and opened fire on the 180 guests with an assault rifle, killing five people including Aharon Ellis.

324. Plaintiff, Leslye Knox, was the common law wife of Aharon Ellis. Leslye Knox is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Georgia. She brings this action both

individually and on behalf of the Estate of Aharon Ben-Yisrael Ellis.

325. In the middle of the night on January 17-18, 2002, plaintiff Leslye Knox, received a telephone call waking her up and informing her that Aharon had been killed. She was completely devastated when she learned the news.

326. Leslye and Aharon had been together for six years prior to the attack. They had a son together, plaintiff Jordan Terrell Ellis. Jordan Terrell Ellis is a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of Georgia.

327. Following the death of Aharon Ellis, Leslye returned to the United States and all but one of her children reside with her in Georgia.

328. As a result of the death of Aharon Ellis, Leslye Knox has lost material services, affection, companionship, consortium and the customary amenities of married life and suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

329. As a result of the terrorist attack and his father's murder, Jordan Terrell Ellis will never have a memory of his father and has permanently lost the benefits of his companionship, comfort, protection, attention, advice and counsel for the balance of his life.

330. As a result of the death of his father, Jordan Terrell Ellis has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

331. Plaintiffs, Prince Elkannann Ben Shaleck and Mello Nee Ellis, are United States citizens and residents of Israel. They are the parents of Aharon Ben-Yisrael Ellis. They learned of the attack that killed their son when Prince Elkannann's friend heard the news and went to their home and woke them in the middle of the night. They listened to the radio all night long to confirm the details of the attack.

332. Plaintiff, Yehonadav Ellis, identified the body of his brother, Aharon, at the

morgue.

333. As a result of the death of their son, plaintiffs Prince Elkannann Ben Shaleak and Mello Nee Ellis have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

334. Plaintiffs, Francine Ellis, Lynne Ellis, Shemariah Ellis, Tsaphira Ellis and Yehonadav Ellis are the siblings of Aharon Ben-Yisrael Ellis. They are all citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Israel.

335. As a result of the death of their brother, Francine Ellis, Lynne Ellis, Shemariah Ellis, Tsaphira Ellis and Yehonadav Ellis have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

336. Plaintiffs, Reuven Carter, Shanon Carter, Shayrah Carter, Yoshavya Carter, and Amitai Carter, are citizens of the United States. They are the children of plaintiff, Leslye Knox and the step-children of Aharon Ben-Yisrael Ellis.

337. For the six years prior to the attack, Aharon Ben-Yisrael Ellis served as their father.

338. Plaintiffs, Reuven Carter, Shanon Carter, Shayrah Carter, Yoshavya Carter, and Amitai Carter, have permanently lost the benefits of their step-father's companionship, comfort, protection, attention, advice and counsel for the balance of their lives.

339. As a result of the death of their step-father, Reuven Carter, Shanon Carter, Shayrah Carter, Yoshavya Carter, and Amitai Carter have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

SHOOTING RAMPAGE AT JERUSALEM BUS STOP: JANUARY 22, 2002

340. On January 22, 2002, at approximately 4:30 p.m. local time in Jerusalem, Sa'id Ibribim Ramadan, a PLO operative belonging to the Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, opened fire at

a crowded bus stop on the corner of Jaffa Street and Lunz Street. He was eventually gunned down by police, but not before killing two bystanders and injuring more than 40 people.

The Gould Family

341. Shayna Eileen Gould is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York was waiting at the bus stop, talking to her friend on her cell phone when she was shot once in the chest by the gunman.

342. Although she was initially pronounced dead upon arrival at the hospital they managed to revive her and she underwent surgery and one of her lungs had to be removed. One of her back muscles was removed to save her life. During the operation Shayna's heart stopped. She had lost a great deal of blood. The surgeons were unable to remove all of the bullet fragments because they were too close to vital organs.

343. Shayna remained in the hospital for two weeks and continued treatment as an outpatient for one month. Subsequent to the initial surgery, Shayna has undergone additional operations to correct complications. Three separate 3-inch gaps in her ribs were removed, and no replacement surgery is available to correct the condition. These gaps are located over her heart, which makes her condition more precarious.

344. There are still pavement fragment wounds imbedded in Shayna's leg. She continues to suffer from extreme pain. She often has difficulty breathing, especially when there is a change in the weather. The attack has also necessitated extensive meetings with a psychologist.

345. As a result of the attack Shayna Gould has suffered severe and physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

346. Plaintiff, Ronald Allan Gould, is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the

State of Illinois. He is the father of plaintiff Shayna Gould.

347. Mr. Gould received a telephone call from the college in Jerusalem where Shayna Gould was attending classes. Initially, Mr. Gould was informed that his daughter had died at the scene. He subsequently telephoned his wife, plaintiff Elise Gould, and his daughter, plaintiff Jessica Rine. He initially informed the family that Shayna had been injured in an attack, even though he then believed that she was deceased. Plaintiff, Jessica Rine, then organized the family's emergency trip to Israel.

348. Mr. Gould is a professional commercial photographer who was engaged in photographing medical procedures.

349. As a result of the terrorist attack plaintiff, Ronald Gould, is no longer psychologically able to photograph medical procedures and has experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

350. Plaintiff, Elise Gould, is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Illinois. She is the mother of plaintiff Shayna Gould.

351. As a result of the terrorist attack that grievously injured her daughter, Elise Gould has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

352. Plaintiff, Jessica Rine, is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Illinois. She is the older sister of plaintiff Shayna Gould.

353. As a result of the terrorist attack that grievously injured her sister, Jessica Rine has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

Shoshana Zelcer

354. Plaintiff Shoshana Zelcer is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York.

355. On January 22, 2001, Shoshana Zeeer was standing at the bus stop on Jaffa Road in Jerusalem with her friend, plaintiff Shayna Gould, when a Palestinian terrorist opened fire with an M-16 automatic rifle. Shoshana was standing under the awning at the bus stop while Shayna was talking on her cell phone.

356. When the shooting began, she crouched down in the bus shelter then ran toward the alley behind the bus stop and found herself standing in front of the terrorist, looking straight at his face. As she began to run away, the terrorist shot her. Shoshana initially felt pain in her left thigh because a bullet had ricocheted off the pavement and lodged itself in her lower back, knocking Shoshana to the ground. Shoshana was also hit by shrapnel all over her body, including some that injured her Achilles tendon.

357. Shoshana was sent by ambulance to the hospital where she underwent x-rays and waited as the area around the bullet was irrigated for hours. Eventually, the bullet was removed. However, there was too much shrapnel to remove it all from her body.

358. As a result of the injury to her Achilles tendon, Shoshana was immobile for a week. She was still experiencing severe pain and was unable to get out of bed. As time passed, she was gradually able to regain strength in her leg; however, she still is incapable of running due to the pain and fear that the injury will worsen.

359. Apart from her physical injuries, Shoshana has experienced extreme psychological trauma and has been diagnosed with post traumatic stress disorder. She continues to have nightmares and was treated by a therapist for over two years.

360. As a result of the attack, Shoshana Zeeer has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Waldman Family

361. Shmuel Waldman is a citizen of the United States and the State of New Jersey.

362. On January 22, 2002, as Shmuel Waldman boarded a bus in Jerusalem when a Palestinian terrorist opened fire with an M-16 automatic rifle. He was shot twice in his leg at point blank range, rupturing his leg.

363. He immediately telephoned his wife to inform her of the attack and his condition.

364. Two women were killed in the attack, and over 40 were injured. The perpetrator of the attack was killed at the scene.

365. Shmuel has undergone a number of operations to repair the injuries to his leg. Due to the extensive nerve damage to his leg, Shmuel has little sensation in his right leg. For over three years Shmuel has attended therapy sessions. As a result of the traumatic experience of the attack, Shmuel felt he could no longer reside in Israel and has relocated to New Jersey.

366. As a result of the attack, Shmuel Waldman has suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

367. Plaintiff, Henna Novack Waldman, is a citizen of the United States and a resident of New Jersey as well as a citizen of the State of Israel.

368. After the attack, Henna met her husband at the hospital and found him in extreme pain.

369. As a result of the attack Henna Waldman has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

370. Plaintiffs Morris Waldman and Eva Waldman are citizens of the United States and residents of New York. They are the parents of plaintiff Shmuel Waldman.

371. While on route to the hospital to visit his father, Morris Waldman received a

telephone call from his daughter informing him that Shmuel had been shot. Morris then telephoned his wife, Eva, to inform her.

372. By 6:00pm that evening, Morris was on a plane to visit his son in Israel. When he arrived, he found his son's leg very swollen and saw his son experiencing great pain. Morris closed his business for two weeks to stay in Israel with his son.

373. Morris continues to experience fear when ever he hears of any type of terrorist attack in Israel.

374. As a result of the attack, Morris and Eva Waldman have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

375. Plaintiff Chanie Bodenstein is a citizen of the United States. She currently resides in the State of Israel. She is the older sister of Shmuel Waldman.

376. On the evening of the attack, Chanie heard sirens and emergency vehicles heading to the area where her brother worked. She attempted to contact him by telephone, but received no answer on his cellular telephone. Finally, she learned that he was in the hospital and had been shot.

377. She visited her brother the following day, finding him in excruciating pain, extremely pale, and his leg incredibly swollen.

378. Since the attack Chanie Bodenstein has become very nervous and will no longer go to crowded areas and becomes very anxious when she is near a bus stop.

379. As a result of the attack Chanie Bodenstein has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

380. Plaintiff Shaindy Weinberger is a citizen of the United States. She currently resides in the State of Israel. She is the younger sister of Shmuel Waldman.

381. As a result of the attack Shaindy Weinberger has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

382. Plaintiff Philip Waldman is a citizen of the United States and is a resident of the State of New York. He is the younger brother of Shmuel Waldman.

383. Philip and Shmuel are very close brothers. Each time there is another terrorist attack in Israel, Philip again experiences the distress and anxiety he experience when he first learned of the attack that injured his brother.

384. As a result of the attack Philip Waldman has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

385. Plaintiffs Abraham Waldman and Dassic Waldman are citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. Abraham and Dassic Waldman are the younger siblings of plaintiff Shmuel Waldman.

386. As a result of the attack, Abraham Waldman and Dassic Waldman have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

SHOOTING ATTACK IN GIVAT ZEEV: JANUARY 8, 2001

The Guetta Family

387. Oz Joseph Guetta is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Israel. He is currently 16 years old.

388. Varda Guetta is a citizen of the State of Israel. She is the mother of plaintiff Oz Joseph Guetta.

389. On January 8, 2001 Oz was in a car with his mother, Varda Guetta, having dropped one of Oz's friends off at his home. While returning to their home they stopped at a

stop sign in Givat Zeev. While waiting at the stop sign four men drove their car alongside Varda and Oz's car and began shooting at the car. Nineteen (19) bullets hit the car.

390. One shot damaged the engine of the car so Varda was unable to move the car from the scene.

391. Two bullets hit Oz in his left hand. Another struck him in the left foot. Bullet fragments remained in his hand.

392. Oz was taken to the hospital by ambulance, and upon arrival he was taken to the trauma room. He was x-rayed and it was determined that a shot had broken his elbow. He was placed in a cast. While in the hospital he had an infection and endured fevers. He remained in the hospital for ten days.

393. After returning home he had significant problems with his hands; he was unable to move his fingers or hand. He underwent surgery removing nerve from his leg and transplanting it into his hand, and he remained in the hospital for eight days. Although the surgery improved his hand movement somewhat he has developed numbness in his leg. He was an exceptional soccer player, and he is unable to play this or any sports he used to play prior to the attack.

394. For over 10 months after the accident Oz required physical therapy five days each week.

395. He continues to have difficulty sleeping every night. He has nightmares and wakes up screaming. He will not travel unaccompanied.

396. Varda also has become very fearful. She and Oz do not go out at night. They do not even attend family events if they occur at night. Since the shooting Varda has not worked, for she must take Oz to and from school since he will not travel alone or on a bus.

397. As a result of the attack plaintiff Varda Guetta and Oz Joseph Guetta have suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

398. Sara Guetta Kleitman is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Israel. She is a resident of the State of Florida. She is the daughter of Varda Guetta and the sister of Oz Joseph Guetta.

399. Sara first learned of the attack when her mother telephoned her. A neighbor brought Sara to the site of the attack and she accompanied her mother and brother to the hospital by ambulance. Sara experienced first-hand the extent of the injuries to her brother and witnessed the numerous bullet holes in her family's car.

400. In addition to watching her brother undergo surgeries and physical recovery from his injuries, Sara has painfully witnessed the psychological trauma that has affected her brother and radically altered his behavior and mental state. She has been unable to cope with the changes in her brother's behavior and no longer resides at home.

401. As a result of the attack, Sara Guetta Kleitman has experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE BUS STOP SUICIDE BOMBING AT THE FRENCH HILL, JUNE 12, 2002

The Mandelkorn Family

402. Rabbi Leonard Mandelkorn is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Israel. He is the father of Shaul Mandelkorn. Shaul Mandelkorn is a citizen of the State of Israel. Nurit Mandelkorn is a citizen of the State of Israel, and is the mother of Shaul Mandelkorn and the wife of Leonard Mandelkorn.

403. On June 19, 2002, Shaul Mandelkorn exited a bus after returning from a school trip to the Golan Heights. After he got off the bus he headed toward the bus stop just as a suicide bomber detonated his explosives.

404. As a result of the explosion, Shaul was thrown down and covered in blood and shrapnel. He sustained a serious injury to the artery of his right arm. He was hit by shrapnel over his left eye and sustained a hole in his right leg. He also suffered from hearing loss.

405. He was taken to the hospital and underwent operations to address his varied injuries. He also had surgery to determine if he had sustained internal injuries as a result of the blast and it was soon discovered that his lungs had been injured from the blast. Shaul gained consciousness two days after the attack. He underwent physical therapy and received special treatment for his lung injuries.

406. Doctors discovered blood in the retina of his left eye greatly limiting the eye's ability to function properly. He continues to be unable to focus accurately in that eye. Shaul remained in the hospital for 40 days. He continued physical therapy after being released.

407. Six months after the attack additional shrapnel was found in his right eye. He underwent high-risk surgery in that eye. Although the shrapnel was removed, it remains unclear whether or not difficulties will develop with that eye in the future.

408. More recently Shaul has begun remembering more about the attack, resulting in additional psychological trauma. He continues to receive therapy for the anxieties he experiences as a result of the attack.

409. Sometime after 8:00pm on the night of the attack Mrs. Mandelkorn informed Rabbi Mandelkorn that their neighbor's son was missing after the bombing. While assisting the neighbor, Rabbi Mandelkorn received word that Shaul's name had appeared on a list at the

hospital among those injured. Rabbi and Mrs. Mandelkorn drove to the hospital in Jerusalem where they learned that Shaul was in surgery. At that time they learned the extent of Shaul's injuries.

410. As a result of the attack that injured their son, Rabbi Leonard Mandelkorn and Nurit Mandelkorn have experienced severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

The Kessler Family

411. Gila Sara Kessler was a citizen of the State of Israel.

412. On June, 19, 2002, the 19-year old was waiting at the bus stop when the suicide bomber detonated his explosives. As a result of the explosion, Gila sustained severe damage to her brain. However, she was still breathing as she was placed in the ambulance to the hospital.

413. Gila was pronounced dead upon arrival at the hospital, and despite the doctors' attempts to massage her heart, she never regained consciousness and died as a result of the attack.

414. Plaintiff Ezra Kessler is the father of Gila Kessler and United States citizen and resident of New York.

415. As a result of the death of his beloved daughter, plaintiff Ezra Kessler has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress

416. Plaintiff Chana B. Kessler is a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is the 16-year old younger sister of Gila Sara Kessler.

417. Plaintiff Fortouna Brigitte Kessler is a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She is the mother of Gila Kessler, and the mother and legal guardian of Chana Kessler.

418. Earlier in the evening of the attack, Mrs. Kessler spoke with Gila and discussed her daughter's plans to come home later that evening. Mrs. Kessler was home at the time with Chara and her other children.

419. Prior to the attack, Gila telephoned her mother from the bus stop. Within a few minutes after the attack, Mrs. Kessler received a telephone call from one of Gila's friends, informing her of the attack, and inquiring as to Gila's whereabouts. Mrs. Kessler attempted to contact Gila, but there was no answer on her cell phone. Mrs. Kessler tried to contact Gila's employer at work, but received no information.

420. Eventually, Mrs. Kessler learned the hospital where Gila had been taken. She identified her daughter's body by looking at her hands, but was advised not to look at her daughter's face because of the disfigurement caused by the explosion. Gila's uncle and her employer also identified the body. Gila's identity was ultimately confirmed through a blood test.

421. As a result of the death of her beloved daughter, plaintiff Fortouma Brigitte Kessler has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

422. Plaintiff Shalom Kessler is a citizen of the State of Israel and is the brother of Gila Kessler. Plaintiff Klila Kessler is a citizen of the State of Israel and is the younger sister of Gila Kessler.

423. On the evening of the attack, Chara, Shalom and Klila were home with their mother. They knew there had been an attack, and were told their mother was going to the hospital to check on Gila's condition. When their mother returned, Mrs. Kessler informed their children that Gila had been killed in the attack.

424. As a result of the death of their sister, plaintiffs Chana Kessler, Shalom Kessler and Klila Kessler have suffered emotional pain and suffering, loss of companionship, comfort, advice and severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE JERUSALEM BOMBING OF JANUARY 27, 2002

The Sokolow Family

425. Plaintiff Mark I. Sokolow and Rena M. Sokolow are United States citizens and residents of the State of New York.

426. They were vacationing in Israel where their oldest daughter was spending a year in school. On the last day of their trip, Sunday, January 27, 2002, the Sokolows together with their two younger daughters, Plaintiff Jamie A. Sokolow and Plaintiff Lauren M. Sokolow walked to a shoe store not far from their hotel. Upon exiting the store, they were knocked to the ground by a bomb blast. Wafa Ali Khalil Idris, a female suicide bomber dispatched by the PLO had detonated her explosive belt. Ms. Idris was the first female suicide bomber of the Second Intifada.

427. According to the leading Palestinian newspaper *Al Quds* (March 1, 2002):

"Senior officials in the Fatah Movement [PLO] have said that the Shahid Brigades of Al-Aqsa..." has recently created a woman's brigade, in order for women to take an active part in the war being fought in the Palestinian areas. The purpose of this brigade is to carry out attacks on the Israeli home front. The troop has been named "the brigade in honor of the Martyr Wafa Idris."

428. In addition to inspiring a popular song and a children's book published in Egypt, after the suicide bombing Wafa Idris became a household name within the Palestinian media and a perverse "feminist" icon and role model for future female terrorists. Wafa Idris's family received its payment from the Saudi Committee in the form of twenty thousand (20,000) Riyals converted into five thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents

(\$5,316.16). The amount was paid to the family's Arab Bank account and designated with Receipt of Transfer No. 2195593712.

429. After the blast, Plaintiff Mark L. Sokolow gathered himself and began looking for his wife and children. Eventually, he walked to the nearby hospital where he was treated for shrapnel injuries and released the following day. As a result of the blast, Mr. Sokolow sustained damage to his eardrum and a loss of hearing. He had to have follow up surgery for a burst eardrum and still experiences ringing in his ears.

430. After the blast, Plaintiff Rena M. Sokolow gathered herself mentally and began looking around for her husband and children and saw instead, the severed head of Wafa Idris. Mrs. Sokolow could not move because of the severe injury to her leg and the agonizing pain. She was hospitalized for ten (10) days and required extensive surgery to be able to walk again. It took five months for Mrs. Sokolow to walk again and a year of physical therapy to regain partial movement in her leg. Rena Sokolow still cannot move her toes or ankle fully and experiences permanent nerve damage and numbness in parts of her leg.

431. Plaintiff Jamie A. Sokolow was twelve year old U.S. citizen at the time of the attack. She was hospitalized for a week with shrapnel wounds to her face and eye. Jamie sustained a torn iris and had surgery to remove glass from her eye. She also underwent plastic surgery to repair her face, but she still retains facial scarring from the blast.

432. Plaintiff Lauren M. Sokolow was a sixteen year old U.S. citizen at the time of the attack. She was hospitalized for three days with shrapnel wounds and burns and lost some of hearing as a result of a burst eardrum. Lauren also has permanent scars on her face and legs and had to have additional surgery to repair her hearing.

433. As a result of the attack plaintiffs Mark I. Sokolow, Rena M. Sokolow, Lauren M. Sokolow and Jamie A. Sokolow have suffered severe physical and mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

434. Plaintiff Elana R. Sokolow is the daughter of Mark and Rena Sokolow and the sister of Jamie and Lauren Sokolow. As a result of the attack plaintiff Elana R. Sokolow has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

MURDER AT THE NATIONAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE: OCTOBER 30, 2000

The Gilmore Family

435. On October 30, 2000, shortly after noon, a man entered the offices of the National Insurance Institute on Asfani Street in the heart of eastern Jerusalem. From close range, he fired a number of shots at the two security guards seated in the first floor waiting room, hitting them in the head, chest, and abdomen. The assailant then fled. The security guards received initial treatment from a doctor from an adjacent clinic before an ambulance arrived and rushed them to Hadassah-University Hospital, Ein Kerem. One of the security guards, Esh Kodesh Gilmore, a U.S. citizen, died almost immediately upon arrival at the hospital. His estate brings this action to recover for his wrongful death and his pain and suffering.

436. Plaintiffs Reuven Gilmore and Sheila Gilmore are the parents of Esh Kodesh Gilmore and the Administrators of the estate of their son's estate. Plaintiffs Reuven Gilmore and Sheila Gilmore are citizens of the United States and citizens and residents of the State of Israel. As a result of the death of their son, they have both suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

437. Plaintiff Inbal Gilmore Ratz is a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. She

learned of her husband's death from a phone call. As a result of the murder of her husband, Inbal lost material services, affection, companionship, consortium and the customary amenities of married life.

438. Plaintiff Talya Gilmore was a year and half old when her father was murdered. As a result of the terrorist attack and her father's murder, she will never have any memory of her father and has permanently lost the benefits of his companionship, comfort, protection, attention, advice and counsel for the balance of her life.

439. Plaintiffs Malkitzedek Gilmore, Tiferet Gilmore, Hefziba Gilmore, Eliana Gilmore and Dror Gilmore are the siblings of Esh Kodesh Gilmore and are all citizens of the United States and citizens and residents of the State of Israel. As a result of the attack, they have all suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

THE BOMBING OF BUS NUMBER 19: JANUARY 29, 2004

The Goldberg Family

440. On January 29, 2004 Ali Ja'ara, a member of the Al-Aksa Martyrs Brigades from the Aida refugee camp on the outskirts of Bethlehem blew himself up on a Jerusalem bus, killing 11 people and wounding 50 others.

441. Stuart Scott Goldberg, 41, a Canadian from Toronto was one of the fatalities. He is survived by his wife and seven children. Mr. Goldberg was a therapist who specialized in helping teens at risk and their families.

442. Plaintiff Karen Goldberg is a citizen of the United States and citizen and resident of the State of Israel. As a result of her husband's death she has lost material services, affection, companionship, consortium and the customary amenities of married life. As a result

of the attack, she has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

443. As a result of the terrorist attack and their father's murder, Stuart and Karen's seven children, plaintiffs Chana Goldberg, Esther Goldberg, Yitzchak Goldberg, Shoshana Goldberg, Eliezer Goldberg, Yaakov Moshe Goldberg and Tzvi Ychoshua Goldberg have permanently lost the benefits of his companionship, comfort, protection, attention, advice and counsel for the balance of their lives. As a result of the attack, they have all suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

PASSOVER MASSACRE AT THE PARK HOTEL; MARCH 27, 2002

The Rogen Family

444. On March 27, 2002 a HAMAS suicide bomber blew himself up near the dining area within the Park Hotel in Netanya. It was the night of the Jewish holiday of Passover and the hotel dining room was filled with hundreds of people celebrating the Passover Seder with their families and friends. Thirty (30) people were murdered in the bombing, including Hannah Rogen, who was severely wounded. She died of her wounds six days later, on April 2, 2002. Mrs. Rogen was a Holocaust survivor who emigrated to the United States after World War II. She was attending the Passover Seder at the invitation of a childhood friend, Yulia Talmi, who was also killed in the attack.

445. Mrs. Rogen was a U.S. citizen at the time of her death.

446. Plaintiff Greta Geler is the great niece of Mrs. Rogen and the Administrator of her estate.

THE SHEFFIELD CLUB BOMBING OF MAY 7, 2002

447. On the night of May 7, 2002 a Palestinian suicide bomber entered the third floor

of a building in Rishon Letzion's new industrial area which housed the Sheffield Club an unlicensed social club and gambling parlor.

448. Eyewitnesses reported that bomb blast propelled many of the victims through the club's windows and on to parked cars in the parking lot three floors below.

449. Fifteen (15) people were killed by the attack including Esther Bablar, an American citizen who had returned to Israel after thirty (30) years to marry her childhood sweetheart, Yitzhak, who was also murdered in the attack. Esther Bablar died of her injuries the following morning. Mrs. Bablar was survived by three children.

The Bablar Family

450. Plaintiffs Jacqueline Chambers and Levana Cohen Harooch are citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Florida. They are the daughters of Esther Bablar.

451. Plaintiff Jacqueline Chambers brings this action both individually and on behalf of the Estate of Esther Bablar.

452. Mrs. Bablar had spent the month before the bombing in Florida with her youngest daughter, plaintiff Levana Cohen Harooch who had just given birth to Mrs. Bablar's grandchild and had been in New York visiting plaintiff Jacqueline Chambers the day before the attack.

453. On the day of the attack, a member of the Bablar family in Israel contacted Esther Bablar's sister in New York and told her the bad news. Eventually both of Mrs. Bablar's daughters were notified and they quickly made arrangements to board a flight to Israel with their aunt and uncle.

454. As a result of the terrorist attack, plaintiffs Jacqueline Chambers and Levana Cohen Harooch have experienced emotional pain and suffering, the loss of their mother's

society, companionship, comfort, protection, attention, advice and counsel.

PATT JUNCTION BUS # 32A BOMBING: JUNE 18, 2002

The Aluf Family

455. At approximately 7:50 a.m. on June 18, 2002, a HAMAS terrorist named Mohammed al-Ghoul boarded bus number 32A from the Gillo neighborhood of Jerusalem and almost immediately detonated the large bomb which he carried in a bag stuffed with ball bearings. The blast destroyed the front half of the bus, packed with people on their way to work and a group of schoolchildren. HAMAS claimed responsibility for the attack and identified the bomber, Mohammed al-Ghoul as an Islamic law student at An-Najah University. His father later told the British Broadcasting Company that his son was "a quiet person and very polite - but God chose him for that act. God will put him in paradise."

456. Plaintiff Gila Aluf is a U.S. citizen and a citizen and resident of the State of Israel. Her husband, Boaz Aluf, a citizen of the State of Israel, was going to work in the computer department of Jerusalem's Bank Tefahot when Mohamed al-Ral blew himself up on the morning of June 18, 2002, killing Boaz Aluf.

457. Gila and Boaz Aluf have five children, plaintiff Yifat Aluf, Uri Aluf, Tamar Aluf, Barak Aluf and Ruth Aluf - all of whom are Israeli citizens.

458. As a result of the terrorist attack that murdered Boaz Aluf, plaintiff Gila Aluf has lost the material services, affection, companionship, consortium and the customary amenities of married life and has suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress. Plaintiffs Yifat Aluf, Uri Aluf, Tamar Aluf, Barak Aluf and Ruth Aluf have suffered severe mental anguish and extreme emotional distress.

B. The Defendant

459. Defendant Arab Bank is Jordanian bank with headquarters in Amman, Jordan, the common stock of which is publicly traded on the Amman Stock Exchange. Arab Bank is majority owned and controlled by the shareholders of Arab Bank Group, a Jordanian holding company. Arab Bank and Arab Bank Group constitute a single Jordanian banking institution. Arab Bank owns, controls and/or operates bank branches worldwide, including several branches that are situated in Palestinian Authority controlled territories and a wholly owned branch office located at 520 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, that is regulated by the Controller of the Currency of the United States Treasury Department. Arab Bank conducts business in, and is registered to conduct business under, the laws of the state of New York.

460. Arab Bank has operated its federally chartered branch in New York since 1983. The New York branch is designated as a wholesale bank, and among the banking and financial services that it conducts in New York is the provision of clearing and correspondent bank services to its foreign bank branch offices and affiliated banking institutions that are also owned and/or controlled by the Arab Bank Group as well as other foreign banks.

461. Arab Bank and Arab Bank Group are majority owned and/or controlled by members of the Shoman family, including Abdul Majeed A.H. Shoman, who is the Chairman of Arab Bank and Arab Bank Group, Abdel Hamid A.M. Shoman, who is Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Arab Bank and Arab Bank Group.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

The Al Aqsa Intifada or Intifada Al Quds

462. Following the collapse of the peace negotiations at the presidential retreat at Camp David in the summer of 2000, Palestinian terror organizations launched a broad-based terror campaign against the State of Israel at the end of September 2000.

463. This explosion of violence was widely termed the so-called *Al Aqsa Intifada* or *Intifada Al Quds* (Hereinafter: "Second Intifada").

464. This Second Intifada was both qualitatively and quantitatively different from prior waves of Palestinian terrorism.

465. Whereas the total number of attacks from 1993-2000 totaled less than 1,000, since September 2000 various Palestinian terrorists have attempted approximately 23,000 attacks, which have claimed more than 8,000 casualties, including over 1,000 civilian deaths. These indiscriminate acts of violence have likewise resulted in the deaths of at least 30 U.S. citizens and caused serious bodily injury to scores of others.

466. The preferred method of mass murder used by Palestinian terrorist groups is the suicide bombing which involves an individual carrying an explosive device which he or she detonates in a bus, restaurant or other crowded public gathering place.

467. The device is typically packed with nails, bolts and ball bearings, which, when detonated, lodge themselves deep within the bodies of those unfortunate individuals who happen to be inside the blast radius, causing cruel and horrific injuries. The suicide bomber is thereby regarded as a "martyr" (or "Shahid" in Arabic) by the terrorist groups and their sympathizers.

468. In fact, because many suicide bombers are stopped and killed before they can

successfully detonate their explosive charges and others have died as a result of premature or accidental detonations, the term "martyr" has generally been used by these organizations to include both suicide bombers and all others killed in the course of attempts to commit acts of violence against Israeli or Western targets.

469. The objectives of the Al Aqsa Intifada terror campaign include intimidating and coercing the civilian population of Israel and attempting to influence the policy of the Israeli government by compelling Israel to withdraw from territory it presently controls.

470. The eruption of the Al Aqsa Intifada in late September 2000 changed the dynamics of Palestinian terrorism in four material respects:

- A. The Second Intifada, from its inception, was marked by a massive escalation of violence, which quickly transformed the tactics of the Islamist terrorist groups from the margins to the mainstream of Palestinian politics.
- B. The unrestrained violence of the Second Intifada and the increasing credibility and prestige it provided for the Islamist groups forced other (secular) Palestinian terrorist groups to adopt Islamist rhetoric and tactics.
- C. The main rival terrorist groups began cooperating and coordinating their activities.
- D. The Second Intifada coalesced Saudi financial support for HAMAS into a more ambitious and more formal structure through the formation of the Saudi Committee in Support of the Intifada Al Quds.

The Primary Palestinian Terrorist Groups

471. Several prominent terrorist organizations operate in Palestinian-controlled territory, most notably the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (the "PIJ") and the Islamic Resistance Movement ("HAMAS"). PIJ and HAMAS are both primarily radical Islamist terrorist organizations that are committed to the globalization of Islam through violent "Jihad" or holy

war.

472. Both groups are formally committed to the destruction of the State of Israel and to achieving their objectives by violent means, including acts of terrorism. The HAMAS Charter states that the very purpose of HAMAS is to create an Islamic Palestinian state throughout Israel by eliminating the State of Israel through violent jihad.

473. In addition, the nominal proto-government within Palestinian-controlled territory known as the Palestinian Authority ("PA") operates several paramilitary organizations through its political organization, the Palestinian Liberation Organization ("PLO"). Through the PLO's various permutations, including its "security services", the Palestinian Authority has competed with PIJ and HAMAS to commit terrorist attacks against civilian targets in Israel, including attacks that have killed and injured United States citizens including Shayna Gould, Shoshana Zelcer and Shmuel Waldman.

The Palestinian Islamic Jihad

474. The PIJ knowingly, willfully, and unlawfully combines, conspires, confederates, and agrees together to commit numerous acts of international terrorism and other related criminal activity, including murder, attempted murder, solicitation to commit murder and providing material support to Foreign Terrorist Organizations in violation of the federal criminal code of the United States.

475. For example, the organization has committed numerous terrorist attacks, including several that have killed and injured American citizens. Since September 2000, the PIJ has conducted and taken credit for at least 28 murderous attacks, including at least seven mass murder attacks that have killed at least ninety five (95) civilians, including U.S. citizens such as Shoshana Ben-Yishai.

476. On October 8, 1997, the PIJ was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization by the U.S. government under the AEDPA. The designation has since been renewed every two years, including in 2003.

The Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS)

477. HAMAS is an acronym for "Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya," the Islamic Resistance Movement, which was founded in December 1987.

478. The organization is nominally divided into two separate wings, the political wing which supports the so-called "Dawa" (its social service or humanitarian component) and the paramilitary wing known as the Izz-el-Din al Qassam Brigades. Although these two components have separate responsibilities, the organization operates seamlessly, with each component working to conduct the operations and achieve the illegal objectives of the terrorist group as a whole.

479. HAMAS' social services are, in large part, administered by local "zakat," committees and other charitable organizations ("Zakat" means charity in Arabic). These committees and organizations are controlled by HAMAS by, inter alia, HAMAS members, operatives and activists sitting as members of their governing committees.

480. Due to the substantial expenditures of the HAMAS organization and the fungible nature of money, significant sums of monies collected externally under charitable and humanitarian banners are routed for HAMAS' military and other operational uses, in addition to being used to free up other funds for specific terrorist acts. HAMAS uses such funds for, among other things, the provision of weapons, explosives, transportation services, safehouses, training and salaries for its terrorist operatives and for terrorist recruiters.

481. Like PIJ, HAMAS is a foreign organization dedicated to radical Islamist principles

and the destruction of the State of Israel. It also uses violence, principally suicide bombings, and threats of violence to pressure Israel to cede territory to the Palestinian people.

482. HAMAS knowingly, willfully, and unlawfully combines, conspires, confederates and agrees to commit numerous acts of international terrorism and other related criminal activity, including murder, attempted murder, solicitation to commit murder and numerous other acts of international terrorism activities as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 1331 and 18 U.S.C. § 2332 and other related acts of murder, attempted murder, solicitation to commit murder and providing material support to designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations in violation of the federal criminal code of the United States.

483. On January 25, 1995, HAMAS was designated as a Specially Designated Terrorist and, on October 8, 1997, by publication in the Federal Register, the United States Secretary of State designated HAMAS as a Foreign Terrorist Organization pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the "INA") and the AEDPA. The formal designation has been renewed every two years since 1997, including a renewal in August 2003.

484. Since September 2000, HAMAS has launched hundreds of attacks targeting civilians that have resulted in the deaths and injury of hundreds of individuals, including over twenty (20) mass murders that have killed more than three hundred and seventy (370) civilians, including numerous American citizens. HAMAS has claimed responsibility for the attacks that killed Janis R. Coulter, Benjamin Blutstein, Diane Carter, David Gritz, Judith Greenbaum, Hannah Rogen, Alan Beer and several other plaintiffs in this action.

The Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade and Other PLO Militia

485. The PA and PLO controlled terrorist groups include, the Tanzim, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine ("PFLP") and the Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade ("AAMB").

486. Tanzim is the armed component of Fatah, which is one of the constituent political groups of the PLO. AAMB is a nom de guerre used by cells of the Tanzim.

487. The PFLP is another constituent group of the PLO, which conducts both its terrorist activities and its political activities in its own name.

488. While these groups are organizationally part of the PLO, their weapons, training and funding is provided by the PA, and many of their members serve in PA security and intelligence forces. The groups carry out terrorist attacks pursuant to the instructions of both the PLO and the PA.

489. Tanzim, PFLP and AAMB's political lineage is therefore secular and not Islamist in orientation, but since at least September 2000 these PLO and PA controlled groups have adopted both the religious rhetoric of their radical Islamist counterparts and their murderous tactics.

490. The Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade emerged at the outset of the Second Intifada. AAMB knowingly, willfully, and unlawfully combines, conspires, confederates and agrees together to commit numerous acts of international terrorism and other related criminal activity, including murder, attempted murder, solicitation to commit murder and providing material support to Foreign Terrorist Organizations in violation of the federal criminal code of the United States.

491. For example, the organization has committed numerous terrorist attacks, including several that have killed and injured Americans citizens. Since September 2000, AAMB has conducted and taken credit for dozens of murderous attacks, including a pair of January 2003 suicide bombings in downtown Tel Aviv that killed 23 people and injured approximately a hundred others and a string of other attacks that have killed more than 70 civilians and

wounded more than five hundred (500) others, including U.S. citizens such as plaintiff Yonatan Bauer.

492. On March 21, 2002, the Secretary of State of the United States officially designated AAMB as a Foreign Terrorist Organization pursuant to Section 219 of the INA and the AEDPA.

The Conspiracy to Finance Palestinian Terrorism

The Shoman Family

493. In 1984, the Shoman family that owns and controls Arab Bank Plc published a biography of Mr. Abdulhameed Shoman (the bank's founder) entitled, The Indomitable Arab in which he consistently set forth his antipathy towards Jews, Zionists and the State of Israel. He also clearly describes his abhorrence for the United States, which he claimed to have once admired, but then loathed because of its support for Israel.

494. Prior to the establishment of Arab Bank, its founder Abdulhameed Shoman described his great anger toward Zionists, Jews, and others whom he believed stood in the way of the growth of the Arab economy. In his biography he is quoted as saying that "...within a few years Zionism will have grown strong enough to control the entire economy. I believe that all business dealings with the Jews – buying, selling or banking transactions – are damaging to our country's best interests."

495. In his final speech before four hundred employees of Arab Bank, Mr. Shoman also explained his hatred for Americans that had developed over the years:

I liked the Americans. I once bore their nationality, and gathered my fortune in their country. But since they started to help the Zionists and supply them with arms to fight us, I have come to detest them. It was not the Jews, but the Americans, who fought us.

496. Mr. Shoman's son, Abd Majeed Shoman is presently the chairman of the Arab Bank and a vocal supporter of the Second Intifada.

497. He is, for example, the chairman of the Popular Committee in Support of the Palestinian Intifada which was established during the first Intifada in 1987-1988. The Committee managed to raise approximately eight millions Jordanian Dinar (JOD 8,000,000) or approximately \$11,000,000 for "martyrs' families," paying 1,000 JOD (\$1,400) to each martyr's family and 300 JOD (\$425) to each Palestinian injured in the violence. From 1995 to 2000, the Popular Committee raised an additional 1,200,000 JOD for the martyrs' families of the first Intifada.

498. At an October, 2000 meeting, the committee's chairman, Mr. Abd Majeed Shoman, and the its other members discussed the need for a new mechanism to distribute the new donations to the Second Intifada which had not yet been transferred to the martyrs' families and the injured of the Intifada as of that date.

499. They decided to bestow financial support to the martyrs' families on the same terms as before and to call upon the Jordanian government to make the donations tax-exempt. The committee's chairman, Abd Majeed Shoman, the Chairman of the Arab Bank, opened the meeting saying:

After the blessed Intifada [erupted] I thought that we should discuss what to do about it. There are some organizations which are fundraising donations including the Welfare Association [headed by Mr. Shoman]. The Welfare Association received donations and it has funds. I received phone calls and donations from benevolent people and the Arab Bank's board and bank's employees decided to donate 5% from October's salaries [for the Intifada]. In spite of the fact that donations were collected and are available nothing was transferred to anybody. It is our duty to act and therefore I summoned this meeting to hear from you.

500. Mr. Shoman objected to locating the committee's office in the Arab Bank's Amman headquarters building but he left open the possibility of "loaning" an accountant to

the committee.

501. Ultimately, it was decided that the committee's office would be located in the Amman Chamber of Industry headquarters where it in fact opened on November 1, 2000.

502. As referenced by Mr. Shoman in his speech, on or about October 7, 2000, the Arab Bank announced that it would bestow financial donations to Palestinians injured during the Second Intifada. Its employees donated 5% of their monthly salary (for the month) to the Palestinian cause.

503. All of this activity was conducted publicly in Jordan.

The Saudi Committee in Support of the Intifada Al Quds

504. Similarly, on or about October 16, 2000, the Saudi Committee in Support of the Intifada Al Quds (hereinafter referred to as "Saudi Committee") was established as a private charity registered with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

505. According to the Saudi Committee, its purpose was to support the "Intifada Al Quds" and "all suffering families – the families of the martyrs and the injured Palestinians and the disabled."

506. The Saudi Committee also established a website to promote its activities.

507. The website has since been revamped and the committee's name has been sanitized on the English language version of the website.

508. However, even the sanitized Arabic version of the website continues to state that the committee's activities include: "support of the families of martyrs and wounded, as well as the handicapped, orphans and prisoners, as well as homeowners whose houses were destroyed and landowners whose land was bulldozed, as well as support of a number of

Palestinian social institutions and sponsorship of needy families ...”

509. In practice, the Saudi Committee constitutes a professional fundraising apparatus intended to subsidize the Intifada Al Quds, i.e., to subsidize the Palestinian terror campaign and to bankroll HAMAS and the PJJ and their related front organizations in the West Bank and Gaza. These goals are accomplished in two ways, both of which depend on the knowing participation and substantial assistance of the defendant Arab Bank.

510. The first goal is accomplished by providing a comprehensive insurance benefit of \$5,316.06 for the families of Palestinian terrorists such as Izz Ad-Din Suhail Ahmad Al-Masri who murdered Judith Greenbaum, put JoAnne Nachenberg into a permanent vegetative state as well as “martyrs” like Hatem Yaqin Ayesb Al-Sheweikeh who murdered sixteen year old Shoshana Ben-Yishai and guaranteeing universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance coverage to terrorists and their beneficiaries whenever a terrorist is killed.

511. Lesser benefits are also provided if the terrorist is injured either by Israeli security forces or captured as a result of his or her criminal conduct.

512. The Saudi Committee has provided millions of dollars as benefits to the families of the so-called “martyrs,” i.e., the families of suicide bombers, and individuals killed by Israeli forces during the commission or attempted commission of terrorist acts, and to the families of Palestinians wounded during violent confrontations with Israel’s security forces, as well those activists held in Israeli custody. This type of support is critical to HAMAS’ efforts to win the hearts and minds of the Palestinian people and to create an infrastructure solidifying HAMAS’s position within Palestinian society.

513. Moreover, the insurance benefit not only provides universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance coverage for specific members of preferred terrorist organizations

such as HAMAS, but is intended as universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance coverage available to terrorists belonging to any terrorist organization or to none at all, thereby incentivizing and rewarding all terrorists in Israel and eliminating the potential distinctions between terrorist groups, between individual (freelance) terrorists and the more established terrorist cells, and between the secular and radical Islamist terrorist organizations. Thus, the family of Shoshana Ben Yishai's murderer received payment notwithstanding his affiliation with PIJ. The family of Wafa Ali Khalil Idris was compensated for blowing up bystanders on a Jerusalem street, including four members of the Sokolow family from New York notwithstanding her being dispatched by the PLO.

514. Defendant Arab Bank administers the comprehensive terrorist death and dismemberment insurance scheme by receiving, transmitting and distributing the benefits in accordance with lists of families of "martyrs" and others eligible for "coverage."

515. Arab Bank actively participates in a formalized process which requires the families of so-called martyrs to obtain an official certification of their deceased relative's status as a bona fide martyr, replete with an individualized identification number.

516. Arab Bank, in turn, is provided relatively detailed lists consisting of the names of the martyrs, personal information and details concerning the date and manner of death and other information provided to it by the Saudi Committee and representatives of the leading terrorist groups via their charitable front organizations.

517. Arab Bank, in consultation with the Saudi Committee and local representatives of HAMAS, finalizes the lists, maintains a database of persons eligible under this universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance plan, receives the funds for the plan, and opens a dollar account for each beneficiary. Every Palestinian family eligible under this universal

terrorist death and dismemberment insurance coverage plan is encouraged to collect the terrorism benefits through a local branch of the Arab Bank in the West Bank or Gaza.

518. If they choose to collect the insurance benefit, the families are required to present to the bank an "official" certification from the Palestinian Authority (replete with a unique identification number) establishing the bona fides of the martyr.

519. If the documentation proves satisfactory and the designated family member presents satisfactory photo identification, Arab Bank issues a receipt to the designated recipient of the martyrdom insurance benefit. For example, Dia A-Tawil perpetrated a suicide bombing attack on March 27, 2001 on behalf of HAMAS. He was designated Palestinian Authority Martyr No. 449. His father, Hussien Mohamed Farah Tawil, presented the "official" certification to the defendant Arab Bank, and received a confirmatory receipt stating that the benefit was paid to his Arab Bank account in Ramallah.

520. The conspiracy between Arab Bank, the Saudi Committee and HAMAS and others is ultimately designed to provide substantial material support to Palestinian terrorist organizations and to provide a meaningful incentive both to prospective recruits and to individuals contemplating the commission of independent acts of violence in the name of the "popular resistance." Arab Bank knew, and knows, that the purpose of the conspiracy and acts taken pursuant thereto is to encourage others to engage in terrorist activities, and to support the continued commission of terrorist activities.

521. Arab Bank was and is aware of the methods and means by which HAMAS, PIJ and other Foreign Terrorist Organizations seek to carry out their objectives.

522. In fact, Arab Bank's own support and commitment to the violent goals of its co-conspirators are embodied by the personal commitment of Arab Bank's founder, Abdul

Hamid Shoman and its present chairman, Abdul Majeed Shoman.

523. Thus on November 22, 2000, Arab businessmen, held a meeting with Yassir Arafat, at which time a new entity was formed, the Fund for Support of the Persistence of the Palestinian People to further bankroll the Palestinian Authority and the Second Intifada.

524. Defendant Arab Bank pledged \$2,000,000.00.

525. Mr. Shoman pledged \$500,000.00, personally.

526. The Shoman family's altruism towards the Second Intifada continued in June of 2001 when the Cultural Center of the Abdul Hamid Shoman Institute launched an exhibition on the subject of "the martyrs of the Palestinian Intifada" The stated purpose of the exhibit was to "honor to the martyrs of the blessed al-Aqsa intifada" by means of conveying the human and spirited image of their lives. The exhibit featured presentations of the martyrs' personal belongings that had been collected, such as clothing and "tools" they used, along with a introduction to their lives and deeds until the day of their 'martyrdom'.

527. Accordingly, the Bank's financial and ideological support for the Second Intifada is a matter of public record and its participation in diligently implementing the universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance scheme is knowing and deliberate.

528. Defendant Arab Bank knowingly, willingly and substantially assists in the recruitment of terrorists.

529. Any person who chooses to participate in a suicide bombing or other terrorist attack does so secure in the knowledge that if he or she is killed in that attack, the financial needs of his or her family will be more than met for some time.

530. All of the families of all of the terrorists who killed or injured the plaintiffs in this action were eligible to receive the terrorist death and dismemberment insurance payments

outlined above and administered by Arab Bank.

531. This is equally true of the families of terrorists who were injured or apprehended.

532. In short, the Saudi Committee raises funds from private donors in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere in the Persian Gulf region and then allocates payments to defendant Arab Bank to fulfill its public pledge of universal insurance coverage to Palestinian terrorists.

533. The terrorist organizations, through their charitable fronts, collect data on their own operatives as well as all other terrorists killed, injured or in Israeli custody and transmit the information to the Saudi Committee and defendant Arab Bank.

534. Through the program administered by Arab Bank, the Saudi Committee paid and transmitted death benefits to at least approximately 200 fallen "martyrs" in the first year of its existence alone. As of November 2001, the Saudi Committee paid more than forty-two million dollars (\$42,000,000) to terrorists and/or their beneficiaries. According to Arab Bank's Chief Banking Officer, Shukry Bishara, Arab Bank has transmitted \$90,000,000.00 to Palestine on behalf of the Saudi Committee to "institutions and individuals alike."

535. In fact, Arab Bank serves as the exclusive administrator for the Saudi Committee's universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance plan for Palestinian terrorists and their families.

536. Indeed, in its original website, the Saudi Committee openly declared that its funds were transmitted and distributed to the families of martyrs through local branches of the Arab Bank in Palestine. Although it has since been removed from the internet, the original archived webpage located at www.alquds-saudia.org/indexa.htm provided a list under the caption: "What has been done with your donations?"

537. Item number ten (10) on the web page responds with the answer: "Opening a bank account for every entitled [Palestinian] through the Arab Bank in Palestine."

538. The website further listed numerous "martyrs" whose cause of death was listed as "suicide attack."

539. Similarly, in the annual report issued by the Saudi Committee and published in the Saudi newspaper *Al-Jazira* on February 11, 2001, the Saudi Committee identifies payments made to Palestinian prisoners as well as Palestinian "martyrs." Notably, Table 4, Column 10 of the report helpfully identifies the cause of death for each martyr.

540. For example, Musa Abd al-Qadir Ghanimat, the HAMAS operative who perpetrated a suicide attack at the Apropos restaurant in Tel Aviv is listed as an illustrative martyr.

541. Accordingly, the terrorist death and dismemberment insurance plan includes the families of suicide bombers and the defendant Arab Bank and its senior management possess knowledge of this fact.

542. Defendant Arab Bank provides a convenient means for transmitting and distributing this universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance coverage plan across Palestinian controlled territories that would be far more difficult if attempted by other means such as courier. Israeli territory separates Gaza from the West Bank and Israeli military checkpoints often separate one Palestinian city from another.

543. Arab Bank makes it possible for the terrorist groups to transcend physical obstacles and to provide an organized and professional distribution system that literally underwrites the terror campaign.

544. Arab Bank knows the criminal purpose that the accounts it opens and maintains for

the Saudi Committee are intended to serve.

545. The Saudi Committee and local HAMAS charitable front organizations have publicly and repeatedly advertised that purpose in both Saudi and Palestinian newspapers, on television and on the Saudi Committee's website, all of which are known to or should be known to Arab Bank and all of which are calculated to – and do – reach terrorists and potential terrorists. For instance:

- In the February 10, 2001 edition of the Saudi newspaper *Al-Jazirah*, the Saudi Committee published an annual report in which it listed the names of Palestinian prisoners to whom it provided terrorism benefits as well as the names of the Palestinian martyrs (including the names of those killed in suicide bombings) whose families received terrorism death benefits;
- In a November 23, 2001 edition of the Palestinian newspaper, *Al Quds*, the Saudi Committee placed an announcement listing the names of more than 1,000 individuals who had been injured during the Second Intifada or held in Israeli custody and invited them or their families "to go to the branches of the Arab Bank in their places of residence to receive their allocations donated by the Committee..."; and
- In a February 18, 2002 advertisement in the Palestinian newspaper *Al Hayyat Al Jedida*, a HAMAS charitable front organization in Ramallah announced that the Saudi Committee "requests that the families of the martyrs whose names are listed herein to go to a branch of the Arab Bank in their place of residence to receive the tenth payment offered by the Saudi Committee in the amount of \$5,316.06"

546. Since the Saudi Committee raises its funds in Saudi currency, which cannot conveniently be converted into Israeli currency (most commonly used in Palestinian controlled areas), those funds are primarily converted into U.S. dollars through the New York branch of Arab Bank and then routed to the local branches of Arab Bank in the West Bank. Arab Bank's role is material and essential to the furtherance of the criminal conspiracy in two (2) important respects.

547. First, Arab Bank provides both professionalism and transparency to the

process thereby reassuring wealthy Saudi and Gulf State donors that the money they are contributing will not be siphoned off by corrupt officials, but will in fact reach the families of terrorists as intended.

548. Second, Arab Bank, through its network of local branches in the West Bank and Gaza, provides an ideal distribution system that offers both convenience to the families of the terrorists who are able to bypass both the corruption of the Palestinian Authority and the uncertainty of cash payments delivered by courier and the certainty of an accounting system that minimizes the risk of duplicate payments and unreliable record-keeping.

549. By knowingly and actively participating in this process, Arab Bank and its co-conspirators, the Saudi Committee and others, have knowingly aided and abetted each and every terrorist act committed by Palestinian terrorists since the formation of the Saudi Committee's universal terrorism death and dismemberment insurance coverage scheme in October 2000 in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332, 18 U.S.C. § 2339A, 18 U.S.C. § 2339B and 18 U.S.C. § 2339C and common law torts of aiding and abetting, conspiracy and intentional infliction of emotional distress. Arab Bank has knowingly participated in the process for the purpose of supporting and providing financial assistance to terrorists, including, but not limited to HAMAS and other designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations, agents of HAMAS and other HAMAS controlled organizations, families of HAMAS operatives and the families of other terrorists.

Defendant Arab Bank Provides Material Support To Foreign Terrorist Organizations

1. The Middle East

550. Both HAMAS and the PIJ raise funds to support their terrorist acts through charitable front organizations which they control.

551. Arab Bank knowingly provides banking services to these charitable committees and affirmatively assists them in collecting, receiving, transmitting and distributing funds to support the Second Intifada terror campaign.

552. Arab Bank knowingly provides banking services to HAMAS directly through its Al-Mazra Branch Account # 3-810-622473-0330 in Beirut which collects funds directly in the name of HAMAS, and through charitable front organizations controlled by HAMAS which Arab Bank affirmatively assists in distributing funds to support the terror campaign.

553. The United States Department of Justice has, for example, identified the website: www.palestine-info.com as the "official" website of HAMAS². The website itself solicits funds and asks contributors to send money to its Al-Mazra Branch Account # 3-810-622473-0330 at the Arab Bank in Beirut, but it also asks donors "to cite only the account number and not the name of the [Palestine Information] Center or any other names."

554. This request is necessary because Account # 3-810-622473-0330 is one of the few accounts that Arab Bank operates on behalf of HAMAS and which HAMAS controls and maintains directly.³

555. To assist it in carrying out its terrorist activities, HAMAS has established numerous front organizations, including, but not limited to:

- i. Al-Ansar Charity;
- ii. Ramallah Charitable Committee;
- iii. Tulkarem Charitable Committee;
- iv. the Islamic Association (Gaza) a/k/a Al Jamaya Al-Islamiya;

² The website has since migrated to a new "URL" and can be found at www.palestine-info.info

³ According to the defendant, since the filing of the initial related case of *Linda v. Arab Bank Plc* in July of 2004, the bank has investigated this allegation and has since closed the account, frozen its funds and "reported it to the appropriate authorities."

- v. Al Mujama Al-Islami;
- vi. Nablus Charitable Committee;
- vii. Jenin Charitable Committee;
- viii. Islamic Charity Society of Hebron;
- ix. Islamic Charitable Society Al-Bireh; and
- x. Al Islah Charitable Society

556. Arab Bank provides direct financial services to Al-Ansar Charity, Ramallah Charitable Committee, Tulkarem Charitable Committee, the Islamic Association (Gaza) a/k/a Al Jamaya Al-Islamiya, Nablus Charitable Committee, Al Mujama Al-Islami, Jenin Charitable Committee, Islamic Charitable Society Al-Bireh and Al Islah Charitable Society.

557. The Tulkarem Charitable Committee, Nablus Charitable Committee, Ramallah Charitable Committee, Jenin Charitable Committee and Islamic Charity Society of Hebron have all been identified by United States Department of Justice as HAMAS front organizations and the management of each of these "charities" is in fact controlled by HAMAS operatives.

558. The Tulkarem, Ramallah and Jenin Charitable Committees and Islamic Charity Society of Hebron were all designated as "Unlawful Organizations" by the government of Israel in February 2002 because of their connection to HAMAS.

559. Arab Bank provides financial services to agents of HAMAS through the following accounts in the West Bank and Gaza Strip:

- (1) Tulkarem Charity Committee a/k/a Lajna Zakat Tulkarem
Account No. 9070-500010-6-510.
- (2) Tulkarem Charity Committee
Account No. 510/0/500010/970.
- (3) Tulkarem Charity Committee (Jordanian Dinar)

- Account No. 500/0/106500.
- (4) Tulkarem Charity Committee (Buro Account)
Account No. 500010-6/596. See, Exhibit L.
- (5) Charity Committee of Ramallah a/k/a Ramallah Zakat
Committee. Account No. 510/0/610686
- (6) Charity Committee of Ramallah
Account No. 510/0/610686-9030
- (7) Charity Committee of Ramallah
Account No. 510/2/610686
- (8) Nablus Zakat Committee
Account No. 500/0/400336-0193
- (9) Islamic Charitable Society Al-Bireh
Account No. 510/7/602835
- (10) Al-Mujama al-Islami
6-5/500
- (11) Al-Mujama al-Islami
6-0/510
- (12) Islamic Charity Society of Hebron
Account No. 510/0/9040-750049
- (13) Islamic Charity Society of Hebron
Account No. 510/2/9030- 610686

560. The PIJ has established numerous front organizations, including:

- i. Al-Ihsan Charitable Society;
- ii. Dar al-Huda Society and
- iii. Islamic An-Naqqa Society for Women, Bethlehem.

561. Arab Bank provides direct financial services to Al-Ihsan Charitable Society and knowingly maintains accounts for Dar al-Huda Society in US Dollars, Israeli Shekel and Jordanian Dinar.

562. Arab Bank has also provided financial services to the PLO's al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades. For example, Munir al-Maqdah, also known as Abu Hasan, transferred between \$40,000 and \$50,000 for weapons, expenses, and bomb-making materials to the Arab Bank account of Nasser Awais, a senior Fatah operative and instructed him to report back by telephone on the success of his attacks, such as the January 17, 2002 assault on the Hadra

banquet hall that resulted in the death of plaintiff Aharon Ben-Yisrael Ellis. Arab Bank is generally aware that it provides financial services to the PLO's al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades and its operatives as well as other PLO controlled terrorist cells.

563. The terrorist affiliations of the various charitable front organizations is hardly clandestine nor are there activities unknown to the management of Arab Bank. For example, the HAMAS charitable front, Al-Ansar Charity maintains a website proclaiming that:

Al-Ansar Society opens its doors to the families of the martyrs who intend to register their dead who, with their splendid blood, saturated pure Palestine and draw the lines of liberty and the coming dawn. The Al-Ansar Society is following in their footsteps and shares in the sorrow and the hopes of the families of the martyrs and their relatives.

564. The website further boasts that it has given money to Palestinians whom were wounded, incarcerated or killed during the Second Intifada, including \$6,000.00 to the family of Iz Aldin (also spelled: "Azzadin") Al Masri, the suicide bomber who massacred 15 people, including 7 children. Al Masri also murdered and maimed several Americans including Judith Greenbaum and JoAnne Nachenberg at the Sbarro pizzeria in downtown Jerusalem on August 9, 2001.

565. The website of Al-Ansar helpfully explains that:

The Director General of the Al-Ansar Charitable Society and the person in charge of the portfolio for the care of the martyrs at the Society's website said that the Society has furnished the management of the Arab Bank with lists of names of the martyrs and the families of the entitled beneficiaries, in order to pay the monies to which the martyrs are entitled.

566. Al-Ansar maintains an account with the Arab Bank in Gaza.

2. Europe

567. Arab Bank provides financial services to agents of HAMAS by maintaining bank

accounts for the following designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations affiliated with HAMAS:

- (1) The Association de Secours Palestinien (ASP) – Arab Bank, Zurich
- (2) Comité de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens (CBSP) – Arab Bank, Paris
- (3) Palestinian Association in Austria – Arab Bank, Paris

3. New York

568. Defendant Arab Bank has also knowingly laundered funds for the Holy Land Foundation For Relief and Development ("HLF"), a Texas based "charity" which has raised funds in the United States for HAMAS for more than a decade. Arab Bank, in turn, channeled tens of thousands of dollars for HLF through its New York branch to the Ramallah Charitable Committee, the Tulkarem Charity Committee and the Charitable Society of Hebron, all agents of HAMAS.

569. On March 15, 1996, a feature article in The New York Times detailed the financing of HAMAS by so-called charitable organizations. The article specifically discussed Israeli government claims that HLF was a "key fundraising operation" for HAMAS.

570. On May 6, 1997, the government of Israel designated HLF as a HAMAS front organization and declared that HLF "deals in the practice of transferring monies to families of HAMAS activists, who carried out deadly attacks"

571. Arab Bank nonetheless claims to have a "highly professional relationship" with Israeli authorities.

572. On September 25, 1997, the Palestinian Authority closed what it identified as 16 HAMAS institutions and associations. HLF's Gaza office was one of the entities

(temporarily) closed by the Palestinian Authority. The closure, including identification of HLF as a targeted HAMAS entity, was detailed in a Jerusalem Post news account on September 28, 1997.

573. HLF and its officers have been criminally indicted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas for providing material support to a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization (HAMAS) – including for specific transactions involving payments made by HLF to the Ramallah Charitable Committee, Tulkarem Charitable Committee, and the Islamic Charity Society of Hebron.

574. The indictment specifies particular financial transactions initiated by HLF which resulted in monetary transfers to the Ramallah Charitable Committee, Tulkarem Charitable Committee, and the Islamic Charity Society of Hebron which violate 18 U.S.C. §2339B.

575. On January 10, 2001 a federal district court in Illinois rendered a decision declining to grant a motion to dismiss in a case initiated by the parents of David Boim, who was killed by a HAMAS terrorist in 1997. The Boims had sued, among others, HLF, for providing material support to HAMAS, a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization.

576. Nonetheless, Arab Bank continued to deposit HLF fund transfers and credit the Arab Bank account of the Ramallah charitable front even after the *Boim* case placed the defendant on further notice of HLF's criminal activities.

577. Similarly, the New York branch of the Arab Bank has facilitated the transfer of significant sums to the Tulkarem Charitable Committee and other agents of HAMAS despite the fact that in some cases both the "donor" of the funds as well as the recipient had been previously formally designated as "Unlawful Organizations" by the government of Israel.⁴

⁴ One of the signatories on the Tulkarem Charitable Committee account is Asmar Tawfiq Ahmad Badawi, a prominent member of the Muslim Scholars Association who was a signatory on the infamous *Fatwa* -- or Islamic

578. Moreover, following the Israeli army's military operations in the spring of 2002, the government of Israel obtained and subsequently disclosed extensive materials (most of them available on the internet) demonstrating the Tulkarem Charitable Committee's connections to HAMAS and the Islamist movement.

579. Nonetheless, Arab Bank and its New York branch continue to convert substantial sums of money and forward tens of thousands of dollars from New York to the Tulkarem account of the Tulkarem Charitable Committee at the Arab Bank and to other known HAMAS fronts.

Cultivation of the Culture of Death

580. The charitable front organizations play a central role in financing the terror campaign by providing the means of raising funds to maintain the institutions that serve as recruiting grounds for terrorist organizations.

581. As set forth in an internal HAMAS memorandum recently captured by the Israeli army during a raid of the offices of the Hebron Charitable Committee, HAMAS has arranged for the "transfer [of] large sums" to the charitable committee and other HAMAS front organizations through the "charity activities" of their operatives abroad.

582. The memorandum emphasizes that HAMAS "require[s] new bank account numbers for money transfers" and promises that the HAMAS will:

invest efforts to transfer money for the martyrs (the shahids) and prisoners, via the transfer [to] charitable institutions. This is a primary goal in the framework of the effort to transfer aid money to these institutions, so that these budgets are released in the best manner and in order to bring about an improvement in

religious ruling – declaring that suicide bombings are permitted by Islamic law. Mr. Badawi is a leading figure in HAMAS.

the level of the movement's performance.

583. The memorandum concludes with the promise that HAMAS will continue to "build up the activities and operations" of its front organizations by, among other things, *"taking advantage of the conditions and the atmosphere of death."*

584. The financial support provided by the Saudi Committee via the Arab Bank as well as the accounts maintained by the terror organizations' charitable fronts constitutes the backbone of the donor base and operational budgets of HAMAS and the PIJ, and has allowed them to expand their operations, attract more recruits, and professionalize their financial distribution channels.

585. Each of these front organizations officially holds itself out to the public as a charitable organization with a purely humanitarian and benign purpose. In fact, however, the primary mission of these organizations is to raise and launder funds for terrorist organizations and otherwise to coordinate and conduct activities that are essential to the conduct of terrorist operations and to the material support of terrorist operations.

586. Funds raised by the charitable front organizations are fungible and are allocated in part to terrorist activities or used to free up other funds that are then allocated for terrorist activities.

587. In addition to the Saudi Committee's universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance coverage plan, contributions from individual and corporate sponsors abroad are primarily made to the charitable front organizations. The front organizations make these contributions available to HAMAS and the PIJ in accordance with the instruction of their leaders. These organizations then disburse a percentage of the funds they receive from their front organizations to purchase weapons and explosive materials, to recruit and train

operatives and otherwise to plan and carry out terrorist attacks.

588. By knowingly providing banking and administrative services to charitable front organizations that are controlled and directed by designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations, including collecting, transferring and laundering funds for those organizations through its New York branch, Arab Bank has substantially assisted HAMAS and the PIJ in the furtherance of a murderous conspiracy to commit multiple acts of international terrorism as defined by 18 U.S.C. §§ 2331 and 2332 and has committed numerous overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy.

589. Indeed, had the doors of Arab Bank not been opened to HAMAS or the PIJ during the past four years, the leaders of these terrorist organizations would have had to make far more onerous arrangements for transfer of foreign contributions to terrorists within Palestinian-controlled territory and the great bulk of those funds would likely have never reached their destination.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

AIDING AND ABETTING THE MURDER, ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SERIOUS BODILY INJURIES TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 2332(a); 18 U.S.C. § 2332(b); 18 U.S.C. § 2332(c) AND 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a)

590. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

591. Each of the plaintiffs has been injured in his person, property or business by reason of acts committed by Palestinian terrorists that involve violence or are dangerous to human life and that violate the criminal laws of the United States, including the prohibition on killing, attempting to kill, causing serious bodily injury or attempting to cause serious bodily

injury to U.S. citizens as set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 2332.

592. The acts of the Palestinian terrorists in killing, and attempting to kill U.S. nationals and other persons were and are intended (a) to intimidate or coerce the civilian population of Israel, (b) to influence the policy of the government of Israel by intimidation or coercion, and (c) to affect the conduct of the government of Israel by mass destruction and murder.

593. The acts of terrorism set forth herein are extreme and outrageous and were committed with the knowledge of and intention to cause extreme physical pain and suffering to any and all persons within close proximity of the attack and extreme emotional distress to the family members of those who were killed or injured by reason of those acts.

594. The extraordinary financial and administrative services that Arab Bank has provided to the terrorists and their families, and to HAMAS, the PIJ and AAMB, including administering universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance coverage to the families of suicide bombers and other terrorists, provides substantial assistance to HAMAS, the PIJ and AAMB and others in recruiting and incentivizing suicide bombers and other terrorists and because money is fungible, in freeing up funds for use in military operations and the commission of violent acts resulting in death and injury, thereby preparing and facilitating acts of terrorism in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332 that have caused injuries to the plaintiffs.

595. The defendant Arab Bank knows that it is providing material support for acts of international terrorism, as is evidenced by its close contact with the Saudi Committee and its coordination of the payment schedules and lists of martyrs, and the repeated public advertisement of the activities of the Saudi Committee in various Palestinian newspapers as set forth above.

596. As set forth more fully above, but for the assistance provided by the Arab Bank, the funding of the universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance coverage plan for terrorists and the families of terrorists would have been substantially more difficult to implement.

597. Throughout the period in which it has provided these extraordinary financial and administrative services to HAMAS, the PIJ, AAMB and to individual terrorists and their families, the Arab Bank knew that the charitable front organizations of the terrorist organizations have played a major role in raising funds for HAMAS and the PIJ, which have committed numerous criminal acts including suicide bombings intended to intimidate and coerce the civilian population of Israel and to influence the policy of the Israeli Government.

598. Throughout the period in which it has been involved in activities assisting the PIJ, HAMAS and AAMB and individual terrorists and their families, Arab Bank knew that those activities have substantially assisted and encouraged dangerous and criminal acts set forth herein.

599. By aiding and abetting violations of 18 U.S.C. § 2332 that have caused each of the plaintiffs to be injured in his or her person, property, or business, Arab Bank is jointly and severally liable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) for any and all damages that plaintiffs have sustained as a result of such injuries.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

**CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER OF
UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. §§ 2332(b) and 2333(a)**

600. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

601. Each of the plaintiffs has been injured in his person, property or business by reason of acts committed by Palestinian terrorists that involved murder or attempted murder in violation of the criminal laws of the United States, including the prohibition on killing or attempting to kill U.S. citizens as set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 2332.

602. The acts of the Palestinian terrorists in killing or attempting to kill U.S. citizens and other persons were intended (a) to intimidate or coerce the civilian population of Israel, (b) to influence the policy of the government of Israel by intimidation or coercion, and (c) to affect the conduct of the government of Israel by mass destruction and murder.

603. The acts of terrorism set forth herein are extreme and outrageous and were committed with the knowledge of, and intention to, cause extreme physical pain and suffering to any and all persons within the close proximity of the attack and extreme emotional distress to the family members of those who were injured or killed by reason of those acts.

604. Arab Bank agreed to combine with other persons to act unlawfully, in the manner set forth in this complaint and committed overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy. At all relevant times, Arab Bank knew of the conspiracy and knew and knows, in particular, of the roles of the charitable front organizations and their leaders in furtherance of that conspiracy. Arab Bank knowingly and purposefully agreed to perform extraordinary banking and administrative services for the Sandi Committee, HAMAS, the PIJ and AAMB with the knowledge, and for the purpose, that such services facilitate the activities of its leaders and

support terrorist activities pursuant to a common scheme to encourage and incentivize acts of terrorism. Arab Bank's actions, in fact, facilitated the conspiratorial scheme because, as set forth more fully above, but for the actions of the Arab Bank, the funding of the universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance coverage for terrorists and their families would have been substantially more difficult to implement.

605. By conspiring to act with the Saudi Committee, HAMAS the PIJ and AAMB, and their respective charitable front enterprises to support, encourage and facilitate violations of 18 U.S.C. § 2332 that have injured each plaintiff's respective person, property, or business, Arab Bank is jointly and severally liable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) for any and all damages that plaintiffs have sustained as a result of such injuries.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

PROVISION OF MATERIAL SUPPORT TO TERRORISTS IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 2332A AND 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a)

606. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

607. The extraordinary financial and administrative services that Arab Bank has knowingly provided to the terrorists, their families, and HAMAS, the PIJ and AAMB, including serving as the exclusive administrator of universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance coverage plan to the families of suicide bombers and other terrorists, provides material support to the preparation and carrying out of numerous acts of international terrorism which have caused direct injury to the plaintiffs.

608. As set forth more fully above, but for the assistance provided by the Arab Bank, the funding of the universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance plan for terrorists and

the families of terrorists would have been substantially more difficult to implement.

609. By participating in the commission of violations of 18 U.S.C. § 2339A that have caused each of the plaintiffs to be injured in his or her person, business or property, defendant Arab Bank is jointly and severally liable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) for any and all damages that plaintiffs have sustained as a result of such injuries.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

COMMITTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a)(1) AND 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a)

610. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

611. By knowingly transferring funds from and to agents of HAMAS, including the Holy Land Foundation, maintaining accounts for and collecting, receiving and transmitting funds for designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations affiliated with HAMAS such as the Association de Secours Palestinien (ASP); the Comité de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens (CBSP); and the Palestinian Association in Austria; by maintaining accounts for and collecting, receiving and transmitting funds for known agents of HAMAS such as the Tulkarem Charitable Committee and the Ramallah Charitable Committee, defendant Arab Bank and its New York branch office have provided material support to designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations under the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339B(a)(1).

612. As set forth more fully above, but for the assistance provided by the Arab Bank, the funding of the universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance plan for terrorists and the families of terrorists would have been substantially more difficult to implement.

613. Based on the defendant's level of sophistication and presence as a federally regulated financial institution in the United States, defendant Arab Bank not only knew of the unlawful activities of HAMAS but also knew or recklessly disregarded its actual designation as a Foreign Terrorist Organization and the designation of Association de Secours Palestinien (ASP); the Comité de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens (CBSP); and the Palestinian Association in Austria as a Foreign Terrorist Organizations.

614. By maintaining accounts for and collecting, receiving and transmitting funds for known agents of PIJ such as the Al-Ihsan Charitable Society and the Dar al-Huda Society, defendant Arab Bank has provided material support to a designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations under the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339B(a)(1).

615. By providing material support to a designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations, Arab Bank is therefore civilly liable for damages to all plaintiffs killed or injured by HAMAS and PIJ pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

COMMITTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a)(2) AND 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a)

616. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

617. By knowingly transferring funds from and to agents of HAMAS, including the Holy Land Foundation, the Tulkarem Charitable Committee and the Ramallah Charitable Committee, defendant Arab Bank's New York branch office has provided material support to a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization under the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death

Penalty Act of 1996 in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a)(2).

618. Based on the defendant's level of sophistication and presence as a federally regulated financial institution in the United States, defendant Arab Bank not only knew of the unlawful activities of HAMAS but also knew or recklessly disregarded its actual designation as a Foreign Terrorist Organization. The defendant also knew or recklessly disregarded information that would have caused it to know that HLP and the Tulkarem Charitable Committee were agents of HAMAS.

619. As a federally regulated financial institution in the United States, defendant Arab Bank had and legal obligation to retain possession of, or maintain control over, all funds belonging to or destined to be transferred to agents of HAMAS and to report to the Secretary the existence of such funds in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary. By failing to do so, Arab Bank has violated 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a)(2) and has proximately caused injury to, and is therefore civilly liable for damages to all plaintiffs killed or injured by HAMAS pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

FINANCING OF TERRORISM IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 2339C and 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a)

620. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

621. The financial services that Arab Bank has willfully and unlawfully provided to HAMAS, the PID, AAMB and the Saudi Committee include the giving, raising, collecting and transmitting of funds with the knowledge that such funds have been and will be used, in part, to facilitate acts intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to civilians such as the victims of the terrorist acts described in this complaint, who were not taking part in any armed

conflict.

622. As set forth more fully above, but for the assistance provided by the Arab Bank, the funding of the universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance coverage plan for terrorists and the families of terrorists would have been substantially more difficult to implement.

623. By willfully violating 18 U.S.C. § 2339C, Arab Bank is therefore jointly and severally liable to the plaintiffs who have suffered injuries to their business, person or property by reason of such acts under 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
COMMITTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM
IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a)

624. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

625. Defendant Arab Bank's acts of providing banking and other services, including the provision of death benefits, to HAMAS, the PIJ, the AAMB and other international terrorists, were "a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State" and "appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population . . . to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 2331.

626. The extraordinary financial and administrative services that Arab Bank has provided to the terrorists, their families, and HAMAS, the PIJ and AAMB including administering universal coverage insurance to the families of suicide bombers and other terrorists, provides substantial assistance to HAMAS, the PIJ, AAMB and others in recruiting and incentivizing suicide bombers and other terrorists and thereby preparing and facilitating

acts of international terrorism in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) that have caused injuries to the plaintiffs.

627. Arab Bank's acts were dangerous to human life, by their nature and as evidenced by their consequences.

628. Arab Bank's acts either occurred primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or transcended national boundaries in terms of the means by which they were accomplished.

629. Accordingly, Arab Banks' acts constitute acts of international terrorism as defined by 18 U.S.C. §§ 2331 and 2333(a).

630. Arab Bank knowingly provided substantial assistance to acts of international terrorism and accordingly, its acts constitute aiding and abetting acts of international terrorism.

631. Arab Bank also agreed to combine with other persons to act unlawfully in the manner set forth above and committed overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy. At all relevant times, Arab Bank knew of the conspiracy and knew, and knows, in particular, of the roles of the charitable front organizations and their leaders in furtherance of that conspiracy. As set forth more fully above, but for the assistance provided by the Arab Bank, the funding of the universal coverage death and dismemberment benefits plan for terrorists and the families of terrorists would have been substantially more difficult to implement.

632. The acts of terrorism set forth herein are extreme and outrageous and were committed with the knowledge of and intention to cause extreme physical pain and suffering to any and all persons within close proximity of the attack and extreme emotional distress to the family members of those who were killed or injured by reason of those acts.

disregard for the consequences of such actions.

638. As set forth more fully above, but for the assistance provided by the Arab Bank, the funding of the universal terrorist death and dismemberment insurance coverage plan for terrorists and the families of terrorists would have been substantially more difficult to implement.

639. Arab Bank's conduct was unreasonable and outrageous and exceeds the bounds usually tolerated by decent society, and was done willfully, maliciously and deliberately, or with reckless indifference, to cause Plaintiff severe mental and emotional pain, distress, and anguish and loss of enjoyment of life.

640. As a direct, foreseeable and proximate result of the conduct of Defendant Arab Bank as alleged hereinabove, plaintiffs have suffered non-pecuniary damages in amounts to be proven at trial.

641. Arab Bank's actions were undertaken willfully, wantonly, maliciously and in reckless disregard for Plaintiff's rights, and as a direct, foreseeable and proximate result thereof plaintiffs suffered economic and emotional damage in a total amount to be proven at trial, therefore plaintiffs seeks punitive damages in an amount sufficient to deter Arab Bank and others from similar future wrongful conduct.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs pray that this Court:

- (a) Accept jurisdiction over this action;
- (b) Enter judgment against Arab Bank and in favor of each plaintiff for compensatory damages in amounts not less than those set forth herein and additional sums in amounts to be determined at trial;

(c) Enter judgment against Arab Bank and in favor of each plaintiff for treble damages pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a);

(d) Enter judgment against Arab Bank and in favor of each plaintiff for any and all costs sustained in connection with the prosecution of this action, including attorneys' fees, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a);

(e) Order such preliminary and permanent injunctive relief as may be necessary and appropriate to prevent Arab Bank from continuing to engage in the unlawful practices set forth herein, including but not limited to:

- (i) Freezing certain identified accounts maintained by Arab Bank that are owned and/or controlled by HAMAS, other Foreign Terrorist Organizations or their agents for use by HAMAS or other designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations;
- (ii) Freezing the accounts of, and barring the execution of any further transactions for, on behalf of, or for the benefit of entities that have provided funds to HAMAS or other Foreign Terrorist Organizations or their agents; and
- (iii) Compelling Arab Bank to fulfill the various statutory reporting requirements with respect to all funds in its possession, custody or control "... in which a [Foreign Terrorist Organization], or its agent, has an interest," 18 U.S.C. § 2339B(a)(2).

(f) Enter an Order declaring that Arab Bank has violated, and is continuing to violate, the Anti-Terrorism Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2331 *et seq.*; and


(g) Grant such other and further relief as justice requires.

PLAINTIFFS DEMAND A TRIAL BY JURY ON ALL ISSUES SO TRIABLE.

Dated: January 21, 2005
Oradell, New Jersey

OSEN & ASSOCIATE, LLC

By


Gary M. Osen (GO-5790)
Peter Raven-Hansen, Of Counsel
700 Kinderkamack Road
Oradell, New Jersey 07649
(201) 265-6400

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

WECHSLER HARWOOD LLP
Andrew D. Friedman
488 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) 935-7400

KOHN, SWIFT & GRAF, P.C.
Robert Swift
Steven Steingard
One South Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 238-1700

MCINTYRE, TATE, LYNCH & HOLT, LLC
David J. Strachman, Esq.
321 South Main Street, Suite 400
Providence, Rhode Island 02903
(401) 351-7700

NITSANA DARSHAN-LEITNER & ASSOCIATES
Nitsana Darshan-Leitner, Esq.
11 Havatikim Street
Petah Tikva, 49389 Israel

JS-44 (Rev. 11/94)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of indexing the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Robert L. Coulter, Sr. for the Estate of Janis R. Coulter

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Barnstable County, MA
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm/Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Gary M. Osen, Osen & Associate, LLC, 700 Kinderkamack Road,
Oradell, NJ 07649 Tel. (201) 265-6400

DEFENDANTS

Atty. **CV 05-365**
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant New York County
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

Mr. Kevin Walsh, Winston & Strawn LLP, 200 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10166-4193 Tel. (212) 294-6700

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- Citizen of This State ☐ 1 ☐ 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State ☐ 1 ☐ 2
Citizen of Another State ☐ 2 ☐ 2 Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State ☐ 5 ☐ 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country ☐ 3 ☐ 3 Foreign Nation ☐ 4 ☐ 4

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	PROPERTY/INJURY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 118 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Will or Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Deceased's Social Security (Ret. Voluntary) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Compensation of Veteran's Beneficiary <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholder's Suit <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Mole & Stalker <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Personal Employer's Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Maritime Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Mist. Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Adverse Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Personal <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Theft in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 410 Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 420 Other Food & Drug <input type="checkbox"/> 425 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Liquor Laws <input type="checkbox"/> 440 R.R. & Truck <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Airline Regs. <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Occupational Safety/Health <input type="checkbox"/> 469 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Agri. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Agri. Reporting & Disclosure Act <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 750 Other Labor Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Impl. Act, Inc. Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Writ/Habeas 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 520 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 530 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 561 HRA (1970) <input type="checkbox"/> 562 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 563 DIW/DIW (40 USC) <input type="checkbox"/> 564 SSIP Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 565 SSY (40 USC) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 810 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 815 IRS - Trust Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Rappormentment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 420 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Carriers <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Depositions <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Railroad Infringement and Consp. Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable Sat. TV <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Selective Service <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Securities/Commodities Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 575 Consumer Challenge 12 USC 5410 <input type="checkbox"/> 580 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 591 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 592 Homestead Substitution Act <input type="checkbox"/> 593 Environmental Motion <input type="checkbox"/> 594 Foreign Allocation Act <input type="checkbox"/> 595 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fed. Determination Under Federal Access to Justice <input type="checkbox"/> 990 Constitutional/State Statute

V. ORIGIN

- (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
☒ 1 Original Proceedings
☐ 2 Removed from State Court
☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify)
☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation
☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing. (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.)
 The action is brought pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2333(a) - the civil remedy under the Anti-Terrorism Act

Brief description of cause:

Plaintiffs seek damages for injuries resulting from acts of international terrorism

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See immediately)

JUDGE Nina Gershon

DOCKET NUMBER CV 04 2799

DATE

01/21/2004

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Gary M. Osen

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING FEE

JUDGE

NND JUDGE

365
261/Chen

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION

I, Gary M. Osen, counsel for plaintiffs Robert L. Coulter, Sr., et al. do hereby certify pursuant to the Local Arbitration Rule 83.10 that to the best of my knowledge and belief the damages recoverable in the above captioned civil action exceed the sum of \$150,000 exclusive of interest and costs.
Relief other than monetary damages is sought.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT - FEDERAL RULES CIVIL PROCEDURE 7.1

Identify any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation that owns 10% or more of its stocks:

Did the cause arise in Nassau or Suffolk County? NO

If answered yes, please indicate which county.

County of residence of plaintiff(s) (1) Barnstable, MA
(2) There are more than 20
(3) plaintiffs

County of residence of defendant(s) (1) New York County
(2) _____
(3) _____

I am currently admitted in the Eastern District of New York and currently a member in good standing of the bar of this court.

Yes ☒

No

Are you currently the subject of any disciplinary action(s) in this or any other state or federal court?

Yes

(If yes, please explain)

No ☒

Please provide your E-MAIL Address and bar code below. Your bar code consists of the initials of your first and last name and the first four digits of your social security number or any other four digit number registered by the attorney with the Clerk of Court.

(This information must be provided pursuant to local rule 11.1(b) of the civil rules).

ATTORNEY BAR CODE: G05790

E-MAIL Address: gmo@osen.us

I consent to the use of electronic filing procedures adopted by the Court in Administrative Order No. 97-12, "In re Electronic Filing Procedures(EFP)", and consent to the electronic service of all papers.

Signature: Gary M. Osen

EXHIBIT 9

U.S. Census Bureau

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

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[Country/Product Data](#) | [State Export Data](#) | [Historical Series](#) |

[Special Request](#)

10-digit HS

Quantity, Value, Unit Price
Country and District

Trade in Goods (Imports, Exports and Trade Balance) with Iran

Available years:

- [2008](#)
- [2007](#)
- [2006](#)
- [2005](#)
- [2004](#)
- [2003](#)
- [2002](#)
- [2001](#)
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FTD Web News

CONSTANT DOLLAR CORRECTION

- A processing error caused incorrect deflators to be applied to the revised monthly data for 2007 in the December 2007 FT900. Correct data is now available.

EXPORT COMPLIANCE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

- The export environment has dramatically changed. Come and understand what it takes to remain compliant, aware and out of trouble.
- [See Seminar and Workshop Schedule](#)

**2003 AES Option 4
Moratorium
Option 4 Filing
Review Process
Suspended**

**2006 RELEASE
DATES**
- FT900: U.S.

Trade with Iran : 2008

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 2008	32.1	14.3	17.8
February 2008	6.9	16.1	-9.2
March 2008	6.3	9.3	-3.0
April 2008	5.7	7.8	-2.0
May 2008	6.3	5.7	0.6
June 2008	7.7	6.7	1.0
TOTAL	65.0	59.8	5.2

- *TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*



Trade with Iran : 2007

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 2007	5.3	21.2	-15.9
February 2007	5.7	20.5	-14.8
March 2007	8.1	22.5	-14.4
April 2007	7.8	16.3	-8.5
May 2007	5.0	14.5	-9.5
June 2007	8.0	6.5	1.5
July 2007	7.3	10.9	-3.5
August 2007	6.6	9.0	-2.4
September 2007	20.9	12.5	8.4
October 2007	19.0	14.3	4.7
November 2007	19.7	11.9	7.8
December 2007	31.3	13.1	18.2

International Trade in Goods and Services
 - FT900A: U.S. Imports for Consumption of Steel Products

AES Compliance Best Practices:
 Best Practices for maintaining AES Compliance are now available.

FT900 in Microsoft Excel:
 With the release of the July 2007 statistics, the FT900 will be available in Microsoft Excel.

Related Party Database Application:
 Time series RELATED PARTY data for specific commodities and countries.

Have a subscription to a Foreign Trade Division data product?
Download here:
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 - [Merchandise Trade Downloads](#)

NEW Schedule B Search Engine:
 It's new. It's flexible. It has more options.

Containerized Data on USA Trade Online -
 - U.S. imports and exports of containerized data is now available on [USA Trade Online](#).

ONLINE

TOTAL	144.7	173.1	-28.4
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- *TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*



TOP

Trade with Iran : 2006

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 2006	8.8	16.5	-7.7
February 2006	7.2	18.9	-11.7
March 2006	14.8	20.0	-5.2
April 2006	4.3	10.3	-5.9
May 2006	6.4	15.8	-9.5
June 2006	4.9	7.8	-2.9
July 2006	9.4	10.0	-0.7
August 2006	6.2	10.8	-4.5
September 2006	4.5	10.1	-5.6
October 2006	7.3	11.7	-4.4
November 2006	5.1	12.6	-7.6
December 2006	7.0	12.8	-5.8
TOTAL	85.9	157.2	-71.4

- *TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*



TOP

Trade with Iran : 2005

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 2005	5.6	14.8	-9.2
February 2005	5.0	12.7	-7.7
March 2005	6.7	12.4	-5.7
April 2005	5.3	12.1	-6.8
May 2005	6.6	10.8	-4.2
June 2005	8.3	11.8	-3.5
July 2005	8.4	13.3	-4.9
August 2005	9.0	14.8	-5.8
September 2005	14.0	21.7	-7.7
October 2005	7.8	18.4	-10.6
November 2005	8.7	14.5	-5.7
December 2005	10.3	17.1	-6.9
TOTAL	95.8	174.5	-78.7

- 'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.
- Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.
- CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311
- SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233



Trade with Iran : 2004

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 2004	11.3	11.5	-0.3
February 2004	6.2	15.1	-8.8
March 2004	7.8	14.2	-6.4
April 2004	4.4	10.6	-6.2

May 2004	8.1	12.6	-4.5
June 2004	7.4	10.5	-3.1
July 2004	10.0	11.7	-1.7
August 2004	7.1	11.8	-4.7
September 2004	6.7	13.6	-6.9
October 2004	6.1	15.4	-9.3
November 2004	4.7	9.7	-5.1
December 2004	5.5	14.9	-9.3
TOTAL	85.1	151.6	-66.5

- *'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*



Trade with Iran : 2003

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 2003	4.6	15.8	-11.2
February 2003	17.9	15.6	2.4
March 2003	17.7	13.2	4.6
April 2003	4.1	11.5	-7.5
May 2003	5.6	13.2	-7.6
June 2003	7.4	14.5	-7.1
July 2003	6.0	10.8	-4.8
August 2003	1.9	11.5	-9.5
September 2003	2.8	13.6	-10.8
October 2003	8.2	14.8	-6.6
November 2003	17.6	11.1	6.6

December 2003	5.0	15.7	-10.7
TOTAL	98.9	161.3	-62.3

- 'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.
- Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.
- CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311
- SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233



Trade with Iran : 2002

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 2002	0.2	15.5	-15.3
February 2002	2.3	11.3	-9.0
March 2002	6.5	13.8	-7.3
April 2002	0.2	10.4	-10.2
May 2002	0.2	13.9	-13.7
June 2002	1.6	11.6	-10.0
July 2002	3.0	11.4	-8.4
August 2002	3.4	11.7	-8.3
September 2002	1.8	12.0	-10.2
October 2002	1.9	17.1	-15.2
November 2002	3.2	11.8	-8.6
December 2002	7.6	15.8	-8.2
TOTAL	31.9	156.3	-124.4

- 'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.
- Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.
- CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311
- SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233



Trade with Iran : 2001

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 2001	2.1	17.0	-14.9
February 2001	0.2	13.8	-13.6
March 2001	0.0	14.0	-14.0
April 2001	0.0	10.8	-10.8
May 2001	0.3	10.9	-10.6
June 2001	0.2	12.6	-12.4
July 2001	0.5	10.5	-10.0
August 2001	0.2	9.6	-9.4
September 2001	0.3	8.7	-8.4
October 2001	0.1	13.9	-13.8
November 2001	4.0	11.2	-7.2
December 2001	0.1	10.5	-10.4
TOTAL	8.0	143.5	-135.5

- 'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.
- Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.
- CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311
- SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233



Trade with Iran : 2000

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 2000	0.7	0.0	0.7
April 2000	0.9	0.0	0.9

May 2000	0.0	13.2	-13.2
June 2000	0.0	19.1	-19.1
July 2000	0.0	17.4	-17.4
August 2000	4.9	16.1	-11.2
September 2000	10.0	47.3	-37.3
October 2000	0.0	19.7	-19.7
November 2000	0.1	19.1	-19.0
December 2000	0.2	16.8	-16.6
TOTAL	16.8	168.7	-151.9

- 'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.
- Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.
- CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311
- SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233



Trade with Iran : 1999

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
February 1999	0.4	0.0	0.4
September 1999	9.1	0.0	9.1
October 1999	13.6	0.0	13.6
November 1999	16.5	0.0	16.5
December 1999	8.3	2.4	5.9
TOTAL	47.9	2.4	45.5

- 'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.
- Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.
- CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311
- SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233



Trade with Iran : 1997

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 1997	0.2	0.0	0.2
March 1997	0.2	0.0	0.2
April 1997	0.7	0.0	0.7
July 1997	0.0	0.1	-0.1
TOTAL	1.1	0.1	1.0

- *'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*



Trade with Iran : 1996

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
April 1996	0.1	0.0	0.1
May 1996	0.1	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	0.2	0.0	0.2

- *'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*



Trade with Iran : 1995

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 1995	55.0	0.2	54.8
February 1995	31.1	0.0	31.1
March 1995	47.4	0.0	47.4
April 1995	27.5	0.0	27.5
May 1995	28.1	0.0	28.1
June 1995	35.0	0.0	35.0
July 1995	20.8	0.0	20.8
August 1995	11.6	0.0	11.6
September 1995	10.9	0.0	10.9
October 1995	9.9	0.0	9.9
December 1995	0.1	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	277.4	0.2	277.2

- *'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*



TOP

Trade with Iran : 1994

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 1994	21.0	0.2	20.8
February 1994	21.0	0.0	21.0
March 1994	26.5	0.0	26.5
April 1994	22.7	0.2	22.5
May 1994	16.8	0.0	16.8

June 1994	17.8	0.0	17.8
July 1994	24.0	0.0	24.0
August 1994	19.1	0.0	19.1
September 1994	16.3	0.0	16.3
October 1994	25.1	0.0	25.1
November 1994	79.4	0.3	79.1
December 1994	39.1	0.1	39.0
TOTAL	328.8	0.8	328.0

- *'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*



Trade with Iran : 1993

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 1993	50.9	0.0	50.9
February 1993	67.6	0.0	67.6
March 1993	75.2	0.0	75.2
April 1993	23.5	0.1	23.4
May 1993	146.0	0.0	146.0
June 1993	50.1	0.0	50.1
July 1993	33.1	0.0	33.1
August 1993	29.9	0.0	29.9
September 1993	29.4	0.0	29.4
October 1993	23.9	0.0	23.9
November 1993	40.8	0.0	40.8
December 1993	45.8	0.0	45.8

TOTAL	616.2	0.1	616.1
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- *TOTAL* may not add due to rounding.
- Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.
- **CONTACT:** Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311
- **SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233



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Trade with Iran : 1992

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 1992	57.3	0.0	57.3
February 1992	44.2	0.0	44.2
March 1992	52.5	0.1	52.4
April 1992	39.2	0.2	39.0
May 1992	82.3	0.0	82.3
June 1992	71.8	0.1	71.7
July 1992	71.7	0.3	71.4
August 1992	90.4	0.0	90.4
September 1992	40.2	0.0	40.2
October 1992	99.1	0.0	99.1
November 1992	67.0	0.0	67.0
December 1992	31.8	0.0	31.8
TOTAL	747.5	0.7	746.8

- *TOTAL* may not add due to rounding.
- Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.
- **CONTACT:** Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311
- **SOURCE:** U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233



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Trade with Iran : 1991

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 1991	11.4	0.6	10.8
February 1991	88.3	0.1	88.2
March 1991	32.9	0.2	32.7
April 1991	65.7	0.2	65.5
May 1991	29.2	0.3	28.9
June 1991	46.9	13.8	33.1
July 1991	30.0	29.4	0.6
August 1991	33.3	38.3	-5.0
September 1991	51.3	96.9	-45.6
October 1991	59.6	31.7	27.9
November 1991	40.5	19.0	21.5
December 1991	38.5	0.2	38.3
TOTAL	527.6	230.7	296.9

- *'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*



Trade with Iran : 1990

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 1990	1.7	0.1	1.6
February 1990	10.3	0.4	9.9
March 1990	2.1	0.3	1.8
April 1990	1.7	0.3	1.4

May 1990	4.2	0.6	3.6
June 1990	14.3	0.7	13.6
July 1990	14.5	1.5	13.0
August 1990	21.1	0.5	20.6
September 1990	8.0	0.5	7.5
October 1990	51.3	0.5	50.8
November 1990	24.7	0.6	24.1
December 1990	8.6	0.8	7.8
TOTAL	162.5	6.8	155.7

- *TOTAL* may not add due to rounding.
- Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*



TOP

Trade with Iran : 1989

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 1989	1.3	0.1	1.2
February 1989	0.6	0.2	0.4
March 1989	10.3	2.0	8.3
April 1989	0.8	0.3	0.5
May 1989	7.2	0.1	7.1
June 1989	12.0	0.8	11.2
July 1989	0.6	1.7	-1.1
August 1989	1.4	1.7	-0.3
September 1989	0.7	0.3	0.4
October 1989	7.7	0.2	7.5
November 1989	2.6	0.5	2.1

December 1989	10.0	0.7	9.3
TOTAL	55.2	8.6	46.6

- *'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*



Trade with Iran : 1988

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 1988	4.8	2.5	2.3
February 1988	1.0	0.7	0.3
March 1988	0.1	0.8	-0.7
April 1988	0.7	0.5	0.2
May 1988	11.9	0.3	11.6
June 1988	8.5	1.6	6.9
July 1988	8.7	0.1	8.6
August 1988	17.0	0.4	16.6
September 1988	7.4	0.4	7.0
October 1988	7.0	0.8	6.2
November 1988	6.7	0.8	5.9
December 1988	6.7	0.1	6.6
TOTAL	80.5	9.0	71.5

- *'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.*
- *Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.*
- *CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311*
- *SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233*



Trade with Iran : 1987

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 1987	0.4	10.5	-10.1
February 1987	2.2	79.9	-77.7
March 1987	5.1	53.2	-48.1
April 1987	2.8	76.8	-74.0
May 1987	2.4	178.6	-176.2
June 1987	2.4	142.2	-139.8
July 1987	3.1	353.6	-350.5
August 1987	1.5	209.9	-208.4
September 1987	6.5	233.8	-227.3
October 1987	8.9	216.1	-207.2
November 1987	3.0	91.6	-88.6
December 1987	15.7	21.3	-5.6
TOTAL	54.0	1,667.5	-1,613.5

- 'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.
- Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.
- CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311
- SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233



Trade with Iran : 1986

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 1986	2.5	116.8	-114.3
February 1986	1.2	34.2	-33.0

March 1986	3.3	69.0	-65.7
April 1986	1.8	22.4	-20.6
May 1986	3.3	6.8	-3.5
June 1986	4.0	55.0	-51.0
July 1986	5.2	86.3	-81.1
August 1986	2.1	52.2	-50.1
September 1986	6.9	49.6	-42.7
October 1986	1.2	44.4	-43.2
November 1986	1.1	22.6	-21.5
December 1986	1.5	9.6	-8.1
TOTAL	34.1	568.9	-534.8

- 'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.
- Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.
- CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311
- SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233



Trade with Iran : 1985

NOTE: All figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Month	Exports	Imports	Balance
January 1985	5.2	7.4	-2.2
February 1985	7.7	8.2	-0.5
March 1985	9.0	10.4	-1.4
April 1985	10.9	6.3	4.6
May 1985	9.3	43.3	-34.0
June 1985	5.7	48.0	-42.3
July 1985	5.1	125.1	-120.0
August 1985	2.7	31.4	-28.7
September 1985	2.4	166.1	-163.7

October 1985	11.3	76.8	-65.5
November 1985	3.2	145.0	-141.8
December 1985	1.4	57.1	-55.7
TOTAL	73.9	725.1	-651.2

- 'TOTAL' may not add due to rounding.
- Table reflects only those months for which there was trade.
- CONTACT: Data Dissemination Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, (301) 763-2311
- SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Data Dissemination Branch, Washington, D.C. 20233



Additional Information

- Contact the Data Dissemination Branch of the Foreign Trade Division with any questions or for additional information.
- For information on data sources and methodology, check out the Information on the Collection and Publication of Trade Statistics.

Source: FTDWebMaster, Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20233

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EXHIBIT 10

washingtonpost.com

Iran Feels Pinch As Major Banks Curtail Business

U.S. Campaign Urges Firms to Cut Ties

By Robin Wright
Washington Post Staff Writer
Monday, March 26, 2007; A10

More than 40 major international banks and financial institutions have either cut off or cut back business with the Iranian government or private sector as a result of a quiet campaign launched by the Treasury and State departments last September, according to Treasury and State officials.

The financial squeeze has seriously crimped Tehran's ability to finance petroleum industry projects and to pay for imports. It has also limited Iran's use of the international financial system to help fund allies and extremist militias in the Middle East, say U.S. officials and economists who track Iran.

The U.S. campaign, developed by Treasury Secretary Henry M. Paulson Jr. and Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, emerged in part over U.S. frustration with the small incremental steps the U.N. Security Council was willing to take to contain the Islamic republic's nuclear program and support for extremism, U.S. officials say. The council voted Saturday to impose new sanctions on Tehran, including a ban on Iranian arms sales and a freeze on assets of 28 Iranian individuals and institutions.

"All the banks we've talked to are reducing significantly their exposure to Iranian business," said Stuart Levey, Treasury's undersecretary for terrorism and financial intelligence. "It's been a universal response. They all recognize the risks -- some because of what we've told them and some on their own. You don't have to be Sherlock Holmes to see the dangers."

The new campaign particularly targets financial transactions involving the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps, which is now a major economic force beyond its long-standing role in procuring arms and military materiel. Companies tied to the elite unit and its commanders have been awarded government contracts such as airport management and construction of the Tehran subway. The practice has increased since the 2005 election of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, U.S. officials say. The Revolutionary Guard -- of which Ahmadinejad is a former member -- is part of the hard-line leader's constituency.

"The Revolutionary Guard's control and influence in the Iranian economy is growing exponentially under the regime of Ahmadinejad," Levey said in a speech in Dubai this month.

The campaign differs from formal international sanctions -- and has proved able to win wider backing -- because it targets Iran's behavior rather than seeking to change its government. "This is not an exercise of power," Levey said in the interview. "People go along with you if it's conduct-based rather than a political gesture."

Iranian importers are particularly feeling the pinch, with many having to pay for commodities in advance when a year ago they could rely on a revolving line of credit, said Patrick Clawson, a former World Bank official now at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy. The scope of Iran's vulnerability has been a surprise to U.S. officials, he added.

The financial institutions cutting back business ties are mainly in Europe and Asia, U.S. officials say. UBS last year said it was cutting off all dealings with Iran. London-based HSBC (which has 5,000 offices in 79 countries) and Standard Chartered (with 1,400 branches in 50 countries) as well as Commerzbank of Germany have indicated they are limiting their exposure to Iranian business, Levey said. The rest have asked the United States not to publicize their names.

Ahmadinejad's rhetoric -- from denying the Holocaust to comparing Iran's stock exchange to gambling -- has helped, experts say. "There is very little foreign investment in Iran not because of sanctions, but because of the atmosphere created by Ahmadinejad's crazy statements," said Jahangir Amuzegar, former Iranian finance minister and executive director of the International Monetary Fund.

Paulson kicked off the effort to warn major financial institutions and government officials about the long-term costs of doing business with Iran during the annual International Monetary Fund and World Bank meetings in Singapore in September. Paulson, Levey and Treasury Deputy Secretary Robert M. Kimmitt have all held dozens of meetings with banks to explain how Iran is using dummy companies and deceptive practices through banks to finance its non-traditional or illicit business activities, U.S. officials say.

Both the Iranian government and the private sector have increasingly tried to persuade financial institutions to keep the name of "Iran" or the originating bank in Iran off transactions so they are not traced to the Islamic republic, U.S. officials say.

In a related effort, the Bush administration has warned "relevant companies and countries" about the risks of investing in Iran's oil and gas sector, R. Nicholas Burns, undersecretary of state for political affairs, said in congressional testimony Wednesday. Washington is generally trying to drive home to Tehran that its policies will lead to serious "financial hardship," he said.

In December, Iranian oil minister Kazem Vaziri Hamaneh acknowledged that Tehran was having trouble financing petroleum development projects. "Currently, overseas banks and financiers have decreased their cooperation," he told the oil ministry news agency Shana.

The Bush administration has taken several other actions in recent months to contain Iran, including deploying two Navy carrier strike groups near the Persian Gulf, arresting operatives of the Revolutionary Guards' al-Quds Force in Iraq and pressing for two U.N. resolutions to punish Iran for not suspending its uranium enrichment program.

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EXHIBIT 11

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

When was OPEC formed?

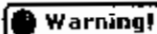
OPEC was formed at a meeting held on September 14, 1960 in Baghdad, Iraq, by five Founder Members: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. OPEC was registered with the United Nations Secretariat on November 6, 1962 (UN Resolution No 6363).

Frequently asked questions
about crude oil

Frequently asked questions
about OPEC

Frequently asked questions
about the petroleum industry

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EXHIBIT 12

TIMESONLINE

From The Times

December 22, 2006

Iran turns from dollar to euro in oil sales

Carl Mordishef, International Business Editor

Iran is selling more of its oil for payment in euros than dollars as it seeks to shift its foreign currency reserves away from the depreciating currency of its political enemy, the United States.

The world's fourth-biggest oil exporter has inserted a clause in its oil contracts allowing it to request payment in alternative currencies.

Gholanhossein Nozari, the managing director of National Iranian Oil Company, said that 57 per cent of Iran's income from oil exports was now received in euros.

The move reflects a political desire for less reliance on the dollar, as well as a need to avoid further depreciation in currency reserves. Iran's dollar holdings are thought to have fallen from 40 per cent of currency reserves to just a third.

Iran announced plans in 2004 to develop an Iranian oil bourse, a commodity exchange that would become a Middle Eastern rival to the major exchanges in New York, London and Singapore, which set benchmark oil prices.

The Iranian bourse would also challenge the petrodollar by setting oil prices in euros. However, there has been little progress in establishing the bourse, which failed to launch as planned last March.

A spokesman for National Iranian Oil Company said that the switch to euros for oil payments would not affect the pricing of Iranian oil. "Our oil contracts are still based on the dollar because the international market assessments are in US dollars," he said.

Iran's decision to switch currencies extends a trend among big oil exporters moving from the dollar as they seek protection from a continuing slide in the petrocurrency's value. In October Russia said it would diversify its currency reserves into Japanese yen. Overall, Russia is believed to have let its dollar holdings slip and they are now equal with euros.

The dollar's slide protected non-dollar oil importers from the escalation in the price of fuel early this year. Oil was \$63 per barrel at the beginning of January, rose to \$74 at the start of July and has fallen back to \$63 per barrel this month. However, translated into euros, the rise is less impressive — from €53 a barrel to a peak of €58 before a sharp decline to €48.

The fall in the dollar against major currencies has had a dramatic impact on the revenues of oil exporters and has exacerbated the rumbling anti-American feeling in the Gulf.

Although Gulf Arab states are predominantly dollar export earners, they mainly purchase in euros and yen, buying food, consumer goods and manufactured products from Europe and the Far East.

In March the United Arab Emirates said that it would switch 10 per cent of its currency reserves from dollars to euros, a decision that closely followed the attempt by the US Congress to block the acquisition by Dubai Ports World of a number of ports in the United States.

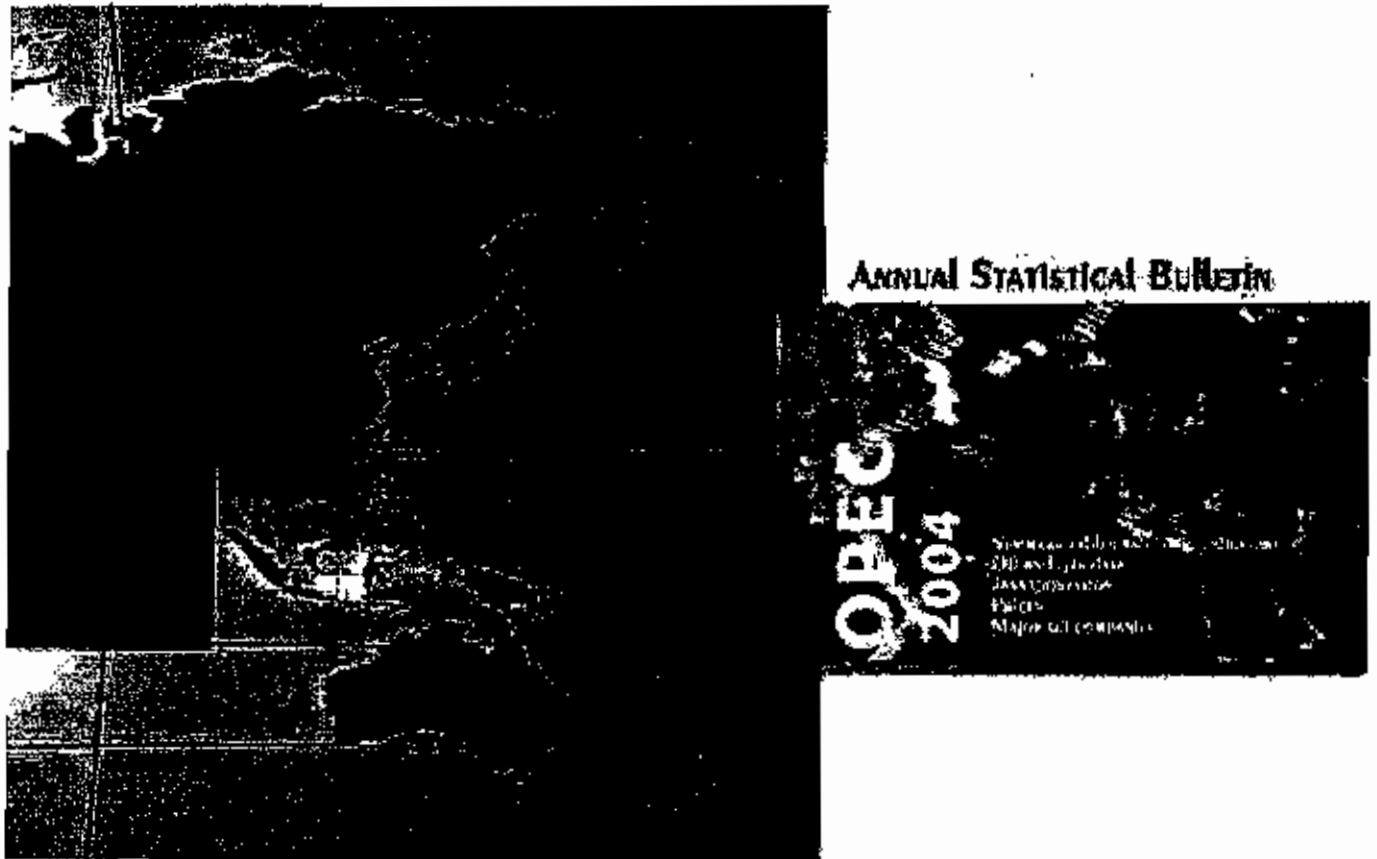
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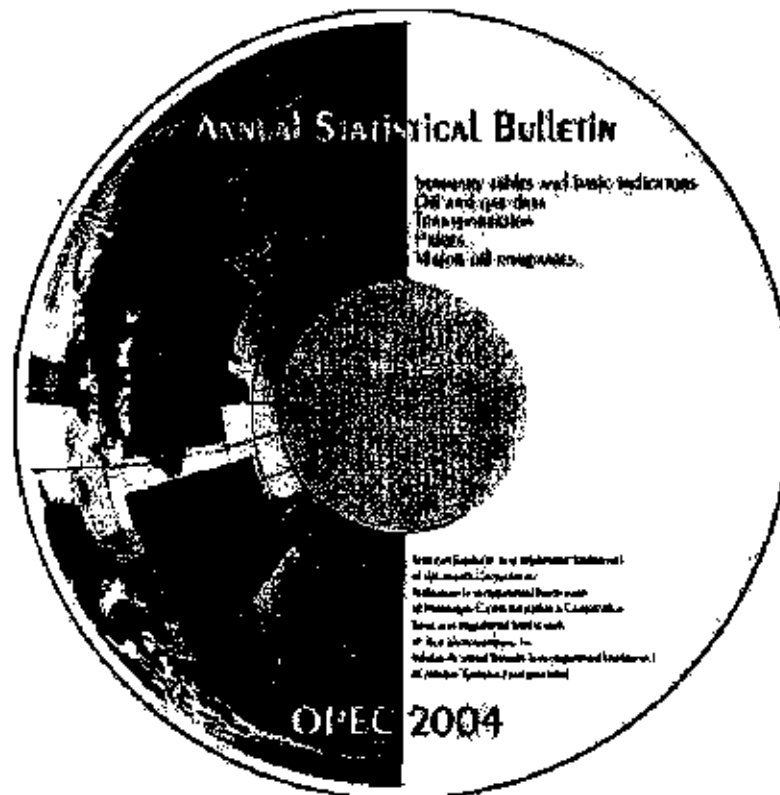
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EXHIBIT 13





Data supply Head, Data Services Department Fuad Al-Zayer	Editing and design Head, PR & Information Department and Editor-in-Chief Dr Omar F. Ibrahim
Statistical Systems Analyst Dimitri Tampubolon	Senior Co-ordinator, Editorial Umar Gbabe Amunur
Statisticians Feroz Azam Marica Essner Gertrud Schindl Hannes Windholz Panagiotis Christodoulides	Editor Jerry Haykins
Statistical Assistant Sheela Kitz	Art Designer Alec Al-Salgh
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Questions on data

Although comments are welcome, OPEC regrets that it is unable to answer all enquiries concerning the data in the ASB.

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PR & Information Department fax: +43 1 214 98 27
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4

OPEC Members' values of exports, 1969-2004 (m \$)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Algeria	934	1,009	857	1,304	1,887	4,687	4,700	5,259	5,944
Indonesia	854	1,108	1,234	1,777	3,211	7,426	7,102	8,547	10,853
IR Iran	2,100	2,403	3,824	4,041	6,207	21,541	20,181	23,541	24,076
Iraq	1,045	1,098	1,556	1,086	1,942	6,602	8,298	9,273	9,650
Kuwait	1,540	1,655	2,507	2,989	3,810	10,963	9,184	9,846	9,754
SP Libyan AJ	2,164	2,379	2,694	2,938	4,003	8,259	6,834	9,554	11,411
Nigeria	891	1,249	1,886	2,184	3,601	9,684	8,905	10,117	12,367
Qatar	223	240	315	397	628	2,015	1,805	2,211	2,072
Saudi Arabia	2,110	2,424	3,809	5,491	8,985	35,556	29,679	38,287	43,464
United Arab Emirates	407	523	842	1,174	2,156	7,380	7,218	8,891	10,062
Venezuela	3,083	3,169	3,124	3,166	4,891	11,153	8,800	9,299	9,551
OPEC	15,351	17,356	22,648	26,546	61,322	175,265	112,106	134,824	149,202

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Algeria	6,326	9,551	13,871	14,396	13,170	12,703	13,592	13,671	8,255
Indonesia	11,643	15,590	23,950	25,165	22,328	21,146	21,888	18,587	14,806
IR Iran	22,476	19,807	12,328	11,821	20,452	21,507	17,087	14,175	7,171
Iraq	17,064	21,572	26,249	10,140	10,033	8,161	9,317	10,409	7,465
Kuwait	10,427	18,404	19,842	16,800	10,961	11,574	12,280	10,597	7,251
SP Libyan AJ	9,895	16,076	21,910	15,571	13,984	12,341	11,148	12,314	7,711
Nigeria	10,445	16,733	25,934	17,837	12,176	10,363	11,849	13,111	5,083
Qatar	2,391	3,789	5,672	5,691	4,343	3,345	4,513	3,419	1,849
Saudi Arabia	40,659	63,428	101,577	112,419	74,219	45,861	37,545	27,476	20,183
United Arab Emirates	9,832	14,801	21,967	21,792	18,224	15,391	15,990	14,764	10,129
Venezuela	9,187	14,317	19,221	20,980	16,590	13,937	15,997	14,438	8,660
OPEC	144,345	214,069	292,621	272,117	216,400	176,578	171,206	152,961	95,561

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Algeria	9,470	8,429	10,222	14,707	13,313	12,147	10,664	9,946	11,178
Indonesia	17,206	19,509	22,974	26,807	29,635	33,796	36,607	40,222	47,454
IR Iran	11,916	10,709	13,081	19,305	18,661	19,868	18,080	19,434	18,360
Iraq	9,705	9,609	12,284	10,314	377	518	457	453	496
Kuwait	8,264	7,758	11,476	7,042	1,088	6,572	10,246	11,260	12,780
SP Libyan AJ	7,986	6,673	8,034	13,225	11,234	10,793	8,544	7,865	8,510
Nigeria	7,560	6,877	7,844	13,673	12,264	11,886	11,590	11,319	12,248
Qatar	1,985	2,210	2,687	3,529	3,047	3,736	3,181	3,146	3,481
Saudi Arabia	23,198	24,376	28,369	44,416	47,697	50,287	42,395	42,614	50,041
United Arab Emirates	12,765	12,250	17,596	23,544	24,436	24,756	23,640	27,390	29,176
Venezuela	10,577	10,244	13,286	17,497	15,155	14,185	14,686	16,089	16,457
OPEC	120,631	110,644	147,853	194,058	176,907	188,544	180,290	189,739	212,181

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Algeria	14,066	14,657	11,090	12,522	21,650	19,132	18,820	24,105	32,324
Indonesia	50,188	56,297	50,370	51,242	65,407	57,365	59,165	64,109	71,785
IR Iran	22,391	18,381	13,118	21,030	28,345	23,904	28,186	33,788	44,628
Iraq	791	4,602	5,500	13,067	20,380	16,510	13,250	7,990	18,490
Kuwait	14,889	14,222	9,553	12,165	19,436	16,212	15,351	20,675	28,729
SP Libyan AJ	10,155	9,576	6,032	7,961	12,716	11,337	11,487	14,050	20,203
Nigeria	16,142	16,525	11,346	13,227	26,449	17,688	18,573	24,047	35,050
Qatar	3,752	3,791	4,880	7,061	11,424	10,156	10,978	13,193	15,510
Saudi Arabia	60,728	60,732	38,822	50,690	77,481	67,973	72,464	93,245	110,609
United Arab Emirates	33,613	34,014	31,059	36,495	49,878	48,773	52,163	65,826	80,873
Venezuela	23,060	21,624	17,193	20,190	31,413	25,353	25,890	27,170	36,200
OPEC	249,715	254,421	198,963	245,650	364,079	314,403	326,127	386,108	494,401

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding. Revisions have been made throughout the time series. All figures fab.

EXHIBIT 14

Bloomberg.com



Iran Is Cutting Dollar Reserves, Central Bank Says (Update1)

By Stephanie Phang and Soraya Permatasari

March 27 (Bloomberg) -- Iran is cutting its U.S. dollar reserves to less than 20 percent of total foreign currency holdings, and will buy more euros and yen as tensions with the U.S. increase, Central Bank Governor **Ebrahim Sheibany** said.

"We are trying to diversify our reserves and of course it is very natural to switch to currencies other than U.S. dollars," Sheibany said today in Kuala Lumpur, adding that Iran has no "meaningful" economic relations with the U.S. About 20 percent of the country's \$50 billion to \$100 billion of foreign reserves is in dollars, he said.

Tensions between Western nations and Iran have increased because of the Islamic republic's refusal to suspend its nuclear program. The United Nations Security Council on March 24 gave Iran 60 days to suspend any uranium enrichment program and voted to freeze assets of a state-owned bank and impose penalties on some military commanders.

The UN asked nations and international lenders such as the World Bank to stop giving grants, loans and other financial aid to Iran, except for humanitarian or development purposes. The U.S. on Jan. 9 blocked Bank Sepah, the state-owned Iranian bank, from accessing the American financial system, accusing it of aiding Iran's weapons programs.

The latest U.S. sanctions won't damage Iran's economy because they are limited to "some special areas" and the country is "used to this sort of activity," Sheibany said in Malaysia, where he is attending an Islamic finance conference.

Oil, Agriculture

Iran's economy probably expanded between 5.8 percent and 6 percent in the fiscal year ended March 20, driven by oil, agriculture and the industrial sector, Sheibany said. The economy grew 4.5 percent in the previous year. Iran earned about \$45 billion from oil sales in the last fiscal year, he said.

The country can sell its oil in euros or any other currency, Sheibany told reporters. Buyers "don't mind to switch because they need our oil," he said.

Iran exports 60 percent of its crude to Asia, 32 percent to Europe and 8 percent to Africa. It is the world's fourth-largest oil exporter and the second-largest producer among the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Crude oil for May delivery rose 63 cents, or 1 percent, to close at \$62.91 a barrel yesterday, and traded at \$62.67 a barrel at 2:29 p.m. Kuala Lumpur time. Oil is trading near its highest price this year as the U.K. demanded Iran release 15 servicemen, raising concern the dispute may escalate and disrupt oil supply from the Middle East.

The British personnel were seized on March 23 while inspecting vessels in the Persian Gulf. Iran will hold the sailors and marines to account for violating its territorial waters, the Islamic republic's deputy foreign minister said on state-run television yesterday.

Rates to Rise?

Inflation in Iran is expected to slow this fiscal year, from between 13.1 percent and 13.2 percent last

year, Sheibany said.

``We have very traditional and conventional tools that all central banks have," he said. ``We are also working with our government to reduce its expenditure" to contain money supply and inflation.

Sheibany said the central bank is discussing a possible interest rate increase with the government, though the government ``doesn't agree" that rates should rise.

Iran will probably sell euro-denominated Islamic bonds either this year or next year, he said, without giving a value for the proposed sale.

To contact the reporter on this story: **Stephanie Phang** in Kuala Lumpur at sphang@bloomberg.net; **Soraya Permatasari** in Kuala Lumpur at soraya@bloomberg.net

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-

Iran - Central Asia rail link opened

Legend: 'An historic legend comes to life, the Silk Road was not only about a route but was about the coming together of various nations,' says Demirel

Turkish Daily News

TEHRAN May 1996 - Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani on Monday inaugurated a new rail link between Iran and Central Asia which he said revived the old Silk Road as a symbol of East-West relations.

The Iranian president and 11 heads of state later flew to Sarakhs, on the border with Turkmenistan. Other dignitaries and officials boarded the train, dubbed "Pride," making its first journey from Mashhad to Sarakhs. "The Silk Road railway ... shortens the great distance between Chinese ports and the Persian Gulf, is the bridge for the region and the world and is a clear example of Iran's priority on regional cooperation," Rafsanjani said in a ceremony in Sarakhs, broadcast live on Iranian television.

Turkish President Suleyman Demirel, who attended the meeting, was quoted by the Anatolia news agency as saying that the route would be tied to Turkey. "This will eventually be tied to Turkey, thus linking Turkey with Central Asia," Demirel said after his meeting with Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze. But the Turkish president fervently praised the project, saying: "An historic legend comes to life, the Silk Road was not only about a route but was about the coming together of various nations."

"It is not only a railway being inaugurated today, but continents and peoples of various continents are being connected," Demirel said. The heads of state were to go later to Tedzhen in Turkmenistan.

The Mashhad-Sarakhs-Tedzhen railway opens up new trade routes between regions which under Soviet communism were hermetically sealed, joining Iran's Gulf ports to the former Soviet hinterland. Iran and Turkmenistan agreed in 1991 to tie their rail networks. Iran self-financed the \$171 million, 165 kilometer (100 mile) Mashhad-Sarakhs stretch, which it completed in 42 months. Turkmenistan's Sarakhs-Tedzhen link, running for 130 kilometers (80 miles), was finished late last year at a cost of \$45 million. Transport capacity initially will be 500,000 passengers a year and 2 million metric tons of goods, rising eventually to 1 million passengers and 8 million tons.

Iran, subject to a U.S. economic embargo, is halting the railway as the first concrete achievement in a strategy to build its role as a regional economic power. It has shrugged off the sanctions and is seeking to build its role as a regional player through the Economic Cooperation Organization -- known as ECO. ECO was founded by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey and later expanded in 1992 to include the five former Soviet Central Asian states -- Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan -- plus Azerbaijan and Afghanistan. Heads of state will hold ECO's fourth summit on Tuesday and Wednesday in the Turkmen capital Ashkabad and are expected to agree to a redrafting of the ECO founding treaty already hammered out by foreign ministers. At the same meeting, Turkey will take over for four years the permanent secretariat of the organization. ECO foreign ministers said on Saturday the group was not yet fit to compete with Asian, American and European blocs. Iran called for tariffs to be scrapped outright.

(TDN, 14.05.1996, page 1)

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Junction for Planet Opens on Turkmen-Iranian Border

Bruce Pannier for OMRI

05/13/96 The greatly publicized rail link between Turkmenistan and Iran was officially opened on 13 May, according to Western and Russian sources. The 300 km line, agreed to in 1991, will for the first time connect Iran to the Central Asian rail network, and is expected to cut travel time between Europe and southeast Asia by up to 10 days. Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani and his Turkmen counterpart, Saparmurad Niyazov, hosted an opening ceremony for the line attended by 12 heads of state and 700 other officials and journalists. The \$216 million Meshhad-Sarakhs-Tedzhen railway will be used by some 500,000 passengers and 2 million metric tons of goods in its first year of operation, and those figures are expected to rise in the near future, Reuters reported.

Reuter Original Report

SARAKHS, Turkmenistan -- Iran and Turkmenistan opened a rail link Monday which leaders said would unite Europe and Asia and revive the Silk Road trade route between the two continents.

Heads of state from 12 countries attended a colorful ceremony in northern Iran before crossing the border in a special train, dubbed "Pride," to the gas-rich desert republic of Turkmenistan.



The new railroad, from the northern Iranian city of Mashhad to the Turkmen town of Tedzhen, links Iran's Gulf ports to the former Soviet hinterland and a network which stretches to China and the Pacific coast. Iran, subject to a U.S. economic embargo, is halting the railroad as the first concrete achievement in a strategy to build its role as a regional economic power. The Silk Road came into use 2,000 years ago. It was the main link between China and Europe for several centuries until sea travel became practical.

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Iran assures its participation in Trans-Asian rail project

Feb. 4, 97- The Iranian Islamic Republic Railways (IRR) has assured its participation in the Trans-Asian railway project, reported Indian newspaper 'The Economic Times'. The Trans-Asian railway project is expected to link Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries to major emerging economies of Asia. Speaking to The Economic Times, acting president and board member of IRR, Nasser Pour-Mirza, said Iranian railway was speeding up the process of connecting the missing link between Kerman and Zahedan before the year 2000. The missing link between Kerman and Zahedan will cost about dlr. 584 million, which will be funded by the government's own revenues, he said. Mirza said that his company will play an important role in connecting Europe with Asia as well as the CIS countries, which would help boost trade between countries in the two continents. He also said that already co-operation exists between the three Islamic countries of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan.

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RAJA Passenger Trains Operating Company

Passenger Trains Operating Company, RAJA, is a joint stock company affiliated to Islamic Republic of Iran's Railway Company (RAI). It was established in October 1996 as a part of RAI restructuring process, aimed at separating passenger and freight train operations management from infrastructure maintenance and development. There are 3225 personnel serving, in 13 regions, in passenger transport and passenger fleet maintenance activities. The company carried 9 million passengers between March 1996 and March 1997, mostly travelling on long-distance trains with average journey length of approximately 778 kilometres. The company's performance was 7 billion passenger-kilometres in the same year.

Passengers can benefit from a computerised reservation system to book seats one month prior to their travelling time. The system is in operation by private travel agencies across the country and also by customer service offices of RAJA situated in major stations.

RAJA has recently started a tourist attractive service connecting the capital-Tehran- to the cities en route in the north of the country, in Mazandaran and Gorgan, the two provinces which are well known for beautiful villages, forests, and beaches.

by [RAJA](#)

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Mashhad-Ashkhabad passenger train to start service in May 1997

March 30, 97 - Simultaneous with the first anniversary of the inauguration of Mashhad-Sarakhs-Tajan railroad, a passenger train service between Mashhad and Ashkhabad will become operational on May 14, said the manager of Khorasan Railway Company, Majid Roshdi, on Sunday. He added that some 2.500 million tons of cargo are to be imported to Iran via Mashhad-Sarakhs-Tajan railroad from central Asian states. The goods include cotton, lumber, iron wares, asbestos pipes, gasoline and furnace oil, he said. Last year, he added, 200,000 tons of commodities were imported to Iran from central Asian states by train, of which 140,000 tons were carried to Bandar Abbas and 60,000 tons to Mashhad.-

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Central Asian steering group formed

TURKMENISTAN President S Niyazov has set up an international project group to push ahead with development of two corridors linking the Central Asian states and the Persian Gulf. His intention is to make Turkmenistan the centre of the region's rail network.

The north-south corridor will integrate the Tedjen -- Sarakhs line to Iran, completed two years ago, with the planned 450 km link from Turkmenbashi to Yeralivo in Kazakhstan (RG 11.97 p725). The east-west corridor uses a train ferry to link the ex-SZD route from Tashkent to Turkmenbashi via Ashgabat with the trans-Caucasian corridor between Baku and Poti.

Completion of Iranian Islamic Republic Railways' direct route from Mashhad to Bafgh, linking into the line to the Gulf port of Bandar Abbas, which is expected to generate up to 15 million tonnes a year. The Sarakhs transfer station handled 500,000 tonnes of freight in its first year, and is currently transshipping 130 wagonloads a day. Construction of a new bogie exchange installation and container terminal are expected to boost throughput to 2 million tonnes in 2000, and eventually to 7 million.

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Iranians to build AC diesels

ISLAMIC Iranian Republic Railways (IRI) has ordered 100 diesel locomotives from GEC Alsthom to haul 140km/h passenger trains and freights at up to 110km/h. The 4300hp AD43C Co-Cos will be powered by Ruston 16RK215 diesel engines using Onix IGBT-based asynchronous traction drives.

Under the US\$125m contract announced on December 23, the first 20 locos will be assembled at GEC Alsthom's Belfort works in France. The next five will be shipped to Iran as kits for assembly by Wagon Pars, which will then build the remaining 75 using components manufactured by French and Iranian suppliers. The deal includes a four-year maintenance provision.

The first loco is scheduled to leave Belfort 18 months after the contract becomes effective, with the 25 French-built units to be delivered within eight months and the last during 2003.

by Reed Business Information 1997

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Tehran Metro News

Tehran looks to trains to ease traffic

by Barry May TEHRAN, April 24 1998 (Reuters)

The tunnels are dug, the stations are being built and the trains are on their way. But there is no sign yet that Tehran's metro system will be ready to carry passengers to ease the city's chronic traffic congestion and pollution any time soon. No track has been laid, say engineers involved in the underground railway project. Revolution, war and shortages of funds have delayed the project, designed in the 1970s during the reign of the shah to ease congestion and reduce pollution. Since then, Tehran's population has more than doubled from less than three million to more than seven million, with at least a million more commuting in each day from outlying areas. The first shipment of equipment including six 88-tonne electric locomotives and 24 double-deck carriages left Shanghai for Iran last week. The Chinese rolling stock will be used to establish a commuter service between Tehran and the city of Karaj, 45 km (28 miles) west of the capital.

QUARTER CENTURY OF WORK

A \$550 million agreement with three Chinese companies to supply machinery needed to complete the network of commuter services in and around Tehran is the largest construction project in Iran. It is also among China's biggest project overseas. It includes supplying power, signalling, ventilation and maintenance equipment for two subway lines and a separate ground-level track to the suburbs. The Chinese firms are China North Industries, China National Technology Import and Export Corp, and China International Trust and Investment Corp. China's Changchun Rolling Stocks Works will eventually supply 218 passenger cars for the metro. But for now, only the yellow and orange subway signs at strategic points around the city indicate that Tehran's mass transit system is a little closer to becoming a reality after a quarter century of intermittent work. Construction in north Tehran by France following an ambitious study that suggested seven lines totalling 143 km was blocked, first by Iran's 1979 Islamic revolution and then the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war. After the turmoil, Iran itself started boring two lines under the city in 1986 -- one north-south, the other east-west. The 34 km north-south line was designed to have 22 stations. The 20 km east-west line, 21. Both lines are entirely under ground. A separate ground-level extension of the east-west route runs from Azadi (Freedom) Square near Tehran's Mehrabad international airport to Karaj, a commuter city of about one million people.

LARGE DEMAND FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Between 10 to 12 percent of the 10.7 million passenger trips in Tehran each day are expected to shift to the two lines, said Ali Atabak, a transportation engineer involved in designing the lines. "There is a large demand for public transport in Tehran but much depends on the fare structure," he said. "Most construction in Iran has stopped because of budget shortfalls, but the metro is going ahead," he added. The pollution that hangs over Tehran and chokes the lungs of its people is measured on electronic graphs around the city for all to see. Studies show that 70 percent of it is caused by traffic, much of it old and poorly maintained cars. About 100,000 new cars were produced in Iran last year -- but few old vehicles were taken off the roads. Two out of every five cars now in use were made and licensed before the revolution. Besides the city's 24,000 licensed taxis, some 85,000 private vehicles are used as pirate taxis and add to the congestion, according to an unofficial survey three months ago. City officials have tried to ease congestion and speed up public transport by imposing restrictions on a 22 square km (26 square yards) zone in downtown Tehran where drivers must buy a permit to enter.

sad news!

Tehran metro plans go under

by Front Page

Wednesday, May 13, 1998 Published at 16:59 GMT 17:59 UK

World: S/W Asia

There's been a set-back to plans for the first underground railway in Iran: the Teheran Metro.

The Iranian newsagency said the first batch of locomotives was destroyed at sea, when the Chinese ship carrying them collided with another vessel. Iran had ordered more than two-hundred carriages and a large number of engines from China, at a cost of more than five-hundred-million dollars -- the biggest deal the two countries have signed. The agency said the head of the Teheran Metro Company, Mohsen Hashemi, had gone to China to discuss the matter. The Teheran Metro is due to open in the next few months, to ease intense traffic congestion in the capital.

from BBC World Service

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Golden Route starts in Dubai

AN INTERMODAL freight corridor between the Persian Gulf and the CIS countries in Central Asia was due to start operating in October, under a concession awarded by the Iranian Land Transport Ministry. The service is

being retailed by Dubai-based Silver Seas Shipping, which charters trains from RAI, and is expected to cut transit times from 40 to 10 days.

Silver Seas has an initial two-year concession, automatically renewable up to 10 years, to market the service in the Gulf region, southeast Asia and the Far East. Traffic arriving in Dubai is consolidated and forwarded by ship to Bandar Abbas and Bandar Imam Khomeini for transfer to rail. Trains will initially run on alternate days, but Silver Seas Managing Director Tayseer Salamah hopes to increase this frequency in the future. Company staff will travel with each consignment to protect the goods, handle paperwork and formalities, and arrange for door-to-door delivery at the final destination. Silver Seas expects to handle up to 40,000 containers per year.

by Reed Business Information 1998

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Ardakan-Chadormalu railway inaugurated

yazd, march 4, ima -- President Mohammad Khatami inaugurated Ardakan-Chadormalu railway on thursday. The 221 km track has the capacity of transporting five million to ten million tons of cargo and 300,000 passengers annually. It cost rls 192 billion plus dhrs 38 million to build over a period of seven years.

Once the extension to the railway is completed to connect it with tabas, it will be capable of transporting cargo and passenger from yazd and isfahan provinces and shiraz (fars) to mashhad and from there to central asian republics.

The president arrived in provincial city of chadormalu on thursday to also inaugurate chadormalu iron ore complex. Prior to inauguration of the complex, the president told a huge audience of people that operation of ardakan-chadormalu track and its connection to central asian railway through batq-mashhad railway will relieve the region from isolation, bringing with it further prosperity for the people.

by IRNA Iranian News Agency 1999

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Tehran-Karaj Commuter Railway opened

tehran, march 7, ima -- tehran-karaj express electric train was inaugurated by President Mohammad Khatami sunday. The president and his accompanying delegation including the interior minister Abdolvahed Mousavi Lari, the governor general of Tehran, and managing director of the Tehran subway as well as a number of senior officials of the country and a group of domestic and foreign reporters were first passengers of the train. They took the 31.4-km train route from malard (karaj) station to azadi square, in western tehran.

Over 100 million passengers annually will be able to use the transportation service. The railway has one track and three stops at Azadi square, Vardavard and Malard. Some 11 more stops are to be made available in the future. The train will be active from monday, carrying passengers from Karaj to tehran and vice versa every day. Its working hours will be temporarily from 11:00 to 14:00 and the train will make one trip to Karaj and another to Tehran on a daily basis. The one way ticket is sold at rls 1,500 at the railway stations. Every train has 1,400 seats for passengers.



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Tehran-Qom Express Railway opened

Tehran, march 16, irna -- In the presence of president Mohammad Khatami, Tehran-Qom express railway went into operation tuesday afternoon. There are five stations along the 137 km railway. Some 23 million dollars in addition to 210 billion rials have been spent so far on the railway. The railroad project is expected to need an additional 65 billion rials for completion. The second line of the railway, to become operational by the first half of the coming year, would help transport 5.5 million passengers and eight million tons of cargo annually.

Speaking at the inaugural ceremony of the railway, president Khatami said railroad is an efficient means of transportation which is also environmentally clean. However, the president regretted that Iran in terms of railways is not at a satisfactory level. He further noted that the country's railroads have increased to more than 6700 km from the 5,000 before the 1979 Islamic Revolution. Khatami lauding the efforts of the engineers and workers who had a role in construction of the Tehran-Qom express railroad, hoped for advancement and comprehensive development of the country specially in transportation sector. Prior to khatami's remarks, managing director of the Islamic Republic railway, Rahman Dadman, said 90 trains will carry 45,000 passengers daily during the new year holidays.



by IRNA Iranian News Agency 1999

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Qom -- Esfahan bidding soon

IRANIAN Islamic Republic Railways is hoping to call tenders later this year for construction of the second phase of the Tehran -- Qom -- Esfahan direct line. The first section as far as Qom was opened to passenger services on March 23 following its inauguration by President Mohammad Khatami (RG 4.99 p196).

European manufacturers including Siemens, Alstom and Bombardier have expressed interest in building the line as a turnkey project with local civil engineers. Siemens SGP has a long-standing technology transfer agreement with Iranian rolling stock builder Wagon Pars and has obtained export credit funding from the Austrian government for several projects in the region.

The Qom -- Esfahan line will be around 250 km long, and has been costed at US\$500m. Designed for operation at 160 km/h, the new line will cut around 150 km off the Tehran -- Esfahan route and bring journey times down by several hours.

by Reed Business Information 1999

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Iranians seek long-distance DMUs

Iranian Islamic Republic Railways has called tenders for the supply of a fleet of air-conditioned diesel multiple-units to operate long-distance services. Bids were invited at the beginning of June for 10 four-car DMUs, with electric or hydraulic transmissions.

RAI Vice-President, Fleet Affairs, A Pourbassir says the intention is to use the trains on routes of 500 to 1,000 km serving the east and south of the country.

Provisional closing date for the tender is August 3.

Further details of tender 11-18-05 may be obtained from:

Purchasing Department

Railways of the Islamic Republic of Iran (RAI)

Shahid Kalantari Building

Rah Ahan Square
PO Box 13185-1498
Tehran, Iran
Fax: +98 21 654 7086 or +98 21 585 0532

by Reed Business Information 1999

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THROUGH freight and passenger trains between Turkey, Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan

ECO backs Asian links

THROUGH freight and passenger trains between Turkey, Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan are due to start next year, with the backing of the Economic Co-operation Organisation which groups 10 Central Asian countries.

Meeting in Lahore, six of the transport ministers agreed to launch an Almaty - Toshkent - Mashhad - Tehran - Tabriz - Ankara - Haydarpasa passenger service on January 5 2001. Freight trains will be targeted at intermodal traffic. A meeting in Almaty was scheduled for December to discuss the setting up of information systems for ticketing and data exchange.

In Lahore, Iranian and Pakistani railway representatives discussed development of a transshipment complex at Mirjawa on the Pakistan border. RAI confirmed that work was under way on six out of 24 sections of the standard-gauge link from Kerman to Mirjawa, which would replace the existing broad gauge line from Zahedan. PR is keen to see completion of the route, to connect it into the emerging ECO rail network.

PR General Manager Mohammad Aslam has suggested that the Pakistan Inter-Regional Railway Training College in Lahore should be developed to create a common ECO facility.

by Reed Business Information 2000

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8/28/01 Khatami inaugurates Tehran's north-south subwayFirst Tehran metro line inaugurated



Excellent fotos of the new metro can be found on metropla.net

tehran, feb. 21, irna -- the first line of the tehran inter-city railway network (metro) was inaugurated monday in the presence of president mohammad khatami and visiting chinese foreign minister. The 10-km railway line services nine stations starting from the city center to a station in the western part of tehran, eight of the stations are already operational while the last remaining one (majlis station) is slated for inauguration next year.

The electric trains used by the system will have a stoppage time of 60 seconds in each station which will be reduced to 30 seconds gradually. total transport capacity of the line is 640,000 passengers per day. The trains of the western half of the line are each made up of 11 compartments and seven wagons, with a total capacity of 1,290 seated and standing passengers. The maximum speed of the trains is 80 km per hour which will be tempered to an average of 37 km per hour due to stoppages at stations along its route.

After the inauguration ceremony president khatami boarded one of the electric trains to inspect its various compartments, later disembarking at one of the stations. he also took off a train at another station and was greeted by an enthusiastic group of school students waving the three-color iranian flag and chanting "my soul, my body, my life iran." Minister of the Interior abdolvahed mousavi lari, tehran mayor morteza alviri, managing director of tehran metro mohsen hashemi and the chinese foreign minister tang jiaxuan were among those who were with the president in the ceremony.

by irna 21/02/2000 12:43

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Simorgh train inaugurated

tehran, march 15, irna -- president mohammad khatami here wednesday inaugurated a project to expand the railway network that will provide more transportation facilities to passengers. A total of rls. 300bn and 4mn deutsche marks have been spent on the expansion project which includes private-sector investors.

The ten railway expansion projects include the building of 11 new stations on the tehran-qom and bafq-bandar abbas routes, equipping 10 stations with electronic signs on the rey-shahrud route, and installation of the simorgh train equipped with advanced telecommunication and service facilities.

Building a factory for the production of concrete railway sleepers in shahrud, adding an extra 150 kms to the two-line railway tracks on the tehran-mashhad route, building a passenger station in bandar abbas, building a third passenger platform and cargo stop in mashhad and building a mosque in tehran's station are among the other expansion projects.

In addition, the president also viewed an exhibition in tehran's railway station on aspects of the railway organization's expansion and promotion projects and its performance in the past twenty years. Likewise, he also inaugurated the first 'simorgh' passenger train (a train equipped with service and telecommunication facilities) which travels to and from mashhad.

by irna 15/03/2000 13:53

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Istanbul-Ankara-Tabriz-Tehran passenger service resumed

0803[TR][IR] (Istanbul Haydarpasa - Ankara -) Tatvan - train-ferry - Van - Özalp - Kapıköy TCDD - Razi RAI (- Tehran): (R.0233, 0258) In June 2000 the Istanbul - Ankara - Tatvan - Tehran *Vangölü Ekspresi* (= Lake Van Express) was booked to leave Istanbul three days a week (MWSO) and arrive Tatvan WFMO, with TCDD stock. The line from Tatvan Gar (= station) to Tatvan Iskele (= quay) may or may not be used on Mondays and Fridays, but it is served on Wednesday afternoons, when the train-ferry takes the passengers and a single TCDD baggage-car east across the lake to Van Iskele (km0.0). Van Gar is at km6.8. At Van, the baggage-car is coupled

to some eight Iranian Acm-type first-class couchettes, and the train then calls at Özalp and Kapıköy before crossing the Turkey-Iran frontier at km116.7, continuing towards Tehran. The westbound ferry-boat working is on Wed night/Thu morning. TCDD have no booked freight trains east of lake Van in summer 2000.

by Branch Line Society (BLS) International News June 2000

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Iran, Syria agree to launch Tehran-Damascus train

Damascus, Sept. 13, IRNA -- Iran and Syria have struck a deal to commission Tehran-Damascus return train through the Turkish territory, wrote a Syrian weekly here Tuesday.

The Damascus-based Arabic 'Al-Baath Al-Eqtisadi' wrote the train would travel back and forth from Tehran to Damascus once a week.

The agreement reached during a recent meeting between Iran-Syria railway officials provides the railways of the two countries to cooperate in such fields as transportation, public utility services, transit of goods, production of railway machinery, exchange of experts, and establishment of a joint research center in Halab.

The weekly also reported that Syrian and Iranian railway officials are to invite the Turkish side to a joint meeting in Halab to further prepare the ground for commissioning the Tehran-Damascus train.

by irna 13/9/2000

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Asian shuttle starts after signing

JANUARY 10 is due to see the launch of a container shuttle service from Uzbekistan to the Gulf via Sarakhs, following the signing of an accord in Tehran during November between Uzbekistan Temir Yollari and Iranian Islamic Republic Railways.

According to UTY Operations Director Farhod Jalalov, the shuttle will run from Akaltyn, in Uzbekistan's Syrdarya region, through Turkmenistan to Sarakhs, and then to the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas. He says Uzbek firms are interested in shipping cotton products via the service. The train will initially operate weekly, with 26 wagons each conveying two containers. End-to-end journey time is put at 84h.

UTY has also signed a co-operation protocol with Kazakhstan Railways for introduction of container shuttle services on the Almaty - Tehran - Istanbul route.

UTY Chairman Ravshan Zohidov has been appointed head of the country's Traceca commission, negotiating with neighbouring governments for development of the so-called Transport Corridor Europe - Caucasus - Asia, which was formally launched by an intergovernmental summit in Baku in 1998.

by Reed Business Information 2001

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Istanbul-Tehran rail link resume after 8 years suspension

Ankara, March 5, IRNA -- Following eight years of suspension, the first train service between Tehran and Istanbul will be launched in a special ceremony on March 12, Turkish Rail Road Organization announced on Monday.

The report said that the train will depart Tehran for Istanbul March 13.

According to the agreement between the two countries, the train service on the Tehran-Van-Istanbul will operate once in a week.

The train will leave Istanbul on Monday, March 12 and reach Tehran on Wednesday, March 14. The train from Tehran will depart on March 13 and arrive in Istanbul on March 15.

The first train between Tehran-Damascus via Turkey will leave Tehran on March 10 and arrive in Damascus on March 12, said the report.

The Damascus-Tehran train will leave Damascus on March 10 and reach Tehran on March 12, the report added.

Iran and Turkey reached an agreement to resume services on the routes during the recent visit to Tehran by Turkish Minister of Transport and Communications Enis Oksuz.

by IRNA Iranian News Agency

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8/28/01 Khatami inaugurates Tehran's north-south subway



picture by Hamshahri

Tehran, Aug 28, IRNA -- President Mohammad Khatami here Tuesday inaugurated the first line of a three-phase subway network currently under construction to connect the 12-million city's down-trodden south to the plush north.

The "No. 1" line covers a 10-kilometer track starting at Ali-Abad station in the south and ending in Darvazeh Dowlat (government) station, near the former U.S. Embassy.

The second line, scheduled for inauguration in winter, will start from the vicinity of the embassy and end in Mirdamad Street in the north.

The third line will take passengers from Ali-Abad station to the mausoleum of the founder of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeini, in the far south.

The project, built by Iranian experts and Chinese know-how, has cost 2,500 billion rials thus far. The country is said to be spending 800 million dollars annually on the project.

The "number 2" east-west line, built on a 10-kilometer track, was inaugurated last year.

Tehran's first subway, the "number five," became operational two years ago and whisks residents from Karaj, 40 kilometers (24.8 miles) west of Tehran, to the capital.

The subway network is hoped to ease traffic jam in this megacity, one of the world's most polluted and congested.

Roughly two million cars, burning 10 million liters of fuel each day, commute on the city's streets.

Some 4,600 people in Tehran die every year from pollution-related illnesses, according to official statistics.

Much of the pollution is blamed on dilapidated cars which jam the city's highways and streets. Most cars plying the city's streets are unequipped to use lead-free petrol.

Tehran subway director Mohsen Hashemi was earlier quoted as saying that following Tuesday's inauguration, Tehran will have a 60-kilometer (37.2 miles) train network with 30 service stations.

"Unfortunately, this is still very insufficient," Hashemi was cited as saying.

"Eight other stations must be constructed to respond to the needs of the city," he said, adding that construction work on the project could still take decades to complete.

"Thus far, 300,000 people use the subway. Once the entire project is completed, the figure could surpass one billion annually," he was cited as saying.

President: Iran will stand 20th in metro transport in next 4 years

Tehran, Aug 28, IRNA -- President Mohammad Khatami said on Tuesday that Iran will stand 20th in the world in the next four years in terms of metro transport facility.

Inaugurating the new line of Tehran Metro, the president said that three years ago Tehran had no metro transport, with the launching of 50 km metro line, Tehran now ranks 33rd among 110 large cities and with the completion of the second phase of Line One, Tehran Metro will bring metropolis Tehran to the 30th rank by the end of the current Iranian year in March 2002.

He said that 30 km subway line will be added to Tehran's metro in the next three years so that the capital will rank 20th compared with the large cities of the world in the next four years.

The president said that construction of subway was a dream of the Iranian officials and people adding that the metro will help lower air pollution, sound pollution and hence safeguard public health as well as cut down on time and fuel consumption.

He said that lack of metro transport in Tehran had made city life difficult and air pollution caused by car fuels had posed threat to public health, therefore, previous governments should have built metro in Tehran several years ago.

President Khatami said that launching the metro in Tehran helped save 28 million hours time of the people and 60 million liters of petrol in the past single year indicating the urgency of metro for Tehran from the economic perspective, on one hand, and the life safety standard, on the other.

He said that Iran's petrol consumption stood at 15 billion liters annually, part of which is being imported. The metro will help lower petrol consumption so that Iran will be able to export petrol rather than import it.

President Khatami appreciated former President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani's contribution to the metro project and the hard efforts put in by Iranian experts since the Iranian year of 1356 (March 1977-March 1978) in

cooperation with a Chinese firm.

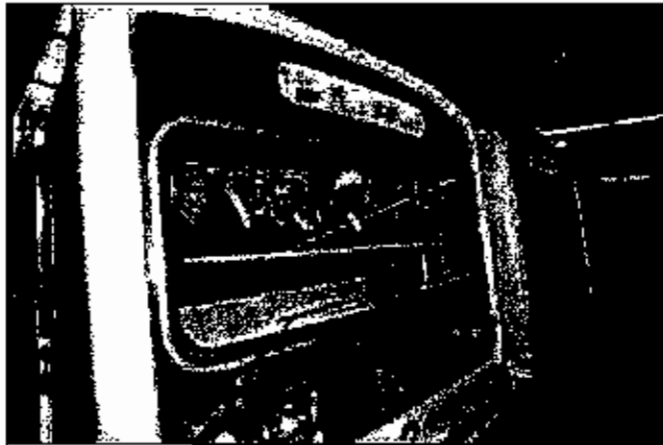
The president said that bonds worth rls 500 billion will be sold to the public to finance the construction of metro networks in six large Iranian cities this year.

by [IRNA Iranian News Agency](#)

other article at [CNN.com](#)

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3/18/02 Northern half of Tehran Subway inaugurated



picture by [Hamshehri](#)

Tehran, March 18, IRNA -- The northern half of the Tehran inter-city railway network (metro) was inaugurated Monday with Chairman of the Expediency Council Hojjatoleslam Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani as the guest of honor.

The 7-km railway line services eight stations starting from Mirdamad street in northern Tehran to a station somewhere in the center of the city.

Tehran Mayor Hassan Malek-Madani, former mayor Morteza Alviri, Managing Director of Tehran Subway Mohsen Hashemi, the Chinese deputy prime minister, a member of the Iran-China Joint Economic Commission, Ms W. Uyi, and a number of Majlis deputies were among those who attended the inaugural ceremony of the northern phase of the Tehran subway project. FS/LS

by [IRNA Iranian News Agency](#)

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Nov 2002 - Tehran plans four more subway lines

PROPOSALS for expansion of the Tehran metro were unveiled last month by the Chairman & Managing Director of Tehran Urban & Suburban Railway Co Hashemi Bahramani. He confirmed that TUSRC expects to complete its initial five-line network by March 2005.

Two urban metro lines and the suburban route to Karaj are already in service, totalling 55.5km and 29 stations. The sections now under construction will add 35km and 23 stations.

According to Hashemi, the long-term plans include four more lines and five extensions, which would link the capital to nearby towns. He hopes to put together a public-private partnership under which the municipal authorities would fund the tunnelling, the private sector the stations and national government the mechanical and electrical equipment.

Line 1 would be extended north from Mirdamad to Shariati and south from Haram-e-Motahar to Imam Khomeini Airport, with a suburban feeder continuing to Vavan. Line 2 would continue east from Dardasht to connect with a suburban line to Damavand and Pardis. Line 3 would be extended southwest from Javadleh to Sharyar, and Line 4 from Azadi Square to the domestic airport. Suburban Line 5 would be extended west from Mehrshahr to Hashtgerd.

Line 6 is planned to link Bokharai in the southeast with Sadeghieh in the northwest, paralleling parts of Lines 1 and 2. Line 7 would loop through the southwest part of the city, connecting Takhti Stadium with Yousef Abad. Line 8 would parallel Line 7, connecting Moshiriyeh with Azadi Square via Nazi Abad. Line 9 would also start from Moshiriyeh and provide an outer orbital in the northeast sector. Another suburban route would run southeast from Moshiriyeh to Varamin.

by Reed Business Information 2002

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EXHIBIT 16



KARUN II, III, AND IV DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

CLIENT:

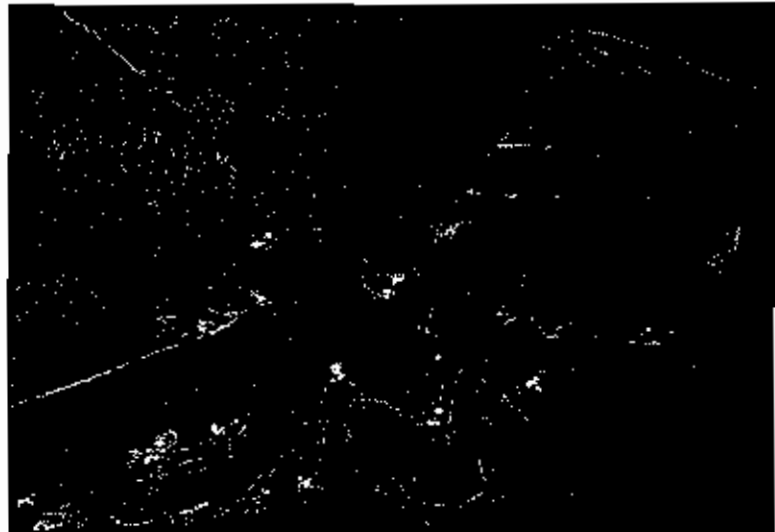
Iran Water and Power Resources
Development Company (IWPC)

Ministry of Energy Islamic Republic
of Iran

LOCATION:

Khuzestan Province, Iran

(Joint Venture)



SCOPE OF SERVICES:

Since 1977, Hatch Energy predecessor company, Acres, has been providing engineering for proposed hydroelectric developments which will utilize the 300-m drop of the Karun River over a river length of about 100 km above the reservoir of the existing Karun I Dam. The Karun River is the largest remaining source of hydroelectric power in Iran.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Hatch Energy was involved in the project definition and feasibility phases of the project in which the prime objective was to determine whether a single 300-m high dam at Karun II, either rock-fill or concrete arch, was technically and economically feasible. However, the alternative scheme using two lower dams, at Karun II and III, was selected. Hydrological and reservoir operation studies, geological investigations, power demand forecasts, transmission line routing studies, and dam and power facility layouts were all included in the work. The dams will harness the power potential and provide storage and river regulation which will permit the development of irrigation for more than 100 000 ha.

The projects are located in folded Oligocene and Miocene age sedimentary rocks in the Western Zagros Mountains with local relief varying from 1000 to 2000 m. The area is tectonically active with a significant level of seismicity. The region is underlain by carbonate, evaporite and argillaceous sedimentary rocks. However, the project structures will be founded mostly on limestone and marly limestone. Physical investigation work at the damsites upstream from Karun I included exploratory drilling, adits and topographic and geologic mapping. The first phase of the work consisted of project definition studies which examined the various power and irrigation options and selected the preferred development scheme for optimal benefits. This was followed by a comprehensive feasibility study of the selected scheme, Karun III.

In 1989, Mahab Ghodss-Acres provided final engineering design services for the Karun III hydroelectric development, supervised additional geotechnical investigations at the Karun II site, and prepared project definition studies for Karun II and Karun IV. In 1990 Hatch Energy was also commissioned to provide project management services for a turnkey contract option for Karun III. Tender documents for a possible turnkey design, finance, construction, installation and commissioning contract were prepared for international tenders. Mahab Ghodss-Acres carried out tender evaluations and assisted in the contract negotiations.

The project, one of the largest in the world, includes a 205-m high double curvature arch dam, a two-bay service spillway, a large concrete-lined plunge pool, a 50-m high mass concrete ogee tail pond dam and a 2000-MW underground powerhouse complex.



KARUN II, III, AND IV DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

By the end of 2002, construction of this project completed its fifth year following new diversion. At that time, essentially all of the underground excavations had been completed and significant amounts of concrete had been placed in the main power tunnels, inlet valve gallery, powerhouse cavern, transformer cavern and tailrace tunnels. Also, installation of turbine parts for all eight units are in various stages of completion along with generated installations for two units. In the arch dam, over 500 000 m³ of the projected 1 000 000 m³ of concrete and 60 percent of the grout curtain had been completed. In addition concreting has commenced on the service spillway.

KARUN III – FINAL DESIGN

The Karun III project is about 415 km upstream from the provincial capital, Ahwaz, and 120 km from the next existing development downstream, the Shahid Abbaspour Dam (Karun I).

The project comprises a 205-m high arch dam and spillway facilities designed to handle flood flows of 22 350 m³/s. Flows for power generation are conveyed through power tunnels which are about 700 m long and vary in size from 12.6 m to 5 m in diameter. Adjacent to the powerhouse the penstocks are steel lined. The underground powerhouse is planned to have a total installed capacity of 3000 MW. However, the initial development consists of 2000 MW provided by eight units, each of 250 MW. An underground powerhouse was selected after comparison with a surface option. Flows from the powerhouse are conveyed to the river through two tailrace tunnels of 14 m maximum diameter.

The switchyard for the project is of the SF₆ gas-insulated type, located within the underground complex. Station output is delivered by four 400-kV transmission lines to the Iranian national grid.

Hatch Energy's services include

- geotechnical investigations
- seismic studies
- hydraulic studies including physical modeling
- detailed design
- engineering drawings
- scheduling and cost estimating
- contract packaging and preparation of tender documents
- procurement
- project management
- technology transfer and training.

KARUN II – PROJECT DEFINITION STUDIES

The Karun II development, approximately 53 km downstream from Karun III, consists of a 144-m high earth- and rock-fill dam, spillway facilities to accommodate 21 300-m³/s floods, and a powerhouse with an installed capacity of 760 MW. Mahab Ghodss-Acres supervised additional geotechnical investigations to confirm the site selected at the definition stage and to establish the project layout for the feasibility stage.

KARUN IV – PROJECT DEFINITION STUDIES

The Karun IV site is 55 km upstream of Karun III and will comprise a 198-m high dam and associated flood handling and power generation facilities. Hatch Energy assisted Mahab Ghodss in preparing a project definition study for the Karun IV site, consisting of



KARUN II, III, AND IV DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

- assessment of dam heights and types
- hydroelectric potential of the site
- economic analysis
- estimated construction costs and schedule.

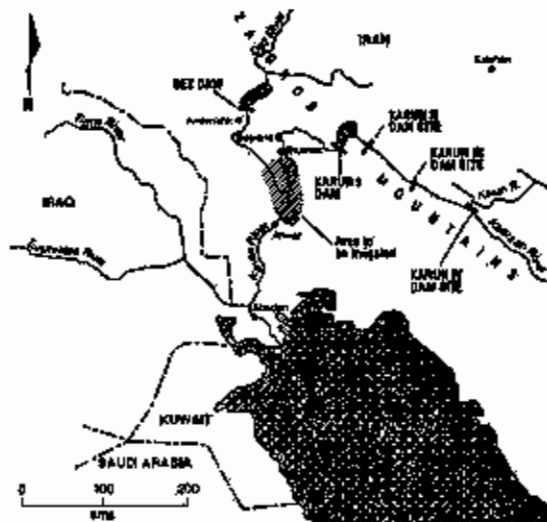



EXHIBIT 17

[Home](#) • [Projects](#) • [South Pars](#),

South Pars, Qatar North Field, Iran

 [Email Article](#)

 [Print](#)



Key Data

Area	500 square miles
Depth	3,000m below the seabed
Water Depth	65m
Total Field	436 trillion cubic feet
Phases	30 phases

[Full specifications](#)

The Iranian South Pars field is the northern extension of Qatar's giant North Field. It covers an area of 500 square miles and is located 3,000m below the seabed at a water depth of 65m. The Iranian side accounts for 10% of the world's and 60% of Iran's total gas reserves. Iran's portion of the field contains an estimated 436 trillion cubic feet.

"The Iranian South Pars field is the northern extension of Qatar's giant North Field."

The field is planned to be developed in around 30 phases, each of which will require an initial investment of around \$1bn.

The first 12 phases of the development are underway and will have the capacity of one billion cubic feet and 40,000 barrels of condensate a day.



 [Expand Image](#)

The Iranian South Pars field is the northern extension of Qatar's giant North Field.

PHASE I

The \$770m development is operated by Petropars (NIOC Pension Fund 60%, Industrial Development and Renovation Organisation 40%). Around \$300m worth of contracts were signed with Samsung and Sadra. The utility facilities started operating in 2002 and the process facilities were operating by July 2003, giving a total output of one billion cubic feet of gas a day and 40,000bpd of gas condensates.

PHASES II AND III

This \$2bn development came on stream in 2002. Two identical unmanned platforms, SPD 3 and SPD 4, were placed in 65m of water. Each platform receives gas from ten deviated wells, all within a radius of 3,000m. The platforms are linked to the onshore treatment system by two, 32in diameter, 105km-long multiphase lines. It initially produced 13.5 million cubic feet of gas a day rising to 60 million cubic feet a day.



 [Expand Image](#)

Fabrication of the phase I platform.

It will eventually be ramped up with the second and third phases of the project to an output of about two billion cubic feet of natural gas a day and 80,000bpd of condensates. The field is operated by TotalFinaElf (40%) on behalf of Petronas (30%) and Gazprom (30%). The project was officially inaugurated in February 2003.

PHASES IV AND V

The development of the phases IV and V was awarded in 2000 to a consortium formed by Agip (60%) and Petropars (40%, on a buy-back basis). The project was officially inaugurated in April 2005 and is producing more than one billion cubic feet of sour gas a day. Iran's construction share of the project was more than 44%, equivalent to \$850m.

PHASES VI TO VIII

These phases constitute a single project and are divided into onshore and offshore sections. The contract for this \$2.65bn scheme was awarded to Petropars as the general contractor and the Pars Oil and Gas Company as the client in July 2000. The field was appraised by a three-well programme in 2001, estimating the field to contain three billion cubic feet of gas, 120,000 barrels of condensate and 3,300t of LPG a day.

"The South Pars field is planned to be developed in around 30 phases."

In December 2002, Statoil of Norway was named the operator of the offshore section on behalf of its Iranian partner Petropars, the operator for the land side of the development. Statoil has been responsible for building three production platforms for installation about 100km from land and has also laid a 31in pipeline from each platform to a gas treatment plant on the Iranian coast.

Condensate and LPG will be separated from the gas stream at the treatment plant and exported via a terminal nearby. The lean gas will then be transported through a 500km pipeline to the Agha Jari field for injection as pressure support to help maintain oil production.

The contract for fabrication and installation of jackets was awarded through an EPC contract to Iranian company ISOICO; the work was completed in January 2004. The refinery project was awarded through an EPC contract in May 2002 to the TIJD consortium of Toyo of Japan, IDRO of Iran, JGC of Japan and Daelim of Korea.

In March 2008 the Iranian Oil Ministry said phases VI to VIII would come on stream during the next Iranian Year, which started on 20 March, and production is expected to run at about 4,500t of LPG and about 160,000barrels of condensate a day.



 [Expand Image](#)

Phase I's \$770m development is operated by Petropars.



 [Expand Image](#)

Schematic of phases II and III.



 [Expand Image](#)

PHASES IX AND X

The contracts for these phases were signed in September 2002 with a consortium of LG Korea, OIEC (Oil Industries Engineering and Construction) company of Iran and IOEC (Iranian Offshore Engineering and Construction Company) and represent an investment value of more than \$2bn.

As with phases VI to VIII, phases IX and X are expected to come on stream in the year beginning 20 March 2008, and are expected to produce 25 million cubic metres of gas a day, 1,500t of butane and propane (LPG 40), 1,000barrels of gas condensate and 1,350t of ethane a day.

PHASES XI AND XII

Phase XI will produce sour gas for the Pars LNG plant. The contract for this phase has gone to Total and Petronas, although delays forced the Iranian Oil Ministry to issue an ultimatum to Total in April 2008 to commit to the deal by the June or the contract would go to a rival.

Phase XII is designed to yield a daily production of 84 million cubic metres of gas. The first of three jackets for the wellhead platforms will be ready to be rolled up by mid-May 2008. The contract for developing this phase was given to Petropars in mid-2005, and the IOEC has also concluded a contract with the POGC, valued at \$745m, for laying the offshore pipelines. Another contract worth \$386m has been signed with the IOEC for building the marine platforms for this phase.

"The South Pars oil and gas field covers an area of 500 square miles and is located 3,000m below the seabed."

PHASES XIII TO XVIII

Phases XIII and XIV are dedicated to the Persian LNG project, and are a joint development between the NIOC, Shell and Repsol. They are scheduled to come on stream in 2012, each producing eight million tons of LNG a year.

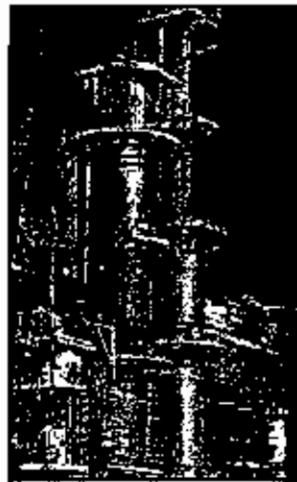
Again though, in April 2008, delays in proceeding with development of these phases forced the Iranian Oil Ministry to issue an ultimatum to Shell to commit to the deal by the June or risk losing the contract.

Development for phases XV and XVI has been awarded to a consortium of Aker Kvaerner, of Norway, and Iranian companies Ghorb and Sadra. These phases are designed to produce about 50,000,000m³ of natural gas a day for domestic consumption plus one million tons of LPG a year for export. The cost of these two phases will be \$2bn and they are expected to start production in 2012.

The SPD wellhead platform operated by TotalFinaElf.



[Expand Image](#)
Schematic of phase VI, operated by Statoil.



[Expand Image](#)
The no3 treatment train at Assaluyeh.

Development for phases XVII and XVIII has been assigned to a consortium consisting of OIEC, IOEC and Petropars. These phases are expected to produce about 50,000,000m³ of gas and 11,000,000m³ of condensates a day when they come on stream, also scheduled for 2012.

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EXHIBIT 18

**OFFSHORE BANKING, CORRUPTION, AND THE
WAR ON TERRORISM**

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND
INVESTIGATIONS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED NINTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

MARCH 29, 2006

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along with the SEC, announced a settlement with J.P. Morgan Chase and Citigroup, concluding an eighteen-month investigation into \$8.8 billion in loans that had been structured by the banks in such a way that permitted Enron to account falsely for the transactions in its financial statements.

Our investigation showed that the loans to Enron were structured as prepaid forward commodities transactions between the banks, Enron, and ostensibly independent counterparties offshore. In fact, the offshore parties were so-called "Special Purpose Entities" located in the Isle of Jersey and the Caymans which the banks controlled and which were involved in the deals only to make them look like commodities trades; this was done to accommodate Enron's desire to be able to account for the revenue as cash flows from operations rather than cash from bank financings. These sham transactions contributed to Enron's collapse, which had disastrous effects for thousands of Enron's employees and shareholders.

As Mr. Morgenthau points out in his public remarks, which themselves are the source of the vast majority of information provided herein, there are international aspects to many, if not most, sophisticated frauds. In today's global economy, it is increasingly rare to encounter a significant financial crime that is strictly a local matter. Prosecutors pursue these cases to extent we can, but criminal investigations and prosecutions are far from a complete answer to the problem.

Law enforcement cannot do the job of policing illegal money flows alone. We need the cooperation of the money service and banking industries to know who they are dealing with and to help identify other businesses that may be operating illegally. And, we need the regulators to make certain that money transmitters and the banks are doing what the law requires. Finally, we need authorities here in the United States and abroad to make it more difficult for criminals and other lawbreakers to avoid proper scrutiny by conducting their financial affairs in offshore secrecy jurisdictions. These are difficult problems, and law enforcement needs all the help we can get.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Thank you very much. I know we are going to have quite a few questions for you when we return, but maybe not as tough as questions we will have for Mr. Herde.

You may proceed, Mr. Herde.

**STATEMENT OF MR. MICHAEL HERDE, MANAGING DIRECTOR,
REGION AMERICAS HEAD OF COMPLIANCE, UBS INVEST-
MENT BANK**

Mr. HERDE. Mr. Chairman, thank you for inviting UBS to this hearing.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Would you mind moving a little closer to the mike?

Mr. HERDE. Thank you for inviting UBS to this hearing. I am Michael Herde, Head of Compliance for the UBS Investment Bank in the Americas.

UBS is a New York Stock Exchange listed company with more than 26,000 employees in the Americas operating through 420 offices.

I will discuss our AML (Anti-Money Laundering) compliance program, our global sanctions policy, and our failings in connection with the ECI program.

Last year, we adopted an unparalleled worldwide economic sanctions policy. The policy combines EU, United States, UN and Swiss measures against companies, regimes, terrorists and others, and applies all of them globally to our businesses.

UBS operates a comprehensive anti-money laundering program. I would like to highlight three aspects of this program.

First, know your customer. Knowing your customer is the first line of defense in preventing money laundering. UBS does not accept business with accounts in fictitious names. It does not accept

accounts with businesses that are shell companies and it does not accept business with money changers.

We have global standards on the identification of client beneficial ownership, on clients connected to higher risk countries, and on politically exposed persons. We seek to understand the source of each client's assets.

Second, monitoring. UBS has invested heavily in intelligent technology and human resources to implement our controls. This technology includes sophisticated monitoring tools designed to screen payments to comply with our sanctions policies and to identify suspicious transactions.

Third, culture of compliance. Our employees in the United States and all over the world appreciate the important role that financial institutions play in the prevention, detection and reporting of money laundering.

We provide regular training to employees and a firm-wide culture that emphasizes compliance with our policies and the law.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make clear that when we suspect money laundering activity we take action. We investigate the activity, report our suspicions, and we support law enforcement authorities all over the world in their investigations.

United States authorities, for example, may access Swiss Bank customer information through well established processes for mutual legal assistance. Senior United States officials have repeatedly observed that Swiss financial privacy laws are not an obstacle in the war on terror.

UBS is committed to being a strong ally in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. I would like to take a moment to discuss our failings in connection with the ECI program.

Between 1996 and 2003, UBS participated in the Federal Reserve Bank's Extended Custodial Inventory program. One aim of the ECI program was to exchange old U.S. bank notes for new ones, which are more difficult to counterfeit. UBS acted unacceptably in its operation of the ECI facility. Some former employees engaged in bank note transactions with countries that were subject to U.S. economic sanctions. These transactions were improper in light of our obligations to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. UBS deeply regrets these failings.

UBS, with the assistance of Swiss counsel and United States counsel, conducted a full investigation and fully cooperated with the investigations of United States and Swiss authorities. Our investigation found no evidence that any of these bank note exchanges involved money laundering or terrorist financing.

UBS has learned a great deal from its ECI-related failings. First, we accepted full responsibility for the ECI matter and took severe disciplinary action, including dismissing several employees.

Second, we ended our international bank notes trading business.

Third, as you noted, we paid a \$100 million civil penalty to the Federal Reserve and accepted additional inspections and a reprimand from the Swiss Federal Banking Commission. Our actions were the subject of comprehensive hearings in both the House and Senate in 2004.

More recently, UBS adopted a worldwide economic sanctions compliance program. Our new policy tracks economic sanctions imposed by the United States, Switzerland, the EU and the UN and applies them all globally to all of our businesses. We took this step for a number of reasons, including the increasing globalization of our business.

As a result, UBS has decided to exit business in Iran, Cuba, Syria, Sudan, North Korea, and Myanmar. Limited business, where permitted by law, including United States law, is accepted. No other non-U.S. bank has to our knowledge taken a similar step.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman, first, UBS deeply regrets its failings related to the ECI program. It has sought to learn from them. Second, UBS has developed what we believe is a leading global sanctions compliance program and is committed to maintaining a leading AML compliance program. Third, UBS is committed to participating effectively in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.

Thank you and I would be happy to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Herde follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MR. MICHAEL HERDE, MANAGING DIRECTOR, REGION AMERICAS HEAD OF COMPLIANCE, UBS INVESTMENT BANK

Mr. Chairman, thank you for inviting UBS to participate in this hearing regarding international banks and their role in the global fight against money laundering. I am Michael Herde, a Managing Director and Head of Compliance for the Americas, at UBS' Investment Bank. Previously I was Head of Compliance for the Investment Bank in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, based in London. As you may know, Mr. Chairman, UBS AG is a financial institution incorporated in Switzerland and operating globally, including through over 420 offices in the U.S. UBS employs more than 70,000 employees globally, with over 26,000 in the U.S. In addition to investment banking, we offer wealth management, asset management, and business banking services. Our three primary regulators are the Swiss Federal Banking Commission, the Federal Reserve System, and the U.K.'s Financial Services Authority.

We are pleased to have the opportunity to discuss our firm's extensive anti-money laundering and compliance programs, and in particular, our groundbreaking global sanctions policy. In the words of our Chairman, Marcel Ospel,

We recognize that for criminals to benefit from their crimes, the proceeds derived must be secure and accessible to them, and banks are naturally targeted to provide these services. Banks like UBS have long recognized the need for concerted action in denying criminals access to our services. We also recognize the more profound need to protect the integrity of the global financial system of which we form part.

September 2004

We believe that UBS' anti-money laundering policies and procedures are among the most stringent in the world. We know, however, we must always be looking for ways to further improve our operations as new threats are posed by those wishing to test the integrity of the world financial system. With this in mind, in 2005, we adopted an unparalleled, uniform, worldwide economic sanctions policy that combines U.S., E.U., U.N. and Swiss measures against countries, regimes, terrorists, narcotics traffickers, and proliferators of weapons of mass destruction. We apply these measures collectively and globally to all our businesses.

UBS' AML PROGRAM

UBS operates a comprehensive series of anti-money laundering controls focusing on key risk areas and dedicates substantial resources towards preventing criminals, corrupt officials, and terrorist financiers from using the firm's services. These compliance initiatives are designed to meet the highest international standards, including those established by the USA PATRIOT Act, the EU 3rd Money Laundering Directive, and the Swiss Money Laundering Ordinance.

I will highlight three primary areas that we focus on as we implement our programs:

1. *Know Your Customer:* Knowing our customers and their financial profiles is a critical first step in assessing our relationships with current and potential clients. As such, UBS does not accept business with anonymous accounts, accounts in fictitious names, or shell companies or trusts lacking transparency as to the beneficial owner. As part of our standard process, every effort is made to identify the source of account assets. We have global standards on the establishment of beneficial ownership and dedicated compliance teams focusing on clients connected to countries of higher risks and on Politically Exposed Persons. In short, we go to great lengths to know potential customers before deciding whether or not to do business with them.
2. *Monitoring and Intelligence:* We need the best intelligence to assess our current and potential customers. Therefore, UBS has made substantial investments in intelligent technology and human resources to implement our controls. This technology includes sophisticated monitoring tools designed to screen payments to comply with our sanctions policy and to identify suspicious transactions. UBS now employs approximately 1,750 legal and compliance professionals, of which a substantial number are focused primarily on money laundering prevention.
3. *Culture of Compliance:* Having the best policies is important, but they can only be truly effective by establishing a culture among our employees to embrace and implement these policies. Our employees in the United States and all over the world, from senior management on down, appreciate the important and unique role that financial institutions must play in the prevention, detection, and reporting of money laundering. We provide regular training of employees and a firm-wide culture that emphasizes compliance with our policies and the law.

UBS is a founding member of the Wolfsberg Group. The Wolfsberg Group is named after the UBS training center in Switzerland where, in 2000, groundbreaking global industry AML standards on private banking were formulated. The Wolfsberg Group is an association of twelve global financial institutions including Citigroup, Goldman Sachs and JP Morgan Chase, working together to develop state-of-the-art financial services industry standards in the areas of Anti-Money Laundering and controls to Counter Terrorist Financing. The Group has produced statements of industry standards on areas such as correspondent banking, suppression of financing of terrorism, and dealing with Politically Exposed Persons.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make clear that when we suspect money laundering activity, we take action. We investigate potential suspicious activity, file suspicious activity reports, and we support law enforcement authorities all over the world in providing requested banking information. UBS has no higher priority than to be a strong ally in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.

UBS fully supports law enforcement authorities around the world against money laundering and the war against terrorism. For example, U.S. authorities may obtain access to Swiss bank customer information through well-established, cross-border channels allowing for mutual legal assistance. As a result, senior U.S. officials have repeatedly observed that Swiss financial privacy laws are not an obstacle in the war on terror. For example, speaking in the wake of September 11, 2001, former U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft said:

The Swiss banking system is well known as an example to the world. But one of the myths once held around the world was that the system was somehow incapable of acting to support law enforcement against terrorists and organized crime. That myth has been dispelled by the constructive conduct of the Swiss government and the Swiss banking system.

Switzerland is an intersection on the world's financial highways, and Switzerland operates this intersection very responsibly.

The world should take note of the responsible way in which the Swiss have acted . . . The world is a safer place because of the Swiss approach.¹

UBS welcomes the close working relationship it has developed with U.S., Swiss, and other law enforcement authorities, and we will continue to support their efforts.

¹ John Ashcroft, Press conference in Bern, 12 June 2002

ECI PROGRAM FAILURES

Our commitment to build a cooperative relationship with U.S. banking regulators is evident in the work undertaken by our senior management in 2003 and 2004 in response to the discovery of failures in our administration of a contract with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. From March 1996 through October 2003, under a contract with the Federal Reserve, UBS participated in the Extended Custodial Inventory Program, known as ECI. The ECI has several purposes, one of which is to exchange old U.S. banknotes, held internationally, for new U.S. banknotes, which are more difficult to counterfeit.

UBS acted unacceptably in operating its ECI facility. In breach of the ECI contract, some of our employees engaged in banknote transactions with countries that were subject to U.S. economic sanctions. UBS deeply regrets these failures.

Upon learning of this problem, our senior management instituted its own internal investigation and fully cooperated with the investigations underway by the U.S. and Swiss authorities.

Our investigation has found no evidence that any of these banknote exchanges involved money laundering or terrorist financing.

Our firm has learned a great deal from its ECI-related challenges. We have committed ourselves to enacting the proper remedies to correct our deficiencies and improve our compliance programs.

First, we accepted full responsibility for the ECI matter and we instituted severe disciplinary actions, including dismissing several employees.

Second, we ended our international banknotes trading business.

Third, UBS was sanctioned by our U.S. and Swiss regulators. We paid a \$100 million civil penalty to the Federal Reserve and accepted additional inspections and a reprimand from the Swiss Federal Banking Commission. Our actions were the subject of two comprehensive hearings in both the House and Senate in 2004.

More recently, UBS adopted a uniform worldwide economic sanctions compliance policy. Our new policy tracks economic sanctions imposed by the United States, Switzerland, the European Union, and the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. It applies them collectively and globally in all of our businesses in all jurisdictions in which we operate.

As part of this unique initiative, UBS has made the business decision to exit business in Iran, Cuba, Syria, Sudan, North Korea, and Myanmar, with limited exceptions and only where they are permitted by law, including U.S. law. Permissible transactions include activities that are specifically authorized by law or exempt from the economic sanctions; for example, financial transactions in support of authorized humanitarian work by international organizations in Sudan.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman:

First, UBS deeply regrets its failures relating to the ECI program.

Second, we have developed what we believe is a leading global sanctions compliance program, and we are committed to maintaining one of the most stringent AML programs in the industry.

Third, UBS is committed to being an effective participant in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, supporting efforts to prevent use of the international banking system to further illicit activities.

Thank you for your attention to our testimony today, I will be pleased to respond to any questions you may have.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. How long have you been with UBS?

Mr. HERDE. I joined the bank in January 1999.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. So about 6 years, 7 years now?

Mr. HERDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. All right. Thank you.

I will proceed with a few questions here.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS, you have charged several of these banks with crimes and you have actually convicted and had recent convictions. You talked about \$100 million that went from Brazil into this bank in New York and then it was headed for Vietnam.

What happened to the money?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Well, first of all, Mr. Chairman, with respect to money coming from Brazil and going to Vietnam, let me just clarify that those two sets of cases are not linked, they are two separate cases, each of which involved money remitters.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Okay. When you get a bad guy and you have found somebody trying to transfer money, what happens to the money?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Well, I can give you two examples. With respect to the money that went to Vietnam, to state the obvious, the \$132 million that was transmitted went to Vietnam. In fact, money remissions I think is perhaps the second largest component of the Vietnamese economy. So, for example—

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Let us not move on. So Vietnam is now becoming a destination place for dirty money? Is that right?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I think the point is, Mr. Chairman, that we do not know how much of the \$132 million is dirty or not dirty. It would be unfair to say that the entire amount is in fact dirty. The problem and the E felony—

Mr. ROHRBACHER. We do know that it is not transparent, right? They are seeking to go through New York and other ways to try to make this not transparent.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. This is the gravamen of the offense. The business itself is prosecuted because it is illegally moving the money and not keeping to the regulatory requirements.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. The chances of it, it is possible that somebody just does not want to pay their taxes, but it is also possible that this could be really dirty money. This could be organized crime, gangster money from Brazil, drug money, any number of things, or it could be just somebody not wanting to pay their taxes, but it is still dirty money.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Yes, that is exactly the point. And it is very difficult because these corrupt enterprises do not keep the proper records to drill down and get to the ultimate person who is transferring the money and to identify the reasons why.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. So to go back to the question, is Vietnam becoming a center for receiving dirty money?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I certainly cannot tell based on the data that I have in front of me, based on these cases. I can tell you that it is fair to infer that large sums of money, we know not from where, are being sent to Vietnam. I can tell you that I suspect that businesses in New York may well be funneling off their assets and not paying taxes on the money that they earn and sending it directly and secretly to Vietnam.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. And now what we need to do also, then, is find out how many banks in Switzerland or other places get transactions from Vietnam, right?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Well, I think what you are leading me to is that I would have no idea how to do that because I would not be able to get records from the Vietnamese bank.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Right. Correct. And, again, back to the dirty money idea, let us say you get somebody and you finally have got them, their money is somewhere, it is probably in some bank somewhere, does the bank end up with the money? You do not know how much it is, you do not know—

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. The banks that we have looked at and the tools that we have in New York are slightly different than those available to Federal prosecutors. For example, one of the money remitters, going back to the Brazilian set of cases, was a company called

Transmar and essentially it was a doleiro in Brazil. It was in the business of helping its Brazilian clients illegally move money out of Brazil. The money went into the New York Transmar account, and millions of dollars flowed through the account. Sometimes, the money went to other dollar dealers. Sometimes, it went offshore to the Caribbean. Sometimes it went to other accounts, but at the end of the day, when we got to the account, despite the fact that—I think the amount is listed in my remarks, but millions of dollars had flowed through the account, we were left with \$158,000 that we could seize.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. I see.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. There was no money there.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. The rest of the money is off in the electronic world of somebody's account somewhere.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Exactly.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. In the never never land of international banking.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. What we have tried to do is shut one of the windows through which that money can flow.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. I guess what I am asking you, can we assume that some banks have ended up with a lot of money throughout this process, in the process and in the end?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Yes.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. How much? We are saying a lot of money, let us say \$100 million, how much of it is going to end up—can you estimate? Even if they are not caught, of course, you have a certain amount of money that is being made by the client and banks are making profit all the way along the line on this, right? That is why they are doing it. They would not be doing it because it is a public service.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Yes, I think that with each particular transaction that takes place, there is a fee. But also, for example, with Israel Discount Bank of New York, one of the reasons why these transactions were enabled was so that the bank itself could grow its presence in South America—so that it could facilitate transactions with people that they wanted to have other relationships with, perhaps more profitable ones, such as loaning them money, rather than merely doing them the service of wiring their money from place to place.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. So we have people at these financial institutions who are making money and that is off bad money, so to speak, but then we have bad guys who the reason they want to sometimes take money from one place to another is so they can accomplish evil things, like blowing up buildings or destroying people in certain places that they do not like them or growing poppies or cocoa or whatever, which is all facilitated by this transfer.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. That is correct. And, again, it is hard to get to the ultimate bad guy, although because we have been able to share information with our Brazilian colleagues, our Brazilian prosecutors and police officers have taken information that we have developed in New York and successfully prosecuted a lot of bad guys in Brazil.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. So we have a lot of folks in \$2000 suits and driving fancy sports cars, pillars of their community in different

parts of the world who are bankers but are really accomplices in some of the most horrific crimes we could imagine. Is that correct?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I do not think that is an unfair statement. Yes.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. All right. That is all I needed to hear.

Let us get over to Mr. Herde now.

Nothing of what I just said needs to reflect badly on you or your bank, first of all, let me note, but let me ask about a specific thing.

Your bank was fined \$100 million for violating the Extended Custodial Inventory program. Now, can you explain to me why the employees of your bank chose to violate the program? What did they expect to get out of it? Why would they do that?

Mr. HERDE. The investigation that was conducted with both United States and Swiss outside counsel reached the conclusion that none of the employees involved stood to gain personally in a pecuniary way from their transgression.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. That makes it even more damning on the bank, I might add. If they did not do it for their own personal gain, you would understand that they were gaming their employer, but they must have thought that your bank was going to be the beneficiary, then.

Mr. HERDE. At best, the investigation reached the conclusion that those employees had the misunderstanding, I should say, that operational efficiencies in the short term would be in the interests of the bank. Those employees have been fired. Our senior management has definitively spoken and made clear that operational shortcuts are not an acceptable means of advancing the bank's business.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Why would they think it would be in the interests of your bank?

Mr. HERDE. They thought they were saving some money.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Saving some money?

Mr. HERDE. They thought that by conducting the ECI facility in the way that they did they were saving literally tiny sums of money in operational processes.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. What was the level of business that your bank held in Iran and Cuba outside of the ECI program?

Mr. HERDE. Specifically—I am not sure if I can recall specifically the total amounts. If you took all the countries where there are U.S. economic sanctions involved and put them together, whether by assets or revenues, it would amount to about 1/20 of 1 percent of our overall business, so it is a tiny sum.

The scale of businesses outside of the ECI program relative even to these particular areas were 1.5 percent of—

Mr. ROHRBACHER. But in terms of your management of that program, this was a huge percentage of those particular accounts. Maybe a minuscule amount of the overall accounts, but of these two accounts, Iran and Cuba, what we have here is probably—because they are so minuscule in relationship to the ECI, the ECI must have been a significant part of your dealings with them, right?

Mr. HERDE. Certainly there were large volumes of transactions with those two countries or the banks in those two countries through and related to the ECI program.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. And then would not these employees who lost their jobs, they were the ones who were just in charge of those two countries for the ECI account, right?

Mr. HERDE. No, sir. The ECI program as administered by the U.S. Government sought to recirculate new U.S. dollar bills into the international economy. Our business, I think, was \$170 billion. I think that we did. And we did that with France, Germany, Italy, Spain. Also Cuba, also Iran. That was wrong, no question. And the individuals who were involved in doing this operational business on a day-to-day business did the whole program, ECI, non-ECI, all of the physical bank notes trading business.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Well, were the employees that we are talking about here, were they trying to protect UBS's business outside of the ECI program by giving these bank notes to Iran and Cuba? Was there some sort of business that they were trying to promote or to protect that your bank is involved in in order to transfer these notes? Was there any indication of that?

Mr. HERDE. The best and most solid indication that we have is that—and this is what the investigation, I believe, found, was that the employees thought that they were gaining some operational efficiencies primarily.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. But not necessarily protecting investments in other economic activities that the bank was involved in in Cuba and Iran.

Mr. HERDE. I do not think there has been any evidence to suggest that there is a linkage between these businesses and the other businesses.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. I will return. I have used more than my time, but we will have a second round of questioning.

Mr. Delahunt, go right ahead.

We have been joined by Mr. Royce, Chairman of the Terrorism and Non-Proliferation Subcommittee.

We appreciate your presence here, Ed.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We will have Mr. Delahunt now and proceed.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Middlemiss, it would appear to me, and I guess I am stating the obvious, that the significant issue here is the issue of secrecy and lack of transparency. In your experience, has there been any improvement in terms of the international relationships that currently exist in terms of more transparency?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. In terms of more transparency?

Mr. DELAHUNT. Are we trending in the right direction, I guess is the question. I know there exists a convention, but reading your testimony and that of Mr. Moscow and recognizing the experience that you have, how do we go about achieving the level of transparency that would be necessary so that the issue of money laundering and our concerns, which are justifiable, would be obviated? Give me the solution.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I wish I could do that. I wish there was an easy answer and I think if there was one, someone smarter than me would have already given you that answer. I can talk about the importance of information such as the beneficial owner of a trust needing to be available. I can talk to you about the importance of

there not being bearer share corporations and suggesting to you that—

Mr. DELAHUNT. But this would have to be achieved in conjunction with other nations, it would have to be done via a new international convention. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I think it would be, or one of the ones that exist presently.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Amending or enhancing?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Right. But certainly asking a prosecutor in New York now to do our job, which essentially is to trace the money, in the current international climate—that is impossible to do.

Mr. DELAHUNT. That is the reality. It is impossible.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. There are significant difficulties tracing money around the world—

Mr. DELAHUNT. Particularly if we have hostile relationships with another nation state.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Not necessarily even hostile relations, but you still have to go through an inordinate amount of paperwork and time to get the most basic records out of certain countries.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Just for the record, I would note that under Section 311 of the USA PATRIOT Act, there have been eight international banks that have received so-called special measures, one in Macau, two in Latvia, First Merchant Bank of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, the Info Bank of Belarus, a bank in Syria, a bank in Lebanon, a bank in Burma, the Asian Wealth Bank, and the jurisdictions we are talking about are Burma in November 2003, Ukraine in 2002, and I did not even know that this nation existed, Nauruo in December 2002. As the Chairman indicated in his remarks, he was going to be educated, but I can only see this issue being resolved by an agreement on an international level to enhance transparency and removing these impediments that allow the kind of progress, I think, that we all would embrace.

Have you had any dealings with OFAC?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Not directly, no.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Okay. Let me ask you a question. Is it customary for a wholly-owned subsidiary of a U.S. company to use offshore banks essentially as a mail drop for their purposes?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I cannot speak as to whether or not it is customary, although I believe I can think of an example where I saw something at least very similar to that.

Mr. DELAHUNT. If you could, then, relate that example. I am referring, of course, to the use of—I guess it was the Cayman Islands for a subsidiary of Halliburton to be utilized, I guess, according to this report, as a mail drop for the parent company of Halliburton.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I am not familiar with that particular fact pattern, although I can give you an example of a similar situation.

Mr. DELAHUNT. As a prosecutor, would that raise concerns for you, whether there was a potential violation of the sanctions law?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Is that something that I would look at?

Mr. DELAHUNT. Yes.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I think as a New York County prosecutor, perhaps not. As a Federal prosecutor, I would hope so.

Mr. DELAHUNT. As a Federal prosecutor, you would hope so. If in fact at that particular office in the Cayman Islands, if there was nobody there—let me give you a hypothetical. If there was nobody there, there was an office and a telephone and the phone never rang and mail was forwarded to the parent company that was headquartered or at least had an office in Dubai, and we are familiar with Dubai, we have been reading about Dubai for the past month or so, and this company was doing business in Iran, a rogue state, providing some \$40 million worth of services to enhance their ability in the energy field, and the law stated that the subsidiary had to operate independently, and that is the legal term, would you infer that maybe the parent company was operating there rather than the subsidiary and that the subsidiary was a fiction and that this company was doing business with a rogue nation, a member of the Axis of Evil club? Would that come to your mind?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I think it is an issue—

Mr. DELAHUNT. If you were a Federal prosecutor, Mr. Middlemiss.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Well, actually, with respect to being a state prosecutor, the issues that you raise are very similar to ones that involve the Enron case, where certain entities that were shams were used to take part in transactions that were designed to bolster Enron's books and records in real ways.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Right. Right.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. With respect to the issue of the subsidiary, I cannot speak to it.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I cannot, either. I would like to hear, though, from representatives of the parent company and the subsidiary, but I have a strong suspicion that I will not have an opportunity to ask a representative of either Halliburton or Halliburton's subsidiary that was doing business to the tune of tens of millions of dollars with a rogue state, but with that I will yield back.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Thank you very much.

If somebody is transferring \$100 million from Brazil to a bank in New York and then it goes on to Vietnam, how much money does the bank in New York make on doing that?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I cannot state with specificity, Mr. Chairman, but I can say that with respect to wire transfers I believe that banks make a very small amount of money based on that business alone.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Okay. So you are not talking about \$10 million to transfer \$100 million, you may be talking about \$100,000?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. No, I do not think so. I think it is less than that.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Less than that?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Less than that. Yes.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. All right.

Ileana?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much.

Mr. Rohrabacher, thank you very much for letting me participate in your Subcommittee hearing on this important topic and I look forward to being a part of the upcoming hearings as well.

Mr. Herde, I had some questions for you. In your testimony before us today and in your written testimony as well, you use these

exact phrases: Its failings, its failures, acted unacceptably, improper actions, deficiencies. Then, after Mr. Rohrabacher's questions, you used the phrase operational shortcuts, and finally the word wrong. Nowhere is the word illegal.

Did you pay a \$100 million for deficiencies, shortcuts, or were you paying a fine because of illegal transactions? Was UBS breaking the law?

Mr. HERDE. We owed certain obligations to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Those obligations—

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Did UBS commit an illegal act when it was involved in these ECI transactions with OFAC sanctioned countries? Was it illegal for UBS to be involved in these operations?

Mr. HERDE. Non-United States banks and foreign incorporated subsidiaries of United States banks may permissibly engage in transactions, for example, with Iran. Had UBS conducted those transactions away from its ECI program, it would not have violated its obligations.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Why is it that you paid a \$100 million civil penalty to the Federal Reserve and accepted the reprimand?

Mr. HERDE. Because we undertook certain obligations to the Federal Reserve Bank in New York and we failed to meet those obligations and that is a very serious matter. We also—

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Were there two sets of books, one internal that UBS had, where, I imagine, the reports have indicated you kept good records of what Cuba was sending and other countries that are sanctioned countries that could not participate in this program—one set of internal records and another set of records that were given to the Federal regulators? Were there two sets of records?

Mr. HERDE. There was one set of records, but there was a series of false reports submitted by the bank staff that—

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. False reports. Is that an illegal activity? Where does the word illegal come into play with what is going on? And I hope that it is in the past tense, but I am not so sure. It is so hard to pinpoint you and it has been so difficult after so many months to have you say what it is that you were involved with. And I do not mean you personally.

Mr. HERDE. Of course.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I meant the institution you represent.

Mr. HERDE. Of course, I stand here on behalf of UBS. There is no question. UBS is not happy with its conduct.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Not happy with its conduct. Well, what kind of conduct was it? Illegal conduct?

Mr. HERDE. We failed to meet our obligations to the Fed.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Failed to meet the obligations. So when the Federal regulators were investigating UBS, the level of cooperation by UBS, months and months and months of pushing UBS for money laundering, terrorism financing, illegally using the ECI program, having different books, and then UBS has the position that it was some minor employees, eight employees, perhaps, and they were fired and that the problem is taken care of.

If we could go back to the relationship between the ECI program and other business dealings with Cuba, for example, you are saying that you did not pursue ECI programs with the regime in the hope

of getting more business out of it with Cuba or any other rogue states?

Are you saying that you are satisfied with UBS's relationship with the Castro regime and does that mean that UBS had an extensive relationship with Cuban entities and the regime?

What is the nature or what was the nature of this transaction? Can I ask you again, did UBS employees violate the ECI program with the intent of enhancing UBS business relationships with Iran, Cuba or other rogue regimes?

Mr. HERDE. As I believe I indicated previously, the investigation concluded that a primary driver for the activity by the individuals who were involved was a misguided perception that operational efficiencies would be in the interests of the institution.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Misguided perception that operational efficiencies? I just want to make sure—misguided perception by the employees of UBS who were doing that transaction?

Mr. HERDE. Yes.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. The Chairman would like to interrupt. That does sound like very suspicious language, pardon me for being a former journalist, but when I hear a corporate representative use that description, I would be very suspicious of it.

Mr. HERDE. Let me be quite clear. UBS is not proud of its failings in connection with the ECI program. I use that word quite deliberately. We failed. We believe that we have taken responsibility. We have settled with the United States Government. We have cooperated with all inquiries. We have settled with the Swiss Government. And we believe that we have taken a number of corrective actions, including most recently the introduction of a unique global economic sanctions program which we do not believe any other non-U.S. bank has undertaken.

We also believe, and I would note, that foreign incorporated subsidiaries of U.S. banks can engage in activities with Iran in the same way that non-U.S. banks can.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you.

I wanted to ask you about operational efficiency. If what you are saying is that these eight employees or so were dealing with OFAC sanctioned countries knowingly, they knew that these countries were countries that should not have participated in the ECI program, no doubt, why was dealing with them a way to get to operational efficiency? What is that operational shortcut? I do not understand how dealing with sanctioned companies was a way of getting to operational—this is your phrase, operational efficiency.

What about those transactions would lead one to operational efficiency?

Mr. HERDE. There was a way that UBS could have set up its business operations that would have involved duplicate sets of bank notes businesses: One a completely ECI-compliant business and the other, the non-U.S. bank, foreign bank note dealing operation. In the same way that other international banks today deal with these countries and re-transmit the bank notes to the U.S. Government, UBS could have done that. For whatever improper reason, the employees involved did not do that and they have been held responsible for that and anybody who was involved in both those activities and the—

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Anyone involved in those activities, in addition to those employees that are at the lower level, would you state that no administration or higher officials in UBS knowingly participated in these illegal transactions, that it was only these eight individuals and no one higher up than that?

Mr. HERDE. I am satisfied that appropriate disciplinary action, including termination or separation from employment, was taken against all individuals who had an active hand in either—

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. What about an inactive hand? What about someone who might have known about the transaction? See, we are being led to believe that these individuals did it on their own for operational shortcuts and for operational efficiencies and not to enhance UBS's dealing with Iran, Cuba and other sanctioned countries. It is hard to believe that others did not know.

Mr. HERDE. You are correct. Actually, individuals who had knowledge but were not involved in the process at all were also fired.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. How many individuals were fired as a result of this illegal activity?

Mr. HERDE. Fired and separated from employment, right? Two slightly different categories. I do not know. Between eight, ten, eleven in total. There were some people who were fired outright and there were some people who left the bank.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. So how many of them were fired and how many of them left the bank?

Mr. HERDE. I would be happy to go back and provide that information.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I do not have a very good track record with UBS in providing me any information, so we can say fine and I will not be holding my breath.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Ileana—

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Just one more question.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Certainly, but if I could amplify?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Oh, yes. Go right ahead.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Was your answer that individuals with knowledge were disciplined or is your answer all individuals with knowledge were disciplined, higher up?

Mr. HERDE. To the best of my knowledge and belief, right? To the best of my knowledge and belief, all the individuals who had knowledge of the ongoing activities are no longer working for the bank.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. All right. And the caveat to the best of my knowledge was certainly a good caveat for you.

Go right ahead.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am interested, Mr. Middlemiss, the bank says they have a few employees who were involved in the transaction, the higher ups did not know, they were fired or left their employment, whatever phrase you want to use, the bank pays \$100 million in fines and that is it. Do we have a system in prosecution for if you have a lot of money you pay your way out of whatever problems, whatever—let me see, what was the phrase? Whatever operational shortcuts you were involved with, whatever unacceptable behaviors, whatever deficiencies, whatever failures, you pay a fine, \$100 million,

that is it. You can pay to get out of trouble, do not have to face any criminal charges.

Is there an ongoing criminal investigation of UBS's misconduct in the ECI program that you know of?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I do not know, Congresswoman.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Well, who would be handling that?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I would think the Department of Justice, if there is one.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. And I know that Mr. Morgenthau has taken on some big cases in the past. Do you have right now in the New York County any open investigations of UBS's transactions related to any of the items that we have discussed?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I do not think I can speak to that.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. All right. I know I have taken up a lot of time. I have a lot of other questions.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. We may have a second round.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Royce, you may proceed.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Obviously, there have been some questionable transactions brought to light here today and, indeed, I think bank examiners at the Fed and at the OCC (Office of the Comptroller of the Currency) have become much more aggressive about potential money laundering activities by U.S. regulated banks.

Additionally, the Financial Services Committee, the other Committee that I serve on, has spent a great deal of time reviewing anti-money laundering enforcement issues.

With that said, presently, I am concerned about proactive measures banks and the regulatory community are taking to prevent future transactions and transgressions of these types.

Today, we have heard from one bank as to what corrective measures they have taken to help combat money laundering, including closing its bank note trading operations, its new global sanctions policy, and a closer working relationship with United States- and Swiss-based regulators.

I would ask what measures have major international banks taken to combat money laundering? In other words, are the major financial institutions that are domiciled in Europe following United States anti-money laundering prohibitions?

What are we doing to put leverage on that and how do we exert such leverage? Mr. Middlemiss?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. With respect to what banks are doing in Europe, Mr. Royce, I do not think I am positioned to speak to that. What I hope does happen from the cases that have been investigated and prosecuted by the DA's office is that we bring attention to the importance of the underlying measures that already exist in terms of antimoney laundering controls in the United States. I hope that that sends a message to banks that are based elsewhere that do business here that the United States takes that regime seriously. And I hope that a message that we can tell them is that real application of the KYC (Know Your Customer) rules, filing suspicious activity reports and CTRs works. And one of the things we can tell those financial institutions, both abroad and here, is that when they do diligently file suspicious activity reports, it

works. People do read them. The Manhattan DA's office, for example, has prosecuted many cases, the basis of which the start of were suspicious activity reports themselves.

So I hope that that, to some extent, answers at least part of your question regarding what, if anything, we can do to encourage banks to—I do not want to say do better, but to live up to the regulatory regimes presently in existence.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Herde, did you have anything to add to that?

Mr. HERDE. Thank you very much, Congressman. I would suggest that the global standard that UBS has to acquire the identification of beneficial ownership is a key control and one that is in place in the EU and in Switzerland and is an expectation here in America. I think a suggestion would be rigorous application of that discipline to account opening.

Mr. ROYCE. And just for a moment, how would we expand that to application worldwide? In your view, Mr. Middlemiss, can you think of any way to make certain that the EU and the US—

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I think that Mr. Delahunt touched on it before, Mr. Royce, in that it requires international cooperation to create a regime worldwide where everyone is playing by the same rules. If we do that, we would have success. How to do that is not a question I can answer.

Mr. ROYCE. Moving over to some of our efforts that gave rise to some of the laws that brought us to where we are today was the attempt to choke off the flow of funds used by various terrorist networks around the globe. Al-Qaeda, in particular, no longer has its finance committee operational but, on the other hand, in its place are small cells that move resources to radical terrorist organizations around the country, and that, it seems to me, can only be confronted through international cooperation in addition to applying our laws here.

But one of the issues that I think is going to beset us is what we go about Gulf state societies that move that money through terror finance. Some in those societies move a great deal of money, in the hundreds of millions of dollars, in some cases billions, that go through madrassas, the educational institutions across West Africa, North Africa, and Central Asia, in which the next generation of al-Qaeda operatives will be graduates once they learn jihad in those institutions.

One of the real questions is how the international community gets enough leverage on Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states to make certain that they get the transparency necessary so that we know where this money is being moved. The only way I can think this is going to happen is by elevating a position in transparency of an under secretary with enough power to sit on the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and World Bank and every other international institution where we have a presence with basically the exercise of the veto power against that state that will not force compliance with its financial institutions to these international standards.

That is going to take a much more robust and aggressive posture on the part of your department and on, frankly, the part of the Administration and Congress and the EU in order to make certain that we all reach the common agreement that unless we see com-

pliance out of the Gulf states that are the originators of most of the money—there are prominent families in these societies that fund these types of activities—until we see a system that brings enough pressure on those governments so that those governments decide to enforce transparency through their own banking regulations, we are not going to be able to get to the root of the problem, and I would just like your observations on that Mr. Middlemiss.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Mr. Royce, I have to say that, as a local prosecutor, we prosecute the crimes that we see. In terms of help to do that, the international cooperative efforts and regime that you describe would be most helpful. Again, how to create that, as a local prosecutor, I do not think it is for me to opine on that.

Mr. ROYCE. And I guess my last question, since you are on the front lines, is how you feel the cooperation is going with foreign governments in terms of the assistance given you, the information and the tools that you need in real time in order to track this. Do you feel you are getting full cooperation, or could you point to any countries or principalities or any islands where you are not getting that assistance?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. I can only speak anecdotally. I can say that the cooperation that we have had with Brazilian authorities has been excellent. In terms of getting information, Mr. Morgenthau has praised in the past the Channel Islands for their cooperation and the Isle of Mann. On the other hand, jurisdictions such as the Caymans and the Bahamas, in my experience, have been particularly problematic.

Mr. ROYCE. Bad actors. Can you think of a way that we could change our laws, or the international banking community could change their laws, to make it the case that banks would not want to open branches there or that individuals would not want to risk laundering their money through their branches? Is there a way that we could move in concert to make it very, very difficult for any bank to operate in the two countries that you just cited?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Again, as a matter of policy, Mr. Royce, I am hoping that some of the panelists who are going to come after me will have specific answers to that question. In terms of making other sovereign nations provide information required, that, again, becomes an issue of national politics.

Mr. ROYCE. But we can add into that the branching of banks doing business in the United States that branch into the Cayman Islands, and that is where I think the nexus may exist for us to put certain conditions on operations in the United States and in Europe, which would then dictate what kinds of operations could exist for branches in these countries.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. There are laws presently in New York with respect to subpoena practice that if you are a branch of a foreign bank doing business in New York, and we serve you with a subpoena, you get into a conflict-of-laws question, where the bank can either produce documents that are located abroad, but doing so might violate that other nation's law. On the other hand, if they do not produce the documents in New York, and the corporate structure is such that they are a branch, they are going to violate New York law.

So the way, as a prosecutor, you like to think about it is that you are providing a choice to the financial institution. You can comply with New York law, or you can choose not to do business in New York. Now, unfortunately, the way that these decisions get made in the real world is a lot more complicated than that, because asking a major financial institution to leave New York is a question that probably is not going to be answered in the context of in the matter of an investigation of the business affairs of John Doe.

Mr. ROYCE. That is why we have oversight, and that is why we have an opportunity for you, Mr. Middlemiss, to raise that issue and for us to consider changing the laws and bringing the leverage and moving in concert. The EU is on the Hill today, and we certainly are going to have the opportunity later today with some of the EU members to talk about some of the issues that you brought up. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. We certainly appreciate your leadership, Mr. Royce, in trying to find some specific reforms that will help protect us against terrorists using our international financial institutions as a vehicle to achieve their own objectives, their own blood objectives, I might add. So I appreciate your personal involvement in this issue.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. We will have a very short round. Everybody will have about 1 minute to ask a couple of questions just in follow up, and that will be the end.

I would like to note that I know Ileana has had trouble about getting subpoenas fulfilled and paid attention to. Let me note that we cannot sometimes even get the President to pay attention to our appeals and things like that. So we have got a lot of work to do when it comes to making sure that the legislative branch has the information that we need, and, again, we appreciate Mr. Herde and your bank for being here to answer these questions. That is, again, a sign of good faith, and we appreciate that.

Do you have another minute or so?

Mr. DELAHUNT. I do, Mr. Chairman. Let me just associate myself with the import of the questions that were posed by my friend from California, Mr. Royce. I think he is headed in the right direction. It is an international problem, and unless we can get people on the same page, and we should be utilizing our leverage. I would hope that the United States, through the Administration, would have leverage with the Cayman Islands, for example.

What I would suggest to my friend is that, you know, whether it be financial services or whatever, we design our own good guy/bad guy list based upon the testimony and the input from those prosecutors.

But before you leave, Mr. Middlemiss, my colleague from Florida, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, or maybe it was the Chairman, asked a question about existing investigations relative to UBS, and you said, I cannot comment. I just want to kind of clarify that a bit. I presume that you are restricted by the canons of ethics about commenting upon any investigations.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Okay. Am I hearing you right?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. You should not infer one way or the other from my answer what investigation, if any, we have.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I do agree that we should have an answer to that question, and I do not know if there is anyone here from OFAC, but I think that they would be an appropriate agency, and I think the gentlelady deserves to have an answer. So is there anybody here from OFAC? We do not have anybody monitoring this hearing, but I know, Mr. Chairman, in the future that you will ensure that we have a representative of OFAC so we can determine how efficient and effective—it would be good to hear from the Administration in this regard.

One final question for you, Mr. Herde. You are out of the business of any relationship with the Government of Iran?

Mr. HERDE. We are in the process of exiting all of our business with clients and others in Iran. It is not a complete process.

Mr. DELAHUNT. What about Cuba?

Mr. HERDE. The same.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Because there was a statement made by the CEO of Halliburton that they, too, were going to exit from their relationship with Iran, and yet they kind of left a little bit of wiggle room, and I want to know if you are in the same position. Are you going to leave some wiggle room? To let me quote the CEO here, Mr. Leser, he said, "If the United States sanctions are lifted in the future or . . .," and this is what I find rather interesting, "more of our customers go there, we will return to this market." Is that the same position that you hold? Are you out of Iran and Cuba permanently?

Mr. HERDE. Yes. And to answer specifically related to Cuba, that relationship is terminated and gone and finished, and we have no intention of revisiting our policy as it now stands.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Okay. How about Vietnam? So you are out of Cuba, out of Iran, but on to Vietnam. Okay. That is all right. Have either one of you fellows been in the Cayman Islands?

Mr. HERDE. I have not.

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. No, sir.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. You guys must have been in the Cayman Islands.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Neither have I, Mr. Chairman, unfortunately.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Now, let me note that I have been in the Cayman Islands, and I think something that is interesting in the Cayman Islands is that they have a thing called Ray Bay. Raise your hands in the audience if you have been to the Cayman Islands.

Mr. DELAHUNT. There are a lot of bankers out there, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. A lot of bankers out there. So in the Cayman Islands, they have a thing called Ray Bay, and they have taught these vicious sting rays—I am a surfer, and I will tell you, if you step on a little sting ray, you are in big trouble, and I have stepped on a sting ray out surfing one time, and it is horrific. But these sting rays are beyond anything you could imagine. They are huge, like three and four feet across, and in the Cayman Islands, they have trained these rays to eat out of people's hands. You get into the water, and they come all around you, and they have taught

these deadly creatures to eat right out of your hand and to cozy up to you.

My guess is that if they can do that with sting rays, they probably do that with those who are designed to regulate international financial institutions because somebody is not using their stinger, and obviously this has been a very interesting way to open the door.

I appreciate both of you testifying, and I will have to say that whoever briefed you, Mr. Herde, did a good job, and you did a good job, but even as professionally as they can brief you on how to say something specifically that does not create a liability—being a former journalist, I hear reasonable words of how to get around certain things. It is not you. I understand you are here representing your institution, and you did a fine job, but there were some questions that I believe were brought up by the way you answered certain things, “to the best of my personal knowledge, blah, blah,” which indicates to me that there is probably someone very high up in the bank who knew everything and is still there.

Mr. HERDE. Sir, if I could take a moment to correct that.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Sure. Absolutely.

Mr. HERDE. I would not want you to be left with the misimpression that those who were responsible were not treated appropriately and disciplined. The investigation found and allocated responsibility, and senior management acted on that. So everything that the investigation found was acted upon by management or by our regulators. I am not aware of any person who has escaped.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. “I am not aware” is a very good caveat, as I say. Ms. Ros-Lehtinen?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman, again.

Mr. Herde, your bank has stated that you now see the wisdom in not doing business with U.S.-sanctioned countries. I am interested in what the factors were that contributed to this earth-shaking decision and why it took so long. January is when you made the decision, January. Correct?

Mr. HERDE. I believe it was in November.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. November. November—

Mr. HERDE [continuing]. Of last year.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN [continuing]. Of last year. How many months ago was that?

Mr. HERDE. That is about 6 months when the decision was formally finished.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Now, before that November date—we have this Congressional Research Service, and it has a timeline of the scandals, investigations, and violations involving UBS, and it is quite lengthy, and it goes page after page, and it is just surprising to me that it had taken so long. Here is the timeline that they had put out. UBS promised to cooperate with investigations into money laundering from Iran and Cuba. The National Association of Securities Dealers looking into UBS. A French investigation reported that Osama bin Laden had use of an account at UBS. All of these—I mean, it is just page after page. Serbian President Milosevic was reported to have profited. Here is another one, a Federal lawsuit.

It is just ongoing, and yet November, 6, 7 months ago, was when you finally put out your position statement. Here, a *60 Minutes* report named UBS as one of the banks holding Saddam Hussein's hidden assets. A bank spokesman described the charge as most unlikely.

So much was going on, and it is just page after page of so many activities. So what were the factors that contributed to your decision that it is not good business to do business with U.S.-sanctioned companies and what took you so long?

Mr. HERDE. Thank you, Congresswoman. I think, most importantly, we are quite proud of the fact that we are the first non-U.S. bank to take this step, and we do not think it took that long at all. In fact, no other bank, to our knowledge, has taken a similar step.

Second, as of today, everyone in the world except those in the United States and UBS are able to deal with Iran freely. There are not any sanctions outside of the United States on that country. We are wholly supportive of our global sanctions compliance program. We think it is the right step, and we think we took it for the appropriate reasons.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. In April 2004 is when the Federal Reserve imposed a civil fine of \$100 million. Is that correct? At 5/2004?

Mr. HERDE. Yes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. And then 6 months ago, you formed your position paper.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. All right. Before we call the next set of witnesses, I saw some heads shaking yes or no out there, did Milosevic ever have a personal account with your bank?

Mr. HERDE. Milosevic. I have no knowledge.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Well, there is another caveat. What about bin Laden? Did he have an account at your bank?

Mr. HERDE. I do not believe so.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. A caveat. Saddam Hussein; did he have an account at your bank?

Mr. HERDE. No, I do not think so.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. No, I do not think so, or I do not think so, no?

Mr. HERDE. I would be very happy to take these queries and answer them specifically.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Okay. Now, let me ask you this, then. If we asked you those questions, can the answer get back within 2 weeks? Ileana has had a pretty rough time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Mr. HERDE. My colleague advises me the answer is no to all three questions.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. No to all three questions. Of course, your colleague is not sworn in, but that is all right.

Mr. HERDE. That is true, but I am happy to—

Mr. ROHRBACHER. We will accept those. Again, I appreciate the fact that you are here. This has been a very illuminating hearing so far. We have got a second panel. You have done a good job by those people who are paying you. I want everybody out there to hear this. He has done a good job at representing his bank and his employers. That is not to say we have the same interests because

we do not. We are here to represent the interests of the people of the United States of America, and we are trying to do a good job, too. But we can see that you are well intended, and you are doing a good job for those who are employing you, and we appreciate the good faith in having you here to answer these questions.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. And I include that as well, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. HERDE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to reiterate my thanks to you for inviting us to participate in this hearing, and I mean that in a genuine way. You have made clear a number of times that you have appreciated the good faith that the bank has extended, and it is our full intention to cooperate with all—

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Okay. Well, I am hoping that this set of hearings will open up a doorway to the world to start getting at some real international bad guys, some real evil people that are doing this throughout this globe and pilfering billions and billions of dollars that belong to the poor people of this world or even the regular people of this world. If you are going to be on our side in that, we do not care if anybody has made mistakes in the past. We are very happy to have your active support and cooperation in that effort. Mr. Middlemiss?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, if I could add, I hope that in the next set of hearings, we do not have to threaten anyone with any subpoenas to get them to be so cooperative, so I look forward to that.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. But in the next set of hearings, we are going to be investigating the Administration. I am just kidding.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I can assure you that will not happen. We will never investigate this Administration until I am sitting in that chair, and he is sitting over here.

Mr. Middlemiss, would you please convey my warm regards and best wishes to District Attorney Morgenthau?

Mr. MIDDLEMISS. That will be my pleasure.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. And thank you very much for your good work. Okay? Thank you very much. This panel is dismissed, and we have a second panel.

[Pause.]

Mr. ROHRABACHER. All right. We are back in session, the International Relations Committee, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. We now have a panel, and for the record, we will be putting your entire bios in the record rather than have me read them right now.

We have with us Rodney Gallagher of Gaffney, Gallagher & Philip. We have Mr. Robb Evans of Robb Evans & Associates. We have with us John Moscow, who is a partner with Rosner Moscow & Napierala, and then Jonathan Winer, a partner of Alston & Bird.

So with that said, if you can make it 5 minutes and facilitate a discussion, that would be much appreciated. So, Mr. Gallagher, you may proceed.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. And it would be very good to get the thing close to your mouth so that everybody in the hall can hear.

EXHIBIT 19

FOCUS - 8 of 9 DOCUMENTS

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HEARING OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE SUBJECT: ANTI-TERRORISM FINANCING: PROGRESS MADE AND THE CHALLENGES AHEAD CHAIRED BY: SENATOR MAX BAUCUS (D-MT) WITNESS: STUART A. LEVEY, UNDERSECRETARY, OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY LOCATION: 215 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. TIME: 10:00 A.M. EDT DATE: TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 2008

SEN. BAUCUS: (Sounds gavel.) The hearing will come to order.

The British terrorism expert Paul Wilkinson said: "Fighting terrorism is like being a goalkeeper. You can make 100 brilliant saves, but the only shot that people remember is the one that gets past you."

Today we will address the terrorism fighting efforts of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, the TFI, within the Treasury Department. It has been four years since the TFI was created. It has been four years since the Finance Committee confirmed Undersecretary Levey as the administration's top anti-terrorism financing official. This is a good opportunity for the Finance Committee to re-examine this critical office.

This hearing is also timely considering the CIA's latest warning. On Sunday CIA Director Michael Hayden warned that al Qaeda has been able to establish a safe haven along the Afghan-Pakistan border. We have to ask our terrorism fighters if they are letting some shots get past that goal -- or get past them. Mr. Levey, however, has been moving full speed ahead, and I commend him for his continuing commitment to this essential effort.

Of course, his dedication and hard work will not prevent us from asking tough questions. A number of concerns remain. Is the administration effectively coordinating the 19 federal offices that work on terrorism financing? How is Treasury coordinating with the Justice Department, the FBI and the CIA and the State Department? Has the National Security Council been aggressive in bringing these agencies together?

Does the Treasury Department have the resources that it needs? At one point, there was a report that the administration turned down a request for 80 IRS agents to use exclusively for investigating terrorism financing. Is the anti-terrorism financing staff expert enough to move through the increasingly complex international financial world? Are there enough Arabic speakers?

Is the office setting its priorities correctly? In 2005 the committee learned that two employees were assigned to go after Saddam's missing funds, and two employees were assigned to go after Osama bin Laden's money, but 21 employ-

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ees were assigned to go after those who violate Cuba sanctions; that was in 2005.

The TFI since increased the number of employees assigned to al Qaeda and Iraq, but I want to be reassured that resources are wisely allocated. I want to hear that TFI's priority targets continue to be those who seek to harm Americans. The focus on Osama bin Laden's network must be job one. I want to know what assets have been seized from al Qaeda in the past two years.

In The Los Angeles Times article last week, Michael Jacobson, the senior adviser in the TFI until last year, said that, quote, "The international cooperation and focus is dropping the further we get from 9/11," end quote. I hope that Mr. Levey reacts on this charge in his testimony.

We have also seen prosecutions failing in some high-profile trials involving charities suspected of having ties to terrorist organizations. What happened there? Were these prosecutions off base? Does the administration need to do a better job of monitoring these organizations?

Also in nonprofits, the report from Treasury inspection general for tax administration found that the IRS was using a limited terrorism watch list for checking the tax returns of nonprofits. I followed up by writing Secretary Paulson. The reply from the acting commissioner did not give me a lot of confidence that the administration is being aggressive enough in establishing links between nonprofits and terrorism financing.

Another interest of the Finance Committee is offshore tax evasion. News stories in just the past few weeks tell about tax evasion in Liechtenstein, another report about a Kellogg, Brown & Root office in the Cayman Islands hiring Iraq employees and not paying payroll taxes. These are reminders that offshore financial transactions threaten the revenue base of the federal government, and more importantly, it means that hardworking families are honestly paying their taxes while others send them offshore and don't pay a dime. TFI has powerful tools to investigate and stop terrorism financing overseas. At some point, we have to ask ourselves if they need to be used to combat offshore tax evasion as well.

I will also raise the issue of stored value cards as a possible new terrorism financing method. I am concerned about a classified computer system that is behind schedule. Money is the lifeblood of terrorism, and our government's efforts to locate and seize terrorist assets may mean the difference between life and death for American citizens. We appreciate Mr. Levey's continued commitment to the new TFI office. We commend you on what may be 100 brilliant saves, and we encourage you to continue to keep your teams focused on preventing that one shot that might get past you.

SEN. CHUCK GRASSLEY (R-IA): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for calling this important hearing today to examine our efforts to understand and combat terrorism financing.

After the 9/11 attacks, our government rededicated itself to follow the money. We were aggressively freezing and seizing terrorist assets. We were naming and shaming terrorists by publicly designating their leaders and organizations as terrorists. This was and continues to be a key element of our counterterrorism strategy. As President Bush said, the goal was, quote, "a strike on the financial foundation of the global terror network," end quote.

We will hear today from the head of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, Stuart Levey, about the progress and successes that have been made in this effort, as well as finding out about shortcomings. I look forward to hearing how Mr. Levey plans to deal with some of the challenges faced by his office.

Many have expressed concern that we could and should be doing a better job. According to an L.A. Times article just last week, some experts argue that among our many problems, the U.S.-led coalition on this issue is deteriorating as countries like Saudi Arabia and Pakistan drag their feet. Terrorists have adapted their methods to get around the tools we use to stop them, and the anti-

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cle also referred to our government agencies engaging in too much squabbling to cooperate effectively and get the job done.

Example, one former State Department/U.N. terrorism finance official was quoted as saying, quote, "Al Qaeda, the Taliban and other terrorist groups continue to have access to the funds they need for active and expanded indoctrination, recruitment, maintenance, armament and operations," end of quote. Meanwhile, our government is reportedly distracted by infighting about who should be in charge. A recently departed Treasury official was quoted as saying, quote, "There is a lot of elbowing, and there isn't any cooperation," end of quote.

There are also indications of some basic management issues that may need to be addressed within the office. For example, I have heard that the employee turnover rate may be as high as 30 percent in some components. No program can develop a dedicated, experienced corps of professionals if turnover rates are that high.

Because of the complicated interagency process involved, it can often take months to designate a terrorist individual or organization. The Treasury Department has even stopped reporting the amount of assets it freezes and seizes from al Qaeda and affiliates. The bottom line is that terrorists constantly adapt and improve their methods and, consequently, so must our government. The best way to stop terrorism is to hit them where it hurts most, the pocketbook. To do this, we must remain vigilant against money laundering by ensuring that our laws keep pace with new and emerging trends that terrorists and criminals exploit to fund their activities. That's why I introduced the Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act of 2007. And I did that early last year. This bill seeks to close loopholes in the law and provide necessary tools for law enforcement to catch those who break the law.

As a sign of how fast these criminals and terrorists adapt, I have had to re-write my bill in just the last year to account for some new and emerging trends. Example: Stored valued instruments, such as prepaid credit and debit cards, are now being used to smuggle money in and out of the country. The amounts involved may be in billions of dollars. This is something that was not included in the original bill. I have added it in the new draft. I plan to introduce my updated version of this vital legislation in the near future and would ask my colleagues to take a look at it, support this effort to help cut off funding for terrorism and criminals around the globe.

The Justice Department supported a previous version and is currently reviewing my new draft. The Secret Service as well as Immigration and Customs Enforcement have also expressed support.

The Department of Treasury has stated that it supports some provisions of the new bill, but it has also raised some, in my estimation, too vague of concerns. The department has agreed to sit down with my staff and discuss the bill later this week. Given the importance of this legislation, and my goal of closing any loopholes in our law, I hope the department will expedite its views on the bill so that we can take immediate action.

Another new concern is what is known as trade-based money laundering. International trade is increasingly being used to disguise money laundering and terrorism financing activities. Criminal organizations are using basic trade fraud such as under- and over-invoicing and multiple invoicing of goods and services to hide the proceeds of their illegal activities. Terrorist organizations also trade in drugs, gems, precious metals to store and move their money undetected around the globe.

For instance, Afghan officials have stated that drug traffickers smuggle heroin out of the country only to return with weapons and bombs. Money service systems such as hawalas can also be used to finance terrorism. These systems trade debt and payment through an informal network of brokers without the need to access traditional banking systems.

Now it seems like the Treasury Department has done some things well in keeping known terrorists out of our financial system and encouraging other countries

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to adopt more stringent regulations to help achieve our goal worldwide. This should be praised -- should receive our praise -- for these important accomplishments.

However, this is a beginning. I'm concerned that we aren't doing enough to understand and address these alternative means of funding terrorist operations. Some say we should be satisfied to just play defense. That's not good enough. It isn't enough to declare victory just because we think we've forced most terrorist funding outside the traditional banking system. Instead, we need to stay on offense.

We have terrorist organizations using a variety of methods to obtain their funding. They are experts at switching from one method to another whenever needed. But we are simply not prepared right now to keep up with them and put them out of business once and for all. We need to take the battle over terrorist funding to wherever the money flees. We need to understand how terrorism adapts and goes after their new methods with the same urgency and purpose that we had in the weeks and months after 9/11.

The Treasury Department ought to be at the forefront of analyzing, evaluating and countering these new trends, and I certainly hope that we hear today what is being done to accomplish that. Thank you.

SEN. BAUCUS: Thank you, Senator.

We now turn to our witness, our one witness today, the undersecretary for terrorism and financial intelligence, Mr. Stuart Levey.

Mr. Levey, your complete statement will be in the record, but since you're the only witness, we'll give you more than five minutes. You can take at least 10, and we'll take it from there.

Thank you very much. Welcome to the committee. As I mentioned in my statement, I think you've been doing a pretty good job, and so the goal of this oversight hearing essentially is to compare notes on basically how we could do a better job in tracking down terrorism financing. We'll have some tough questions to ask, but the mutual objective here is to get the job done. Thank you.

MR. LEVEY: Well, I very much appreciate that, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Grassley, distinguished members of the committee.

I thank you for the opportunity to talk to you today about the work of our office of terrorism and financial intelligence and for the support that we've received from this committee and the other committees that oversee us.

It has been nearly four years since I first testified here as a nominee for my current position, and I think it's fair to say that at that time there was a real question about what the Treasury Department's role would be, if any, in our national security architecture after our law enforcement functions were moved out of the department. Fast forward to today, and I think the Treasury Department is playing a greater role on national security issues than it ever has before.

The reason is that many of the threats that we face, as you indicated -- from terrorism to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction -- rely on financial support networks, and we are well positioned to discuss that aspect of the threats because of the authorities we've been given by the Congress, our relationships with governments and private sector actors around the world, and the information we can draw upon, especially now that we do have an Office of Intelligence and Analysis -- the first such intelligence office in any finance ministry anywhere in the world.

As we approach these threats, we are increasingly employing conduct-based financial measures targeted at particular actors. When we use these targeted financial measures rather than impose sanctions on an entire country, it's easier to achieve a multilateral alignment of interests. Whatever the political views of a country, they all have a shared interest with us in keeping their financial sections free from illicit conduct.

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Even more significant is the reaction to the private sector. When we use targeted financial measures, the private sector becomes our ally. Banks don't want to jeopardize their reputations, and beyond that, they really have no interest in dealing with terrorist proliferators and others of their ilk. As a result, we've seen banks around the world voluntarily go beyond their legal requirements to cut off business with those that we identify as posing a risk. Such voluntary implementation in turn makes it more palatable for foreign governments to act with us because their financial institutions have already given up the business, and thus we can create a mutually reinforcing cycle of public and private action.

The written testimony that I submitted discusses how we've been using these targeted financial measures in a number of areas, and I want to just talk about two this morning: terrorist financing, of course, and our work on Iran.

As the chairman and ranking member noted, tracking and combating terrorist financing are critical pillars of our overall counterterrorism strategy. In December of 2005, the 9/11 commission's Public Discourse Project gave its highest assessment to our overall efforts to combat terrorist financing, and we have continued to improve on our efforts to today.

To start, we've come a long way in our ability to map terrorist networks using financial intelligence and other information. Often, it is most useful for us not to take a public action but to continue our intelligence work to trace a terrorist network both upstream to fund the ultimate donors and downstream to find the operational cells. Often we can then empower others around the world to act.

On some occasions, as Senator Grassley mentioned, we do publicly designate terrorist supporters, freezing their assets in the United States, and with al Qaeda and the Taliban we seek parallel designations at the United Nations.

In the right case, the disruptive impact of these actions is very significant. Beyond the direct effect on the designated party, these designations can deter other donors. The operative who is willing to strap on a suicide belt may not be susceptible to deterrents, but the wealthy donor may well be.

These efforts do put pressure on terrorist networks. These networks require significant financing to survive, far beyond the cost of an individual attack. They need money to pay operatives, indoctrinate and train new recruits, travel, bribe public officials, and the like, and the key measure is what we've seen with respect to al Qaeda, which is that we have made real progress in pressuring its financial network. That's the goal. We have disrupted and deterred many of its donors on which it used to rely. We've shut down by our designations many of the charities that al Qaeda previously depended upon.

Al Qaeda has had no choice but to turn to less reliable methods of raising, storing and moving money, giving rise to opportunities for fraud and distrust within its ranks. It is difficult to operate an organization with just cash couriers. Some of them get caught, and some of them get greedy.

Consider this relatively recent quote from a high-ranking office of al Qaeda, Sheikh Sayed. He said: "As for the needs of the jihad in Afghanistan, the first of them is financial. There are hundreds wishing to carry out martyrdom-seeking operations, but they can't find the funds to equip themselves." So funding is the mainstay of jihad. Those who perform jihad with their wealth should be certain to only send the funds to those responsible for finances and no other party, as to do otherwise leads to disunity and differences in the ranks of the Mujahedeen.

DNI McConnell recently summarized the impact of all of these terrorist-financing efforts, noting that over the last year to 18 months the core leadership of al Qaeda has had difficulty raising funds and sustaining itself. I agree with you, that does not mean we can relax.

There are many critical challenges facing us, some of which you alluded to and I'm sure we'll have a chance to discuss. In my view, one of the toughest that we face is that it has proven difficult to persuade officials in some coun-

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tries to identify and hold terrorist financiers publicly accountable for their actions. That lack of public accountability undermines our ability to create this deterrent effect. And so long as that is the case, even when we're successful in disrupting terrorist facilitators and their financial conduits, our successes may be short-lived.

I wanted to spend a few minutes also briefing you on the steps that we've taken with respect to Iran, which is not only pursuing a nuclear program in defiance of U.N. Security Council resolutions but is also the world's foremost state sponsor of terrorism and indeed the central banker of terrorism. Iran uses its global financial ties and its state-owned banks to pursue its nuclear and ballistic missile programs and to fund terrorism. In order to do so, it engages in an array of deceptive financial conduct. It uses front companies and cut-outs to engage in ostensibly innocent transactions that are actually related to its nuclear missile programs. We've seen Iran's banks request other financial institutions take their names off of transactions when processing them in the international financial system. This practice, which is even used by the central bank of Iran, is intended to evade the controls put in place by responsible financial institutions and has the effect of threatening to involve those financial institutions in transactions that they would never engage in if they knew who are what was really involved.

Over the past year and a half, I and many other senior Treasury officials have met with government counterparts and with scores of private banks around the world to share this information and to discuss the risks of doing business with Iran, and we have taken very aggressive targeted financial actions under our terrorism executive order and our proliferation execute order against key Iranian banks, entities and individuals facilitating the regime's conduct.

These efforts have been accompanied by simultaneous international action. For example, one of the major Iranian banks that we designated, Bank Sepah, has also been designated by the United Nations for its activities. In the most recent Security Council resolution, the Security Council called on all states to exercise vigilance over their financial institutions' dealings with all Iranian banks.

The result is, we're seeing just the type of mutually reinforcing public and private action that I previously mentioned. The world's leading financial institutions have largely stopped dealing with Iran, and especially its banks, in any currency. The Iranian regime is fast turning its country's banking system into a financial pariah. This represents a substantial success in protecting the integrity of the financial system from Iranian illicit conduct while also putting pressure on the regime.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that with your support and the support of this committee we have transformed the Treasury Department into an important part of our national security architecture. We have greatly improved our ability to analyze and use financial intelligence. We have developed and implemented strategies for combating terrorist financing and other pressing threats to our national security, including those posed by North Korea and Iran. We have made important strides in strengthening the systemic safeguards in the United States and the international financial system, trying to learn about those new methods that I hope I have a chance to discuss with you during the question and answer.

But our work is not nearly complete, and I look forward to working with this committee as we go forward to tackle these important challenges in the spirit that you have indicated, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you very much.

SEN. BAUCUS: Thank you very much, Mr. Levey. I've got a lot of questions and not enough time to ask them all.

SEN. JON KYL (R-AZ): Mr. Chairman, I just indulge -- ask for your indulgence for one second. I'm going to have to leave, but I'd just like to thank Mr. Levey and suggest I have a bunch of questions too, and I'll be committing them for the record --

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SEN. BAUCUS: Sure.

SEN. KYL: -- if that's all right.

SEN. BAUCUS: That'd be great.

SEN. KYL: Thank you.

SEN. BAUCUS: You're very welcome.

I'm going to start off with a somewhat narrow question.

The TFI used to publish an accounting of how much had been seized from al Qaeda, but the past year numbers have not been published, leading some to suspect that the seizures have tailed off. So a couple of questions -- why are you no longer publishing the amount of assets seized, and second, has there been a tailing off or has it increased?

MR. LEVEY: Mr. Chairman, I don't know that I could exactly answer as to why we don't publish it, but I'll give you my opinion, which is I don't think it's a useful metric. One thing I promised this committee when I was going through the confirmation process was that the way we would judge what actions to take and how we would try to conduct our terrorist financing activities was to try to put pressure on the ultimate target, to put pressure on the terrorist organization. And as I indicated in my testimony, sometimes the best way to do that is by simply following the money, trying to empower others to act in ways that you could imagine given our public setting, and that's the most important method for fighting terrorism and using terrorist financing as part of an overall counter-terrorism strategy.

I think that in the end our efforts have been effective, as the DNI suggested, in the sense that we've put a lot of pressure on their financial network and they're having trouble raising in --

SEN. BAUCUS: I guess the question is, how does this committee, or the public, know that TFI has been accountable -- that they're doing their job? It seems to me that there has to be some quantification, some measurement, some benchmark of some kind, and -- certainly for this committee and, second, for the public.

MR. LEVEY: Well, I -- for this committee I have one answer, the public may be a little more difficult. I'd be perfectly happy --

SEN. BAUCUS: Or we can go -- we can go on maybe a different setting to answer these questions, but it just seems to me that there's got to be some way for, at the very least, this committee and also for the public to have some quantifiable information to know the degree to which your agency has been doing its job.

MR. LEVEY: I completely agree. I'm perfectly happy to brief any member of the committee in that context, because I do think that's the best way to judge it. What I do worry about, and what I told the committee during my confirmation hearing I worry about, is creating metrics that skew incentives. I don't want -

SEN. BAUCUS: Well, what's the proper metric? What are some of the two or three proper metrics?

MR. LEVEY: The proper metric is what is the best way to put pressure on the target?

SEN. BAUCUS: And the best way would be?

MR. LEVEY: Well, it depends. If -- for example, we're looking -- I have these meetings twice a week at least where we sit down, we discuss a target, and we have our intelligence office, which was created at the same time my office was created, present the intelligence as to what we know about that target. And then we discuss what our tools are. Sometimes our tools are simply we should share this information with an ally. They're in a better position to act. They have authorities that are better. They can question this person. They could

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help us learn more. Sometimes it will have FinCEN put out a confidential notice to our financial institutions, an authority that they've used over 750 times since the Patriot Act was passed, another authority given to use by the Patriot Act.

What I don't want to have happen is to have the person who's in charge of that meeting, in this case me, worry about gosh, I'm going to favor the public designation because that will look better to the public.

SEN. BAUCUS: Do have a sense -- you sit down at these meetings twice a week; do you have a sense that you know all the targets? Do you know all the targets or not?

MR. LEVEY: No, I'm sure I don't. We certainly try hard --

SEN. BAUCUS: By what percentage -- what's your best guess? What percent of the targets that are out there that are meaningful in some way that you think you know?

MR. LEVEY: That's an inherently -- (laughs) -- difficult question to answer. I do think we know the important targets, and we try to make sure that we're focusing on the targets that matter most. And to get one of the concerns in your statement, we do focus on al Qaeda primarily, because that is job one --

SEN. BAUCUS: Yeah, but don't forget you're a goalie, too; you can't let a shot get past.

MR. LEVEY: And I'm very sensitive to that. I think I have a lot more gray hair than I did four years ago because of that.

SEN. BAUCUS: So you don't leave me -- that's sort of an unsettled -- that leaves me feeling unsettled; that is, I don't get the sense that you've got a good grasp of all the targets.

MR. LEVEY: Well, we're talking about a global problem with terrorism.

SEN. BAUCUS: It is.

MR. LEVEY: There are a lot of terrorist organizations. Al Qaeda, as I mention in my written testimony, is affiliating itself with regional terrorist groups. There may well be things that we're still trying to learn, but this is, as you know, the highest priority for our intelligence community. We have access to all the intelligence that they collect and publish for us, and what we try to do is focus on the targets that matter the most -- the ones that are the highest priority -- al Qaeda being first among those but not the only one. And certainly, you know, as another example, focused on Iran's support to terrorism, which is also important.

SEN. BAUCUS: Well, I have many more questions but my time's expired.

Senator Grassley.

SEN. GRASSLEY: I have drafted an updated version of S. 473, which I've shared with the department. It would help target some of the new nontraditional ways that terrorists and criminals are moving money around the globe. Could you describe for me any concerns or suggestions you have for improving the legislation?

MR. LEVEY: Senator Grassley, I think I'm only familiar in general with the provisions of the bill. I know we're going to get together with your staff later this week and have detailed suggestions. There's much in that bill that I think we find positive. We certainly agree with the intent of the bill, and I think we'll be able to provide constructive comments to you later this week.

Just as an example, I know that the Treasury Department has previously, and I have no reason to doubt that we would continue to support the addition of tax evasion as a money laundering predicate, which I think is an important thing. But I'd rather let our detailed comments come through your staff. But I can assure you, they're going to be constructive.

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SEN. GRASSLEY: Okay. I brought up in my opening statement about infighting. My understanding is that it often takes months to designate a terrorist individual or entity; even when evidence is very clear, the interagency process requires unanimous agreement many departments in the agencies. It sounds like it may be too cumbersome. The Financial Action Task Force, the Defense Department, Council of (sic/on) Foreign Relations have all suggested that we need to re-examine our efforts on this issue and perhaps even create an anti-terrorism financing czar. This official could report directly to the White House and be final authority on the interagency disputes.

Would you please provide the committee with the detailed statistics on the average time a designation package takes to completely go through the process, and how do you think the idea that of the idea that there should be a terrorism financing czar?

MR. LEVEY: Well, Senator Grassley, I think, you know, I certainly sometimes feel some of the frustrations of the interagency processes as I think any executive branch official does. But I do have to say that I wouldn't associate -- I wouldn't necessarily equate debate and argument about what the proper way to treat a problem with just bickering.

I mean, I think there is something to be gained from different agencies having different views on how to treat a problem. So while I probably experience just as much frustration as anyone else, I don't think that there is a -- I don't think that we should avoid having the input of all the agencies that have an interest in these things.

I do think that having a counterterrorism financing czar -- I think would be counterproductive, because I think that the key thing in what we have achieved over the last four years is to make terrorist financing an integral part of the counterterrorism effort. And there is a counterterrorism czar, and we have a National Counterterrorism Center, and what we should be trying to do is make terrorist financing an integral pillar of a counterterrorism strategy, rather than its own strategy.

So I think that -- I have seen that recommendation that was a recommendation that had been made back in 2003, 2004. I don't think it would make our efforts more effective.

SEN. GRASSLEY: I presume that you're going to provide the statistics in writing that I asked for? Or --

MR. LEVEY: I am going to attempt to provide those statistics in writing. I'm not so sure that that's going to be readily available. We'll do our best to get you information on that.

SEN. GRASSLEY: Would you please provide detailed statistics on the employee turnover of the various components and subcomponents of your office? Do you have any subcomponents under your supervision where the turnover rate is approaching 30 percent, and if so, isn't that something that needs to be dealt with? And I have also heard reports that analysts with Arabic language skills and Middle Eastern counterterrorism expertise have been assigned to work on Cuba issues. What are you doing to ensure that analysts are matched to tasks appropriate to their skills?

MR. LEVEY: Senator Grassley, I got indication of that question this morning, and in my quick check, I don't think that any of our components have a turnover rate that is as high as you mentioned, but certainly, turnover is a problem.

One insight I have into why we have turnover is, we just had our analysts do a confidential survey for the intelligence community about -- where it was anonymous, and what we found is that we scored very, very high on most of the variables, in terms of the quality of the work, the importance of the work, but that we scored low on work/life balance. And I think that's an inevitable part of the kind of -- an inevitable fact of life for an organization that does the work that we do.

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We have -- I remember the chairman mentioned the issue about language skills back in 2004. We have made a concerted effort to improve the number of Arabic speakers and other relevant languages that we have. I think we have 16 or 17 -- 16 Arabic speakers, which I think is -- and we do assign them to appropriate tasks. I'd be surprised -- I don't want to --- I will go back and check, but I would be surprised if we have people who are fluent Arabic speakers working on Cuba issues, but rather than say that definitively, I'll check for you, Senator Grassley.

SEN. GRASSLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SEN. BAUCUS: Senator Salazar, you're next.

SEN. KEN SALAZAR (D-CO): Thank you very much, Chairman Baucus and Senator Grassley, for holding this important hearing.

And to you, Mr. Levey, thank you for your leadership, and congratulations also on the high rating that you did receive from the 9/11 commission, which I think did great work for this country.

I have a couple of questions for you.

First, with respect to the money that is coming in that is helping kill our soldiers in Iraq, my two questions are: Where is that money coming from, killing our soldiers on the streets of Baghdad and other places in Iraq, that is financing the IEDs? And second of all, what is the role of the Iranian central bank in terms of contributing to financing the violence against American troops in Iraq? During our break, we reached the 4,000th soldier killed in Iraq, and I think that these are important questions to know. Where is the money coming from that's financing the war against us there?

MR. LEVEY: Well, thank you, Senator Salazar. The problem that we face in Iraq is, of course, a difficult one, and there are many facets fomenting the violence in Iraq. It's not just one source. You know, there are different sources funding different aspects of the insurgency and others engaging in violence. We have, in order to try to understand this better, worked with the Department of Defense. We actually forward deployed analysts into Iraq and we set up an Iraq Threat Finance Cell that we formed in 2005 that we put people in Iraq to sort of work with the military to make sure that they're getting all of the information and analysis that they can use on understanding the financial networks of the various threats that they face, whether it be Shi'ite or Sunni violence. And what we found is that -- as I am hinting at -- that there are a number of different sources. I mean, some of the violence is self-funded from within Iraq from --

SEN. SALAZAR: Let me ask you more precisely, Mr. Levey. So a week or so ago, the IED that killed four soldiers took us to 4,000 killed in action -- 4,000 Americans killed in action in Iraq. Do you through your financial capabilities have the capability to trace where the money came from that financed that particular IED?

MR. LEVEY: I don't think that we have that kind of particularity. We do know that these IEDs are coming from Iran, whether -- tracing the money is maybe a slightly separate question, and -- we have, as I think you know, we have designated, for example, the -- (name inaudible) -- force for its support to terrorism, including not only what's going on in Iraq but also their support to the Taliban and other terrorist organizations.

SEN. SALAZAR: How does the money come from Iran, and what's the role of the Iranian central bank in terms of financing some of these IED operations?

MR. LEVEY: The role of the Iranian central bank is one that we're studying, and I think -- where I am on that is the following: We have seen the Iranian central bank engaged in deceptive conduct. We have seen the Iranian central bank be the source of money that was sent through Bank Saderat to Hezbollah fronts in Lebanon, and we designated Bank Saderat for its role in that -- in that activity. We have seen the central bank of Iran act in ways that give us concern that they're trying to help other, already designated entities at the

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United Nations for proliferation evade their sanctions, but I don't have the last sentence of that, which is what I think you're asking.

SEN. SALAZAR: Okay. Do we have a sense of the quantum -- how much money is coming through the Iranian central bank, whether it foments violence in Lebanon or in Iraq?

MR. LEVEY: With respect to Lebanon the amount of money -- we did make public the amount of money in that case, which was -- from 2001 to 2006, it was over \$50 million. And we have an estimate that Iran provides between (\$100 million and \$200 million a year to Hezbollah alone. When I say they are the central banker of terror, that's what I am referring to. That far exceeds the amount of money that we think --

SEN. SALAZAR: And do we know where that money is coming from through the Iranian central bank? What is the source of that money?

MR. LEVEY: I don't have that and --

SEN. SALAZAR: Is it oil money?

MR. LEVEY: Well, I don't think that there is more that I can say, Senator Salazar.

SEN. SALAZAR: Now, with respect to Osama bin Laden, the attacks of 9/11/2001 happened seven years ago. Senator Baucus asked a question about how many agents were assigned to actually tracking the financial activities there, and I think the sense was -- the answer was there were two, so what are we doing now to try to track his financial activity around the country or around the world?

MR. LEVEY: (That's ?) just the Treasury Department.

This is -- the numbers of intelligence analysts in our government that are working on al Qaeda is very, very high. I'm sure the number is classified, but it's orders of magnitude higher, and certainly our effort on it is also orders of magnitude higher than it was on 9/11.

SEN. SALAZAR: My time is expired. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SEN. BAUCUS: Thank you, Senator.

Next is Senator Hatch.

SEN. ORRIN G. HATCH: Thank you Mr. Chairman. I appreciate you and Senator Grassley, your leadership of this committee, and especially having this subject, which is a very, very important subject.

I personally appreciate Mr. Levey for the great work he's doing and the intelligence that he brings to this job. I think we all owe you a debt of gratitude and thanks.

But I'm very concerned about a new form of terrorism, and I would call it cyberterrorism. Examples of this phenomenon can be seen in the recently coordinated attack on Estonia's government and financial computer systems. And there have been multiple reports that these attacks have originated in Russia. Now, unfortunately, this assault on a NATO ally seems to be only the harbinger of things to come. So serious is the threat of cyberterrorism that our own military has appointed an Air Force general. In fact, we have created a new command headed by a four-star general that will be tasked with protecting our military's computer and communication systems.

Our nation's financial institutions' computer systems have also been attacked by organized criminal groups in Russia. These same groups are so organized that they have websites where cyber criminals and terrorists can buy, sell and trade malicious software, spamming services, hacking services and, of course, financial information. I realize this is a public forum and that some of this you may not be able to discuss. However, in general terms, what is the Treasury Department doing to stem these assaults on our financial system?

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MR. LEVEY: Well, Senator Hatch, I think you've identified a very, very important problem. It's in some ways --when I think of the financial network -- you know, they're global. They don't follow geographic boundaries, and the same thing is true with our cyber systems, and so it's an asymmetrical attack that we can face from a cyber attack, and it's very, very important. Our financial system is part of our critical infrastructure, as I think this committee is well aware and takes very seriously. But in the Treasury Department, we have an office devoted to this, a deputy assistant secretary for critical infrastructure protection who I think the committee knows, Valerie Abend, who's very, very high quality, doing an excellent job. This is an issue which we do have a vulnerability that we need to fix. Our adversaries are targeting this vulnerability, and so we need to really step up our effort, and I think, as you indicated, that's something that our whole government has realized and made a much higher priority, the Treasury Department included.

SEN. HATCH: Thank you.

Now, despite the popular perception to the contrary, the Treasury Department's new strategy of directing, quote, "financial measures," unquote, against specific individuals and entities has, as you've mentioned, met with a certain level of success. And as you discussed in your testimony, the effectiveness of this strategy is the result of two major factors. First, foreign governments are more prone to support actions when presented with, quote, "conduct-based cases," unquote. And second, foreign governments do not wish their respective financial systems' reputation to be harmed by associations with illicit activity.

Now, it would appear that the Treasury Department's strategy leverages globalization and mass global communications to our nation's advantage in preventing terrorist financing. Therefore, I am curious if the prospect of entering into free trade agreements, especially in the Middle East, has had positive effect on the level of cooperation between nations under consideration for FTAs and the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence -- you might even -- you might even mention the effect it would even have in Colombia, should we pass that free trade agreement.

MR. LEVEY: Of course -- my instinct, of course, is to say, yes, that's true, that we have seen as we develop trade relationships with other countries that our cooperation builds into other areas, including this one. So the more connection, the more commercial connection that we have with the governments of another country and the businesses of another country, the better we are able to get cooperation on these issues. And I would add that one of the main reasons for that, Senator Hatch, is that the private sector is part of this fight. This isn't just a government-to-government thing, and that's one of the things that I think I've learned over the course of my time here, that the private sector in many ways is much more powerful than the government in helping us solve these problems, and the more that we can have that kind of relationship develop, the better off we are.

SEN. HATCH: Well, thank you so much. I just want to compliment you again. I've watched your service, and I have been very impressed with it. I think it has been totally bipartisan and in every way helpful to our country, and as a senior member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, we've watched what you're doing and we know that it's important. We know that -- we want you to keep it up.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SEN. BAUCUS: Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator Wyden.

SEN. RON WYDEN (D-OR): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And without making this a bouquet-tossing contest, Mr. Levey, let me also join my colleagues in the commendation for you. I sit on the Intelligence Committee, as you know, and we get to see what you do classified, and it is very professional work.

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Let me start with your comments with respect to Iran. I share your view that getting the U.N. Security Council to adopt this resolution with respect to Iran is unquestionably a positive step, but getting individual nations to enforce the resolution will be critical. Have the Chinese, the Russians and the Europeans all indicated that they are going to start changing their interactions with Iran based on this resolution?

MR. LEVEY: Well, Senator Wyden, I think you're exactly right that -- particularly the provision that I referred to in my testimony. A lot hangs on how people interpret it and how aggressively it's implemented. One thing that we found that's interesting, I think, is that, with respect to China, the private sector -- to extent that there is a real private sector -- but the private sector, the banks in China, have taken these issues quite seriously for the reasons I indicated, which is that they want to protect their reputations and they want to make sure that they can expand to the international marketplace. So we have seen some good cooperation there. But the key point will be whether countries follow through. The resolution calls for vigilance on all of Iran's banks, and we're looking to see how other countries follow through and --

SEN. WYDEN: To date, Mr. Levey, have the Russians and the Europeans done anything differently based on the resolution?

MR. LEVEY: I don't think that the resolution has been implemented yet in other countries, but I know it's under discussion, so -- I don't take that yet to be a sign of -- to be -- of discouragement. I know that they're debating how to implement it.

SEN. WYDEN: So far, China has moved with respect to their financial institutions; too early to tell on the Russians and the Europeans.

MR. LEVEY: The point, I think, about China is general, about their reaction to the entire issue of Iranian illicit activity in the financial system and their reaction to that generally, not specifically with respect to this resolution. I just want to be clear.

SEN. WYDEN: Yeah. Because it seems to me that if these big countries don't change the way they're doing business with Iran, we're still faced with very tough prospects in terms of turning the situation around -- the dangerous situation with Iran -- and I just hope you'll keep blowing the whistle on this, because it's extraordinarily important.

One question to follow up on Senator Salazar's, if I might: What is the likelihood the Treasury is going to designate the Iranian central bank as a financial institution involved in terrorism financing? I know you all are having a debate about it, pro or con, and I'd just like to get your sense on what is the likelihood that that'll happen.

MR. LEVEY: Well, I think you'd understand that's not a question I would ever give you a very straight answer on. We don't say what we're going to do in the future. What I will say is that I think we've been very, very aggressive and very, very vigilant about pointing out Iranian illicit conduct, particularly financial illicit conduct, and we're going to continue to do that and take whatever action we think is necessary to protect the integrity of our financial system and the international system.

SEN. WYDEN: Let me turn, if I can, to Mexico and then Saudi Arabia. You refer in your initial statement, to the Merida Initiative strengthening the Mexican government's efforts. I was just in Latin America, and I'm convinced that dollar for dollar these kinds of approaches make a lot of sense. Somehow, we can go through 10 to 12 billion dollars a month on the war in Iraq, and very often, these kinds of investments in fighting terrorism can make a lot of sense. How does your office, do you envision, going to be involved in this kind of new initiative?

MR. LEVEY: Well, I agree that it is an important initiative, and it can be quite valuable. We're already involved through outreach -- there's a financial intelligence unit in the United States, FinCEN, that's sort of the major organization in my office, and they have a counterpart office in Mexico, where we've

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already established that kind of interaction in the context in the Merida Initiative, and we're going to continue doing that. Our FinCEN director was just down in Mexico a few weeks ago. We have seen with the new government of Mexico a real commitment to working with us constructively on money laundering and drug trafficking and the like, and so we hope to capitalize on that and -- to the benefit of both countries.

SEN. WYDEN: Mr. Chairman, my time is up. I have an additional question, but why don't I wait until after you have your next round?

SEN. BAUCUS: Senator, why don't you proceed?

SEN. WYDEN: Okay. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and let me thank you for holding this hearing. You and I had talked a lot about this topic, and I really appreciate your leadership in this whole effort.

Let me turn to Saudi Arabia just briefly, Mr. Levey. I know you have strong views on this, and I do as well. The 9/11 commission is quite critical of the role of the Saudis in terms of fighting, you know, terrorism. My only view is that the Saudis generally are much tougher about catching terrorists who are physically present in Saudi Arabia, but they aren't so serious about stopping money from flowing to terrorists who are outside the country.

Now, in 2006, the Treasury Department officials reported that what the Saudis consider their financial intelligence unit was not fully functional. My sense is that maybe there have been some improvements there, and I think it would be helpful to get your sense of what's happening. What I don't understand, frankly, is how the Saudis can continue to drag their feet on these issues when, certainly, with oil selling for over \$100 a barrel -- if they were serious about fighting terrorism, they'd put the resources into making these units, these intelligence units, quote, "fully functional" and really an effective tool in the fight against terrorism. So give us the sense of what's going on with the Saudis, and I appreciate the good work you've been -- you've been doing on it.

MR. LEVEY: Thank you, Senator. I do think that there's -- this is the kind of answer where's it going to be "on the one hand," and "on the other hand."

SEN. WYDEN: Right.

MR. LEVEY: They are serious about fighting al Qaeda in the kingdom, and they do. And they -- they go after the terrorists in the kingdom very aggressively; they capture them, they kill them, they wrap them up, and -- they've had their security forces take casualties. This is a serious fight for them. And we have good cooperation with them in that kind of -- on the operational level. And that does have -- and I want to make sure that people understand this -- that does have a good impact on the financial networks of these terrorist organizations because they're disrupted by the actions that I've referred to.

But you're right that when it comes -- the seriousness of purpose with respect to the money going out of the kingdom is not as high, and Saudi Arabia today remains the location from which more money is going to terror groups and the Taliban -- Sunni terror groups and the Taliban than from any other place in the world. I think that part of this is an unwillingness to move forward on public accountability, as I mentioned in my testimony, and part of it is not being willing to invest the resources into a financial investigative capacity.

What I said in 2006 about the status of their financial intelligence unit remains largely true, and there may have been improvements, but still Saudi Arabia has a financial intelligence unit that hasn't met the criteria for admission to the Egmont Group, which is the international organization from financial intelligence units, which has over 100 members. So when we think about the threat in Saudi Arabia, that's a real problem.

But I do think that the more important one is the public accountability, because in the end, as I said, we can keep disrupting these networks, but if we're going to get at it long term, we need to stop the donors, and the donors, the best way to get at them I think is to deter them or dissuade them in some way. The Saudis are trying to work on dissuading through statements about undermining

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the extremist ideology, but in terms of public accountability, that remains something that they haven't been willing to do.

SEN. WYDEN: Well, you continue your good work, Mr. Levey. I think on this public accountability point, I hope that we can continue to blow the whistle on the fact that the Saudis are foot dragging on this question of the charities, you know, commission, because the point of the charities commission was to oversee the charitable donations and to keep them from being used to fund terrorism. Now, as far as I can tell, this commission still hasn't been established, and, you know, it's been years they've been dragging their feet on it. So I hope that you'll continue to hammer away at this, and I'm going to assist Senator Baucus -- Chairman Baucus -- in this area, and we'll also work with you I guess offline on the Intelligence Committee. But I really appreciate the work that you're doing, and you've been very responsive. I may ask you some additional questions in writing as well.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for the extra time.

SEN. BAUCUS: You bet. Thank you, Senator, very much.

I'd like to have Mr. Levey talk to you a little about the suspicious activities reports, which I understand is a tool that's available to you (under ?) various financial entities to report large cash flows, and it helps you in your efforts. Could you describe what that is, the SARs, and also the degree to which that might be a tool that's available to this committee in some other ways to get offshore financing -- you know, accounts that are offshore. It's a tool that we don't have -- that the IRS does not have available right now, as I understand it.

MR. LEVEY: I do think that the IRS does have access to suspicious activity reports. Let me -- suspicious activity reports are -- every financial institution and many others have the obligation to report suspicious activities to FinCEN, confidential in the sense that they can't tell their client or the underlying customer that they are making the report. Those suspicious activity reports are collected by FinCEN. They're made available to law enforcement agencies, including the IRS CI, certainly, and many others.

SEN. BAUCUS: But your understanding is that those reports are available not only to your organization, as those fighting terrorism financing, but also the IRS generally.

MR. LEVEY: I know certainly IRS CI. I know certainly to the criminal investigative section of the IRS, it's certainly available to them.

MR. : Tax evasion is the key.

SEN. BAUCUS: But what about tax evasion?

MR. LEVEY: I think -- I'll have to check for you in terms of whether civil tax investigators have access to suspicious activity reportings. I'm not sure whether they -- to tell you.

SEN. BAUCUS: My understanding is they do not, but that's irrelevant for the purposes of --

MR. LEVEY: You may be right.

SEN. BAUCUS: That's irrelevant for the purpose of this discussion. Let's assume they do not.

MR. LEVEY: Okay.

SEN. BAUCUS: What -- how valuable do you think that tool would be?

MR. LEVEY: That tool is quite valuable. I think what we've found from suspicious activity reporting, as well as from the cash reporting that is done to FinCEN, that these have been enormously valuable for law enforcement in all sorts of contexts, from mortgage fraud, which I know is on everyone's mind right now, to drug trafficking and other financial crimes. This is a very, very rich tool that law enforcement can use as leads and otherwise develop their cases.

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And certainly in terrorism cases, it's been quite valuable. The FBI reports that in -- I think in 40 percent of their terrorism investigations, they've used either suspicious transaction reporting or cash transaction reporting in terms of developing their cases.

SEN. BAUCUS: Okay, so what are the most effective tools that -- to understand the movement of funds -- the transfer of funds domestically, as well as internationally?

MR. LEVEY: Well, I --

SEN. BAUCUS: This is one.

MR. LEVEY: Well, I think the combination of this kind of reporting and, you know, all the efforts that we're making on transparency in our system to make sure that -- you know, as I think you indicated earlier, we have rules for getting transparency in various parts of our financial sector. Two things happen at the same time. First of all, bad guys figure out ways to work around it, and there's innovation for consumers, so stored value cards would be a good example that that's both useful for bad guys and useful for good guys. And so what we need to do is figure out, okay, as there are innovations, how do we make sure we get the benefit of the innovations without just giving in to the vulnerability --

SEN. BAUCUS: I understand that. Stick with this question: What tools are best -- do you find most effective for you? We talked about the -- you know, suspicious activities reports, what else?

MR. LEVEY: I think the suspicious activities reports and the cash transaction reports --

SEN. BAUCUS: And what are they -- (inaudible)?

MR. LEVEY: That's what people typically think of when, you know, if you have a cash transaction of \$10,000 or more, it is reported.

SEN. BAUCUS: So what about these cards we're talking about, the stored value cards?

MR. LEVEY: (Laughs.) I led with my chin, as they say.

SEN. BAUCUS: (Inaudible.) (Laughter.)

MR. LEVEY: (Laughs.) Stored value cards are -- you know, it's interesting -- I'm going to pause for a second. What we did in the end of 2005 is we did a threat assessment on money laundering -- just money laundering. And we tried to figure out what are the different ways that all of our law enforcement agencies and regulators were seeing about how bad guys move money? And we did a comprehensive threat assessment, getting everyone's information. And we then built a money laundering strategy on top of it. So that was, I think, the first time that's ever been done.

One of the threats that we saw was the stored value cards. One was the trade baseline money laundering that Senator Grassley talked about. With stored value cards, you have -- this is -- people are familiar with it. It ranges from everything from your, you know, \$25 mall card or, you know, bookstore card to an open-ended, what we call open-system ones, where they're sort of re-loadable. You can keep adding value to them, and you can use them in the ATM network.

So there is a range of products out there. Some of them could pose a real vulnerability on money laundering. The ones I just mentioned on the what I call open-ended I think do pose a real vulnerability on -- for money laundering, because it's a way that the bad guys can move value without having to move cash or otherwise get access to the banking system, which is pretty tough to get access to. So we recognize the vulnerability. The problem is, it's also incredibly convenient and useful to innocent people, and we don't want to --

SEN. BAUCUS: So what are you doing about it?

MR. LEVEY: We're trying to figure out how to regulate it. I mean we're --

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SEN. BAUCUS: What are your thoughts right now?

MR. LEVEY: (Laughs.) That it's going to be a difficult thing to regulate, because there's no easy point of regulation. There are several different possibilities, ranging from the issuer to the marketer, and it's very hard to -- it's going to be difficult to regulate. And thus far, we haven't successfully regulated it.

SEN. BAUCUS: So how much do you think is being transferred under these stored value cards, or something similar to it, on some -- you know -- monthly or annual basis?

MR. LEVEY: I don't have -- I don't have any credible estimate for that. What I can say is that -- and the way we have information on this, is when law enforcement catches someone, and then they --

SEN. BAUCUS: This is just a very convenient way to transfer cash,

MR. LEVEY: It is.

SEN. BAUCUS: That's basically what it is.

MR. LEVEY: It is. It is a very convenient way. It is a very convenient way, and it's a way which both bad guys are using and a lot of innocent -- a lot of good guys are using, too, and frankly, probably many, many more good guys than bad guys, and we have to make sure we don't throw the baby out with the bath water, as it were.

SEN. BAUCUS: Could you just -- briefly just discuss a little bit about the role of non-bank financial institutions. You know, for example, just last week the Federal Reserve has opened a discount window to non-banks, I mean -- you know, to get favorable loans. It's a whole big change in our system, which leads me to wonder the degree to which, you know, there are lots of other institutions worldwide -- financial institutions worldwide -- that might be involved in transferring money that are, quote, "unregulated," at least not as much as banks generally. Take hedge funds, for example. There must be 1,000 different varieties and forms of financial institutions that are not banks --

MR. LEVEY: Right.

SEN. BAUCUS: -- that are probably somehow involved -- that could be used in terrorism networks.

MR. LEVEY: The general answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is that our regulations stretch well beyond banks, and our -- the requirement to have a real money laundering system and compliance officers and file suspicious activity reports and the like goes well beyond just banks. Money services, businesses, et cetera, have that obligation. What I don't want to suggest is that it's universally -- that it works perfectly. It doesn't. We have a lot of progress that we still need to make, but we're not limited to just banks in terms of our regulatory reach. The Patriot Act, frankly, required us to write regulations and impose these controls on a number of different industries beyond traditional financial.

SEN. BAUCUS: What's your level of confidence -- the degree to which you've got a handle on this? I mean, to be candid, just listening to you -- I'm not being personally critical of you; it's an incredibly complex problem -- but to be candid, I get the sense that, man, we've got a long ways to go yet. We're nowhere close to stopping all of those flying pucks at the goalie.

MR. LEVEY: I don't want to be flippant. I'll say this: If you ever have someone sitting here saying that they know they've gotten it under control, then you've got a problem.

SEN. BAUCUS: That's right. And I didn't expect to hear that from you.

MR. LEVEY: (Laughs.)

SEN. BAUCUS: What I am expecting to hear from you is some guidance as to what we can do to help make sure we have more under control.

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MR. LEVEY: Well, you know I think what were getting -- we've gotten incredible support from the Congress. You know, this started off as a real startup with a very, very small group, and we've gotten great support from -- and I want to say, this has been a completely bipartisan effort. We've had great support from both sides and from the House and the Senate on this, and we have gotten resources, and we are much better off for it, but I just am not the type who would ever say that --

SEN. BAUCUS: I understand that. I'm looking for guidance on what more we have to do. Like what -- you know -- what about your international cooperation?

MR. LEVEY: Well, you know --

SEN. BAUCUS: You mentioned Saudi Arabia is a little bit of a weak link.

MR. LEVEY: Well, you know, it's not just about Saudi Arabia --

SEN. BAUCUS: I know that.

MR. LEVEY: -- and so I don't want to focus on --

SEN. BAUCUS: I'm asking, you know, the degree to which there are other Saudi Arabias.

MR. LEVEY: You know, I have to say the quote that you had, I think it was in your opening statement, that as we get further from 9/11, it is harder to keep people feeling urgent about this. The -- Michael Jacobson who made that quote is someone who I have a great deal of respect for. It is harder to keep people focused on this. It just is human nature, but I intend to stay urgent on it, and the United States certainly is very urgent about this. This is a very, very high priority for us, and quite frankly, I think it means a lot. When Secretary Paulson meets with his counterparts, he always raises these issues, and I think that is -- that's not -- that hasn't always been the case for Treasury secretaries in the past, and I think by doing that, he does send a very strong message.

SEN. BAUCUS: I know that's true, because he's mentioned that to me several times. I know that, and I think that's clearly very helpful. Before I turn to Senator Kerry, though, I just -- I want you to know that clearly we want to do all we can joining with you and others to combat terrorism financing, so I am depending largely on you to tell us what's -- not at this hearing but in the future dates, formally or informally, what you need to get the job done.

MR. LEVEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SEN. BAUCUS: Senator Kerry.

SEN. JOHN F. KERRY (D-MA): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate it.

Thank you, Secretary Levey. It's a pleasure to have you here today, and I want to commend you, as others have, and I think the public already -- there have been public commendations of TFI's efforts to prevent the misuse of our financial system by terrorist financiers, and so we appreciate that work.

This is something actually that I stumbled into a number of years ago on the Foreign Relations Committee, when I was looking at the issue of the contras and the illegal activities in Central America, and in the course of that, we found a rather remarkable network internationally of finance linked to drugs, arms, as well as ideology, and it was quite an insight. I launched an investigation 20 years ago now that shut down the DCCI bank, which, interestingly enough, not only funneled illegal funds to a lot of interesting actors who've played a role in large ways but also included Osama bin Laden back then. That's the first time that I became aware of his name.

And then in 2000, I introduced the International Counter-Money Laundering and Foreign Anti-corruption Act, which provided the tools that you're now working with, some of them anyway. And after 9/11, I have worked closely with Senator Sarbanes and Senator Levin to develop the package of anti-money laundering provisions that included -- were included in the Patriot Act. And so this is an area of considerable concern, and I appreciate that your efforts are not sort of

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all that well known to everybody and not always that glamorous, but boy are they important and very, very significant in their ability to be able to reduce the easy ability of terrorists to be able to carry out their plans. TFI has now designated some 500 individuals and entities that have been tied to terrorist activity. So that designation and the heavy premium that you've placed on financial intelligence gathering has strained their network. So on the other hand, what we've all learned through the years of working in this, like any criminal activity, the minute you begin to shut down in one place or another, they begin to move to another place and develop new methods. And that's what concerns me a little bit right now, is that terrorists need -- you know -- change their methods, and the question is, have we changed, and do we have the resources, and are we moving rapidly enough to stay up with them and ahead of them? That's sort of question number one, if you will.

Two, I want to know what you think we can do to adapt our tactics in response to the new ways that they raise, store and move funds, like the hawalas, for instance, and the trade-based money laundering that's taking place.

I also want to pursue just very quickly what the chairman started to ask about, which is this issue of international cooperation. After 9/11, people came to us in significant numbers and said, wow, we've got to work at this, what are we going to do? And there was a burst of energy. But I'm concerned that that is now lagging in ways that are very dangerous to us all. There's a lack of will, or there is a lack of capacity, or both. And sometimes they're intertwined.

This January, the Financial Action Task Force said that international efforts had only limited success in detecting terrorism financing activity, so I'd like to hear what you think. This is the third part of the question.

And finally, we really do know that you have scarce resources, and we're struggling with resources here in every sector of our governance now. The -- I'm pleased that there's been a shift from broad-based country sanctions to more targeted financial measures, but I get concerned when I hear that out of the over 20 sanction programs administered by OFAC, more than 60 percent of investigated cases involve contraband entering from Cuba. And it simply occurs to me whether or not -- I mean, the question looms large whether or not OFAC and FinCEN are properly prioritizing the threats that we face and using the limited resources as effectively as possible.

So why don't we start with those several questions on the table, and we can go from there?

MR. LEVEY: Okay. There's a lot there. Let me see if I can answer as much of it as I can and cover as much of it as I can.

I think -- let me start with the international cooperation, because maybe it's the most important. As I said to the chairman, I think there is a challenge in terms of keeping the people focused on -- you know, after 9/11, this was the issue for everybody in the whole world, and, you know, we're now into 2008. Having said that, I think that the people who work on terrorist financing and money laundering issues, and particularly the Financial Action Task Force that you mentioned, Senator Kerry, they have made a huge difference, and that work, I think, does continue very, very powerfully and is even adapting -- sort of maybe fold two answers into one -- to new methods.

So as one of the things that we've seen is that terrorists get pushed out of the financial system, they move to cash couriers or -- for example. Well, so what the Financial Action Task Force did is they started with recommendations about terrorist financing. We saw that that was one of the adaptations that was being made by the terrorist groups. We now have a new recommendation from the FATF about cash couriers and the kinds of controls that need to be put in place.

SEN. KERRY: How long does it take you to implement when you get that kind of recommendation? How fast can you respond?

MR. LEVEY: It depends -- you know -- there are 175 countries that have pledged to implement FATF standards, and they subject themselves to mutual

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evaluations. No one gets them all perfectly, including us. We had our own mutual evaluation, and we have improvements that we need to make, but what we try to do is, as you said, if there's a will -- if there's political will, then, and people want help, we try to identify training and technical assistance, including through the Treasury Department's Office of International Affairs, which provides a lot of technical assistance, as does the State Department, but also other countries --

SEN. KERRY: Who's the point person on that? Who's the lead in that effort to motivate and guide those 175 countries? Is that the State, or is that you?

MR. LEVEY: The FATF would be us. The FATF is a Treasury-led --

SEN. KERRY: Do you feel, though, that extraneous State or DOD or White House priorities often get in the way of that, that you're not sufficiently leveraged?

MR. LEVEY: No, I think we've gotten incredible support on our FATF work, and people are recognizing the power of it, especially as the FATF has taken up the issue of Iran and put out statements about the vulnerability that Iran poses to the international financial system. I think everyone around the world is realizing that this is something that the private sector around the world listens to, and that makes it powerful, because as I said before, they're much more -- they have much more of a chance of having a substantial impact than governments can.

SEN. KERRY: Who have been our greatest allies in this effort? Who are the fastest to respond and the greatest help?

MR. LEVEY: That sounds like a difficult question. I think for -- for the most part --

SEN. KERRY: That's why I'm asking it. I want to know.

MR. LEVEY: Well, for the most part our cooperation on these issues is very good. I mean --

SEN. KERRY: Well, is it as good with every country? No, obviously not.

MR. LEVEY: Of course not, and I'd have to -- you know, what I'd have to do to answer that comprehensively is we do a report each year about what vulnerabilities exist in countries, money laundering and terrorist financing regimes. And there are also these mutual evaluations that I refer to and --

SEN. KERRY: Well, are there some countries that just get it and are really rabid supporters of this effort?

MR. LEVEY: There are, and they're -- you know --

SEN. KERRY: Such as?

MR. LEVEY: You know, our Western European allies are quite strong on these issues. They have very good controls and --

SEN. BAUCUS: (Sounds gavel.)

SEN. KERRY: I thought we had more time because of the --

SEN. BAUCUS: Well, but Senator Wyden -- I'm trying to even up here.

SEN. KERRY: Fair enough. Okay. I'll wait till the next round.

SEN. BAUCUS: Okay. Senator Wyden. Thank you, Senator.

SEN. WYDEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Just very briefly, I want to follow up on Saudi Arabia. Mr. Levey, you have a talented squad of financial analysts. When you come across leads about possible terrorists financiers from Saudi Arabia, is that information passed on to the Saudi government?

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MR. LEVEY: Senator, could I take that up with you in another setting? I'd be happy to, and I'll do it as soon as you want, but I'd rather not have that discussion in an open session.

SEN. WYDEN: Okay. I will do that as part of my classified information handling as a member of the Intelligence Committee, because I really do want to know what happens with that information.

Then the last question, very briefly: We've been outlining this morning all of the ways in which Saudi Arabia has been foot-dragging on these kinds of questions of terrorist financing. I mentioned the charities commission. I mentioned the fact they've been slow to put in place, as you call it, a fully functional financial intelligence unit. In your judgment, because of the nature of the Saudi, you know, government, isn't tackling these questions, like establishing a charities commission -- doesn't it really come down to the royal family's political will? If the royal family has the political will to deal with these issues? It happens. Do you agree?

MR. LEVEY: I don't think -- I agree to the extent that the things that we've asked them to do are things that they're capable of doing, but I also think that they have shown political will on other issues that are important to us, including fighting terrorism within the kingdom, so yes, I agree that these are issues that they could tackle and have the resources to.

SEN. WYDEN: I mean, it just comes down to on issue after issue, I mean, you have cited appropriately, in my view, the importance of overseeing these charitable, you know, donations. I mean, there is no question that what happens today is when somebody goes to a gas pump in Medford, Oregon, eventually a price -- a part of the price you pay for gasoline in Medford, Oregon makes its way to Saudi Arabia and they backdoor it then through these various, you know, charities organizations, and I just appreciate your keeping the heat on.

MR. LEVEY: Can I -- I feel obliged to make a comment that I don't want to imply that I am saying that this is state funding of terrorism.

SEN. WYDEN: No, no question.

MR. LEVEY: Okay. That's Iran --

SEN. WYDEN: What happens is, and this has been clear all the way from the, you know, 9/11, you know, commission is that we're seeing, you know, donations from private parties make their way through these charitable endeavors, and the charity commission, which was supposed to be set up to oversee the donations, keep them from being used to fund terrorism, is now three or four years into the debating stages, still hasn't taken place, and I think what you have made clear is something I feel very strongly about, is while the Saudis have been willing to work in other areas, as you've just indicated, they've not had the political will to really put in place these organizations that deal with the financing of terrorism as it relates to stopping money from flowing to terrorists who are outside the country. And, again, I appreciate your work, and we'll talk offline about the first question I asked.

Thanks for the time, Mr. Chairman.

SEN. BAUCUS: Thank you very much, Senator.

Mr. Levey, the Treasury IG's office has briefed us on what is potentially quite a serious example of mismanagement at TFI, and that's the failure to get up and running the computer system that connects the Treasury to other intelligence agencies. Funding has been received for this system, and the upgrade project was scheduled to be completed last September 30; that's my understanding. It still hasn't happened. It seems to me it'd be a good idea to get a pretty good computer system operating between the Treasury and intelligence communities. What's the deal?

MR. LEVEY: The deal is -- and thank you for the question; this is important -- and we expect in the middle of this -- we're in April now, right? -- in the middle of this month to have the next phase rolled out.

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SEN. BAUCUS: This is April Fool's Day. We're not quite there yet.

MR. LEVEY: By mid-April --

SEN. BAUCUS: Okay.

MR. LEVEY: -- wherever we are now, in mid-April we expect the next phase to be deployed. It is a few months behind, no question about it, but it's still on budget, and in a broader sense on track. And this is a critical project for our success, because --

SEN. BAUCUS: So you expect to be up and running when?

MR. LEVEY: Middle of April.

SEN. BAUCUS: In a couple of weeks?

MR. LEVEY: In a couple of weeks. Give me until the end of April to give me a little --

SEN. BAUCUS: Good.

MR. LEVEY: -- play in the joints there, but if we're not by the end of April, we'll be up to tell you about it.

SEN. BAUCUS: Okay. I have other questions which I will submit to the record.

Senator Kerry, any questions, may I ask?

SEN. KERRY: Yes, I do. I appreciate that. Let me follow up. Let me come back to what I was asking.

You were about to maybe -- you said the Western European countries. What about the biggest problems right now? Who are the slowest to respond?

MR. LEVEY: I'm not trying to be difficult, Senator Kerry. There are a number of countries that don't have adequate terrorist financing and money laundering laws, and some of them are more important to us than others. So, for example, it's a problem that Kuwait doesn't have an adequate terrorist financing law. It's not the only country that doesn't have a terrorist financing law, but it's important that they --

SEN. BAUCUS: I don't mean to interrupt, but that's surprising to me, because Kuwait's a friend.

MR. LEVEY: You know, it doesn't track in terms of friends or not friends, it's just -- these are issues that it takes effort, it takes people with expertise, and it takes oftentimes political will. It took a long time to get a money laundering law passed in Jordan, which there is no better friend --

SEN. BAUCUS: Thank you, Senator.

MR. LEVEY: -- in this effort, so -- but we have in Turkey, for example, where a big financial system, an important ally, generally trying hard on these issues, but they have a definition of terrorism in their terrorist financing money laundering laws that is limited to acts of terrorism against Turkish nationals. That's a problem because that's out of step with the international --

SEN. KERRY: But the reason -- what I found, at least in my experience with this, is that it's usually a question of interest -- country interest, business interest, sometimes political and business combined, but it saves money is at the bottom of this. And sort of, you know -- you wanted to intervene or?

Well, the point I'm making is that, you know, you have to make the connection between this money and the ultimate danger to these people. A lot of them don't accept it. I was just recently in Pakistan, and Pakistan, both the new leadership and others, just view the insurgency differently than we do. To them, the threat is -- (inaudible) -- and the indigenous insurgency, not al Qaeda. And that drives them to a different set of balances.

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MR. LEVEY: You're right, Senator, and I think -- the point you just made, which is why I started to intervene. You're exactly right. We have to convince them that it's in their interest to do this, and I think there is a good argument that it's in their interest to do this, which is that it -- by bringing their financial system up to international standards, they're more likely to attract investment and attract business from outside, and when they aren't living up to international standards, people don't want to do business with them. And that's the argument that we try to make. It's sometimes successful -- often-times successful, but we have to keep pushing on that issue.

SEN. KERRY: Well, in Iraq, in Anbar province, until recently, I'm not sure what the status is exactly today, but I know that there were some 70, about 70 different export/import banks in Anbar province that were engaged in the funding of illicit activities. They were fronts for those illicit activities. In the Shi'ite part of Iraq, it is more dependent on the hawalas as their means of, you know, movement of money, but what steps have been taken by the government of Iraq, where we are pouring life and money at extraordinary levels to support them, to be supportive of us?

MR. LEVEY: Well, we are working very closely with the government of Iraq. We have people on the ground there.

SEN. KERRY: Well, we know we are working closely with them. What are they doing? This is six or seven years now, we're moving down the road here, and they're still part of the problem.

MR. LEVEY: Well, we're trying to set up a banking -- this is a significant problem, Senator; I'm not trying to minimize it. The problem is that we need a -- we need a real banking system in Iraq so that it's not so much of a cash society. A cash society has all of the vulnerabilities that you're very well aware of in terms of illicit conduct.

We need to have a secure banking system that people can move money electronically for legitimate purposes, so that we don't have all of the -- so you don't have innocent people traveling around with lots of cash, because that -- I mean, it's hard to separate out the good from the bad. We're working with them on that, and we're seeing some progress, but we have a ways to go.

SEN. KERRY: To what degree similarly in Afghanistan is the narcotics trafficking, the poppy, undermining our own efforts and providing a source of funding for al Qaeda, for the Taliban, and for counter-government efforts?

MR. LEVEY: I'm a little nervous about what I'm allowed to say publicly. Of course, you can get a full briefing. It certainly is one of the sources of funding and control for the Taliban. It's not the only source of funding. They're also getting funding from outside, as I indicated in my answer to Senator Wyden. There are other sources of funding going into the Taliban, and frankly, the quote from Sheikh Sayed that I had in my opening statement is him trying to raise money for the Taliban. But no doubt that the drug trafficking in Afghanistan contributes to it. I think it's different in different parts of Afghanistan.

SEN. KERRY: Well, what about the resourcing to you. It's my sense that -- I mean, what you're describing is a major connection between -- I mean, this is the great facilitator of terrorism, money and its movement. And to the degree that we have transparency and accountability, obviously everybody is better off, not to mention just in governance, in terms of who is making what money where and the flow of capital. So this has always struck me as an area that just gets overlooked. Somehow we are willing to send people in uniform, put their lives on the line. We put billions of dollars into the jets and the bombs and this and that, but if you can't deal with these kinds of issues, you're just -- you're not putting your priority where it ought to be. What do you need to augment this effort and to give it the full measure of light that it deserves?

MR. LEVEY: Well, I certainly like the question, Senator Kerry; I appreciate it. I think we have gotten a lot of support. We've had our budget fully funded each year, and it has increased each year. I don't think it's necessarily the

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case that, you know -- every government official sitting here would always say, you know, if I had more -- you could make the argument for more resources, but the truth is, it's more about using our resources wisely, and I think we have adjusted in response to some of the chairman's concerns, and making sure that we continue to raise this at a high level politically, because it's not so much needing more people, it's making sure that we make this a priority in our relationships with other governments and making it a priority when we deal with the private sector leaders in other countries.

To get to your point, I think one of the best -- the best sources of getting political will generated in some of these countries to improve their systems of controls on these issues is the private sector, because they're trying to live up to the international standards themselves because they want to do business internationally, and they sometimes go to their own governments and say, hey, let's improve our laws. So it's more a question of uses our resources wisely, making sure we're talking to the right people and continuing to keep it high on our political agenda.

SEN. KERRY: Well, with all due respect, I have to say to you -- I mean, I realize the position that any leader of the agency is in with respect to defending the budget up here and, you know, after the years I've been here, I've certainly gotten a little bit -- I'm sort of impatient with the automatic defense that you get and lack of reality sometimes. I have to tell you, having just been in both Pakistan and Afghanistan, it is shocking to me the disparity between the amount of money going in there. I think it's about, you know, half a billion (dollars) that was going into Pakistan compared to 10 billion, 12 billion (dollars) a month, half a billion a year compared to 10 or 12 (billion dollars), and that's the center of the front on terror. That's where al Qaeda is. That's where they have reconstituted in some 60 countries today.

And I've had that intelligence briefing, and I really don't need to be -- I'm not satisfied that we are doing what's necessary to build the infrastructure, and because our government is locked into Kabul fundamentally, they have huge problems getting out to the rest of the country where 70 percent of the population is, and unless we resource that adequately, both militarily and otherwise, we're going to fail there. And that is what most experts who've been there, from General Jim Jones and others to the current folks who are there, tell us.

So I don't think it's adequately resourced, and I think you deserve to have more ability to be able to leverage these countries and to put people in them to provide the technical expertise and to help provide even some of the technology and the hardware and the training, and that is labor-intensive.

So, you know, I thank you for the work you're doing, and I understand you're doing well with the limits you have, but this has got to get actually a much higher priority in my judgment.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for having this hearing. I think it's very important, and I appreciate the time.

SEN. BAUCUS: Thank you very much, Senator.

A couple of matters here. On behalf of Senator Grassley, I'd like to -- I'll put in the record the testimony of former CIA and Customs agent John Casera (ph). That will be in the record. Second, I'd like to place in the record a July 3, 2007 letter from acting IRS Commissioner Kevin Brown. The letter is to the chairman on the issue of how the IRS checks names on nonprofit tax filings against terrorist watch lists.

Finally, Senator Grassley and I have -- we have learned at this hearing we should ask the General (sic) Accountability Office to conduct a comprehensive review of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence. We are sending a letter with that request today, and I think agree that after four years -- after four years, and to prepare a new administration for anti-terrorism financing duties, that this sort of study would be very timely.

I want to thank you again, Mr. Levey, for your testimony today, but I generally believe and feel, as others have stated, that you're doing a pretty good

HEARING OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE; SUBJECT: ANTI-TERRORISM FINANCING:
PROGRESS MADE AND THE CHALLENGES AHEAD; CHAIRED BY: SENATOR MAX BAUCUS (D-MT);
WITNESS: STUART A. LEVEY, UNDERSECRETARY, OFF

job given the resources you have, and given the degree to which this is or is not a priority within the entire administration, and I frankly believe it should be a higher priority, a much higher priority. And I hope that you're able to be very effective in convincing the administration to put this up several notches.

There are lots of -- I know -- different offsetting interests that the administration has in all of these different countries, but frankly, the bottom line to me is terrorism and making sure that we do snuff out the financing of terrorism. It comes down to money, as you've often said, and I just hope very much that we get -- this is a much higher priority than -- it is a higher priority now. My view -- it must be a still higher priority, and I hope we can accomplish that objective quickly.

Thank you very much. The hearing is adjourned. (Sounds gavel.)

MR. LEVEY: Thank you.

LOAD-DATE: April 3, 2008

EXHIBIT 20

CIVIL WRONGS

**FULL TEXT TRANSLATIONS OF THE
CIVIL WRONGS ORDINANCE [NEW VERSION]
CIVIL WRONGS (LIABILITY OF THE STATE) LAW
5712-1952**

**CIVIL WRONGS REGULATIONS (LIABILITY OF A
PUBLIC SERVANT) 5766-2006**

**CIVIL WRONGS REGULATIONS (LIABILITY OF THE
STATE) (WRITTEN NOTICE OF DAMAGE) 5763-2003**

**LAW FOR THE AMENDMENT OF CIVIL WRONGS
LEGISLATION (AMELIORATING BODILY HARM)
5724-1964**

INCORPORATING ALL CHANGES

UP TO AND INCLUDING APRIL 10, 2006

**ARYEH GREENFIELD – A. G. PUBLICATIONS
June 2006**

INTRODUCTION

We here present the English translation of Israel's legislation on torts and civil wrongs, fully up-to-date with all amendments incorporated, and including the regulations published on April 10, 2006.

This Ordinance is based on an enactment legislated in 1944 by the British Mandate authorities. In 1968 that measure, including all its amendments until then, was replaced by a completely reedited Hebrew language "New Version", which in turn has been amended several times. In preparing English translations of all the measures in these pages we worked from the official text published in Sefer Ha-chukkim and in Kovetz Ha-takkanot, and were also guided by the consolidated Hebrew texts published by Dinim ve-Od, a major service that covers all Israel legislation.

Although we exert considerable efforts to ascertain the correctness, completeness and relevance of all our publications, the translator, editor, publisher and distributors have made no warranty and can assume no responsibility whatsoever on that account.

Readers are also cautioned that no translation of Israel legal measures has any standing under Israel legal practice; the Courts and other authorities will concern themselves only with the original and official Hebrew text. For this and other reasons readers are advised to consult qualified professional counsel before making any decision in connection with the enactments, which are here presented in translation for their general information only.

Aryeh Greenfield – A. G. Publications

CIVIL WRONGS - Ordinance, Law and Regulations - 2006

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CIVIL WRONGS ORDINANCE (NEW VERSION)

CHAPTER ONE: INTERPRETATION

Interpretation

1. This Ordinance shall, subject to the Interpretation Ordinance, be interpreted according to the principles of legal interpretation customary in England, and terms used in it shall be assumed to have the meaning of corresponding terms in English Law and shall be so interpreted, as far as that is consistent with the context and there being no other explicit provision. *(Note: Under the Law and Administration Ordinance (Amendment No. 14) Law 5732-1972, this proviso on the interpretation of the Law is no longer binding).*

Definitions

2. In this Ordinance –
 - "parents" – including parents' parents and step parents;
 - "animal" – including birds, fish, insects and reptiles;
 - "wild animal" – an animal, which in Israel is not usually kept captive or under human control;
 - "child" – including grandchild, stepchild, fetus, child born out of wedlock, or adopted child; in reaching a conclusion on the degree of family relationship, which under the provisions of this Ordinance is included in the definitions of the terms "parents" and "child", a child born out of wedlock and an adopted child shall be deemed the lawful offspring of its mother and of the man known to be its father, or of its adopter, all as the case may be;
 - "movables" – inanimate or animate, including money, the fruit of trees and vines, grains, vegetables and other crops and water, whether or not attached to land;
 - "employer" – a person who, in his relations with another person, has complete control over the manner in which that person performs work for him, while he himself is not subject to similar authority in respect of that work, and "employee" is a person whose work is subject to aforesaid control; however, a person in the service of the State, of a local authority or of another person shall not be deemed an employer or an employee of another person in that service;
 - "real estate" – land, trees, houses, buildings and walls or other structures;
 - "damage" – a loss of life, a loss of an asset, of comfort, of bodily welfare or of reputation, or a detraction from any of these, and any similar loss or detraction;

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"monetary damage" – an actual loss or expense, which can be assessed in terms of money and on which particulars can be provided;

"asset" – real estate or movable;

"defendant" – including an defendant in a counter suit or a cross action;

"injury" – unlawful interference with a legal right;

"plaintiff" – including a plaintiff in a counter suit or a cross action;

"occupant" – a person who lawfully occupies real estate, or who is entitled – as against the owner of the real estate – to occupy and use it, and when there is no such person – the owner of the real estate.

CHAPTER TWO: RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES IN CIVIL WRONGS

Civil wrong and right to relief

3. The matters enumerated below in this Ordinance constitute civil wrongs and – subject to the provisions of the Ordinance – any person injured or damaged by a civil wrong committed in Israel is entitled to the relief specified in the Ordinance from the person who committed the wrong or was responsible for it.

Trivial act

4. An act shall not be deemed a civil wrong, if – were it repeated – it would not establish an adverse claim, and if a reasonable person of ordinary temperament would not have complained of it under the given circumstances.

Voluntary exposure to risk

5. (a) In an action brought for a civil wrong, it shall be a defense that the plaintiff knew and appreciated – or may be assumed to have known and appreciated – the state of affairs that caused the damage and that he voluntarily exposed himself or his property to that state of affairs.
(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to an action brought for a civil wrong that stems from the failure to perform an obligation incumbent upon the defendant by virtue of an enactment.
(c) A child below age twelve shall not be deemed capable of knowing or appreciating the state of affairs that caused the damage and of voluntarily exposing himself or his property to that state of affairs.

Act under enactment

6. In an action brought for a civil wrong other than negligence, it shall be a

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defense that the act complained against was under and in accordance with the provisions of an enactment, or that it was carried out within the bounds of a legal authorization or in the reasonable belief in good faith that legal authorization existed; in this section, "act" includes an omission.

Note: In respect of actions brought until February 10, 2006 –

1. *section 6 shall be read as if "the act complained against" said "the act or omission complained against" and without the closing passage that begins with "or that it was carried out".*
2. *Section 7 shall be deemed to read as follows:*

"Public servant"

7. (a) A public servant is responsible for any civil wrong committed by him, and if sued therefor he shall be sued personally; however, without derogating from the provisions of sections 6 and 8, it shall be a defense for the public servant – in any action that is not for negligence – if the act was within the scope of his lawful powers or that he committed it in good faith, believing that he acted within the scope of his lawful powers.
- (b) A public servant shall not be responsible for any civil wrong committed by an agent appointed by him or by another public servant, unless he explicitly authorized or ratified the civil wrong."
3. *Sections 7A to 7F are not to be taken into account*

Sections 7 to 7F, as presented below, are in effect for actions brought after February 10, 2006.

Definitions

7. In sections 7A to 7F –

"act" includes an omission;

"State employee" – including an organ of the State and every person who under an enactment performs a public function in the name of the State, including persons who serve in the Israel Defense Forces, in the Israel Police, in the Prisons Service and in other security organizations of the State, and exclusive of a contracting party, within its meaning in section 15;

"public authority employee" – including an organ of the public authority and every person who under an enactment performs a public function in the name of the public authority, and exclusive of a contracting party, within its meaning in section 15;

"public servant" – a State employee or a public authority employee, as the case may be;

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"public authority" – a local authority, and every body corporate set up by Law, which is listed in the Schedule;
"governmental function" – a statutory public function, within its meaning in section 15(d)(2) of the Basic Law: Administration of Justice.

Immunity of public servants

- 7A. (a) Action shall not be brought against a public servant for an act that raises liability in tort and that he performed in the course of performing his governmental function as a public servant; this provision shall not apply to a said act that was knowingly committed with the intention to cause damage, or with indifference to the possibility that the said act will cause damage.
- (b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not derogate from the liability of the State or of a public authority under sections 13 and 14 and under any statute.
- (c) The immunity under this section shall also apply to whoever was a public servant when the act, which is the subject of the action, was committed.

Action against a State employee

- 7B. (a) When action has been brought against a State employee for an act committed as part of his function as State employee, and if the State argued in a notice to the Court that immunity under section 7A applies to the employee's act, if the act was committed, then the State shall be joined to the proceeding, if it was joined as a defendant.
- (b) If, in its notice under subsection (a), the State requested that the action against the State employee be dismissed, then the action against him shall be dismissed, and the action shall be deemed to have been brought against the State by virtue of its liability under sections 13 and 14 for the act of the State employee, and the State employee's act shall be deemed to have been committed in the course of performing his function.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b), within a period to be determined in regulations the plaintiff may petition that the Court determine that the conditions of immunity under section 7A do not apply; if the Court determined as aforesaid, then the action against the State employee shall not be dismissed and the provisions of subsection (b) shall not apply.
- (d) If the State did not give a notice said in subsection (a) or if it did not request that the action against the State employee be dismissed as said in subsection (b), then within a period to be determined in regulations the State employee may petition that the Court determine that the conditions of immunity under section 7A do apply; if the employee petitioned as aforesaid, then the

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- State shall be joined to the proceeding, if it was joined as a defendant; if the Court determined that the conditions of immunity said in section 7A do apply, then the action against the State employee shall be dismissed and the provisions of subsection (b) shall apply, mutatis mutandis; if the Court determined that the State employee committed the act not in the performance of his function, then the action against the State shall be dismissed.
- (e) The Court shall immediately decide on a plaintiff's petition under subsection (c) or a State employee's petition said in subsection (d).

Action against a public authority employee

- 7C. (a) When action has been brought against a public authority employee for an act committed as part of his function as State employee, then within a period to be determined in regulations the public authority or the employee may petition the Court that it determine that the conditions of immunity under section 7A apply to the employee's act, if the act was committed; when a said petition was submitted, then the public authority shall be joined to the proceeding, if it was not joined to it as a defendant, and the Court shall determine whether the conditions of immunity under section 7A apply.
- (b) If the Court determined that the conditions of immunity under section 7A apply, then the action against the public authority employee shall be dismissed and the provisions of section 7B(b) shall apply, mutatis mutandis; if the Court determined that the public authority employee committed the act not in the performance of his function, then the action against the public authority shall be dismissed.
- (c) The Court shall immediately decide on the public authority's or the employee's petition under subsection (a).

Joining a public servant as defendant in an action

- 7D. A public servant may join as defendant an action brought against the State or a public authority, as the case may be, for an act for which he would have been liable, if not for the provisions of section 7A(a), or he may – notwithstanding the provisions of sections 7A to 7C – maintain his position as defendant in an action brought against him.

Regulations

- 7E. The Minister of Justice may, with approval by the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee, make regulations for the implementation of the provisions of sections 7B to 7D, also in respect of –
- (1) Law procedure and times;

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- (2) the obligation of informing the State or the public authority that action has been brought;
- (3) the conditions for delivery of notice by the State, as said in section 7B(a), and who is authorized to approve its delivery.

Compensation or Indemnification of the State or of the public authority

- 7F. (a) If a public servant acted in gross deviation from a public servant's proper behavior, then the State or the public authority, as the case may be, is entitled, notwithstanding the provisions of section 7A –
- (1) if the public servant committed an act against it that creates liability in tort – to compensation from him;
 - (2) if it was found liable for the act committed by the public servant – to indemnification from him.
- (b) In proceedings for indemnification under this section, the amount of indemnification shall be as determined by the Court according to justice and equity.

Judicial authority

8. If a person constitutes a Court or Tribunal or is one of its members, or if he lawfully performs the obligations of a said person, and if any other person performs judicial functions, including an arbitrator, then no action shall be brought against him for any civil wrong committed by him in the performance of his judicial function.

Minor

9. (a) No action shall be brought against any person for a civil wrong which he committed before he reached age twelve.
- (b) A person who has not reached age eighteen can bring action for a civil wrong and – subject to subsection (a) – action therefor can be brought against him; however, no action shall be brought against him for a civil wrong that stems – directly or indirectly – from a contract made by him.

Body corporate

10. A body corporate shall not recover compensation for a civil wrong, unless it caused it damage.

Joint tort-feasors

11. If under the provisions of this Ordinance each of two or more persons is liable for a specific act, and if the act constitutes a civil wrong, then they shall be jointly liable for that act as joint tort-feasors and they can be sued for it jointly or severally.

Liability of participant or enticer

12. If a person participates, assists, advises or entices in or to an act or

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omission committed or about to be committed by another person, or if he orders, authorizes or ratifies them, then – for purposes of this Ordinance – he shall be liable for them.

Employer's liability

13. (a) For purposes of this Ordinance, an employer shall be liable for an act committed by his employee –
- (1) if he authorized or ratified the act;
 - (2) if the employee committed the act in the course of his employment; however –
 - (a) an employer shall not be liable for an act committed by a person who is not one of his employees, to whom one of his employees transferred his task without the employer's explicit or implicit authorization;
 - (b) a person who was statutorily obligated to use the services of a person he was not free to select, then he shall not be liable for any act committed by that person in the course of that employment.
- (b) An act shall be deemed to have been committed in the course of an employee's employment, if the employee committed it while performing the ordinary tasks of his employment and those connected with it, even though the employee's act was an improper performance of an act authorized by the employer; however, an act shall not be so deemed if it was performed for the employee's own purposes and not in the employer's interest.
- (c) For purposes of this section, "act" includes omission.

Liability of principal

14. If a person employs an agent who is not his employee for the performance of an act or of a category of acts for him, then – for purposes of this Ordinance – he shall be liable for everything the agent does in the performance of that act or category of acts, and for the manner in which he performs them.

Liability of a contracting party

15. If a person makes a contract with another person who is not his employee or agent, so that he will perform a certain act for him, then – for purposes of this Ordinance – he shall not be liable for any civil wrong that arises while that act is being performed; this provision shall not apply in any of the following cases:
- (1) he was negligent in choosing the person with whom he made the contract;
 - (2) he interfered in the contracting party's work in a manner that caused the injury or damage;
 - (3) he authorized or ratified the act that caused the injury or damage;

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- (4) by virtue of an enactment he was responsible performing the act, performance of which he delegated to an independent contractor;
- (5) the act, the performance of which was contracted, was unlawful.

Saving of liability

16. The provisions of sections 12, 14 and 15 shall not derogate from any person's liability for an act committed by him, and the provisions of section 13 shall not derogate from the employee's liability for an act he performed.

Agent's or employee's knowledge

17. Wherever knowledge is to be argued or proven under this Ordinance, an agent's or employee's knowledge shall be treated like his principal's or employer's knowledge, on condition that the knowledge was acquired by the agent while he acted for his principal, or by the employee in the course of his employment in respect of the matter or thing about which the knowledge is required.

Spouse

18. A spouse shall not be liable for a civil wrong committed by his spouse, except under the provisions of sections 11 to 16.

Effect of death on grounds for action

19. (a) When a person has died, then all grounds for an action for a civil wrong that existed for or against him shall remain in effect – subject to the provisions of this section – to the benefit of or against his estate, all as the case may be.
- (b) If grounds for an action remain in effect as aforesaid to the benefit of the deceased person's estate, and if the act or omission that created the grounds caused his death, then the compensation that can be recovered to the benefit of the estate shall be calculated without regard for the profit or loss caused to the estate in consequence of the death, but an amount for funeral expenses may be included in it.
- (c) If damage was suffered because of an act or omission that could have been grounds for an action for a civil wrong against a person, except that that person died before or while the damage was caused, then – for purposes of this Ordinance – the grounds for action which would have existed against him because of the act or omission, if he had died after the damage was caused, shall be deemed to have existed against him before he died.
- (d) The rights conferred by this Ordinance on a deceased person's estate shall add to and not derogate from the rights available to the deceased person's dependents under this Ordinance or under any other enactment.

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Insolvent estate

20. If an action under section 19 can be brought against an insolvent estate, then every obligation for the grounds of the action shall be deemed a debt that can be proven against the estate, even if – by its nature – it is a claim for an unspecified amount of compensation for damage which does not stem from a contract, an undertaking or a breach of trust.

Bankrupt

21. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Bankruptcy Ordinance 1936, a bankrupt can be a plaintiff or a defendant for a civil wrong, but no action for a civil wrong shall be brought to the credit of or against the assets of a bankrupt; however –
- (1) the right to bring action for a civil wrong that caused monetary damage to the assets of a bankrupt shall pass to the trustee or shall be realized by him;
 - (2) a judgment against a bankrupt for a civil wrong, which was made before the receiving order was made may be proven in bankruptcy;
 - (3) this section is subject to the provisions of section 19.

No endorsement of a civil wrong

22. The right to any relief for a civil wrong, as well as the liability for it cannot be endorsed to another, except by operation of Law.

CHAPTER THREE: CIVIL WRONGS

Article One: Assault

Assault

23. (a) Assault is the intentional use of any kind of force – directly or indirectly – against a person's body by hitting, touching, moving it or in any other manner without that person's consent or with his consent that was obtained by deceit, and also an attempt or threat – by act or gesture – to use aforesaid force against a person's body, when the person who makes the attempt or threat causes the other person to assume – for reasonable cause – that he then has the intention and the ability to carry out his intent.
- (b) "Use of force" includes, for purposes of this section, the use of heat, light, electricity, gas, odor or any other thing or material, if it is used to a degree that can cause harm.

Special defense

24. In an action for assault, it shall be a defense for the defendant if –

- (1) he committed the act reasonably in order to defend himself or another person against injury to body, freedom or property and if the proportion will be reasonable between the damage he could assume will be caused by the act and the damage that he could assume will be prevented by him;
- (2) he used a reasonable measure of force to prevent the plaintiff from entering real estate unlawfully or in order to remove him therefrom after he entered it or stayed on it unlawfully, all while the defendant was its occupant or acted by the occupant's authority; however, if the plaintiff entered or tried to enter the real estate without use of force, then the defense shall be conditional on the defendant having first asked the plaintiff not to enter, or to leave after he entered, and on having given him a reasonable opportunity to comply peaceably with his request;
- (3) he used a reasonable degree of force to defend his possession of movables which he is entitled to hold, or to retrieve them from the plaintiff who took them or held them unlawfully; however, if the plaintiff took or tried to take the movables without use of force, then the defense shall be conditional on the defendant having first asked the plaintiff not to take them, or to return them after he took them, and on having given him a reasonable opportunity to comply peaceably with his request;
- (4) he committed the act while he executed or assisted in the lawful execution of an arrest order, search warrant, committal, imprisonment order or detention order issued by a Court or by another authority authorized to do so, on condition that the act against which complaint is lodged was permitted by those orders, even if there was a defect in them or in their issue;
- (5) the plaintiff was insane or mentally or physically impaired and the degree of force used by the defendant was reasonable or appeared to be reasonable to the degree required in order to protect the plaintiff himself or to protect other persons, and that force was used in good faith and without malice;
- (6) the defendant and the plaintiff both were soldiers in the Israel Defense Forces and the defendant acted by virtue of a statute that applies to the Forces and under that statute;
- (7) repealed
- (8) he performed in good faith an act which he had reason to believe would be to the plaintiff's benefit, but was not able to obtain the plaintiff's consent before he performed it, because – under the given circumstances – the plaintiff was not able to indicate his consent or the person lawfully in charge of him was not able to consent on his behalf, and the defendant had grounds to

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conclude that the plaintiff's welfare required that the act not be postponed.

25. Repealed

Article Two: Imprisonment

False Imprisonment

26. False imprisonment is the unlawful total deprivation – for any time whatsoever – of a person's freedom, either by physical force or by pretending to hold authority.

Special defense

27. In an action for false imprisonment, it shall be a defense of the defendant if –

- (1) he committed the act while he executed or lawfully assisted in the execution of an arrest order, search warrant, committal, imprisonment order or detention order issued by a Court or by another authority authorized to do so, on condition that the act against which complaint is lodged was permitted by those orders, even if there was a defect in them or in their issue;
- (2) the plaintiff was under lawful detention under provisions of an enactment;
- (3) the plaintiff being insane or mentally or physically impaired, the denial of his liberty was or appeared to be reasonably necessary to protect the plaintiff himself or to protect other persons, and it was performed in good faith and without malice;
- (4) the person who committed the act about which the plaintiff complains would have been liable to penalties under any enactment, had he failed to perform it;
- (5) the defendant and the plaintiff both were soldiers in the Israel Defense Forces and the defendant acted by virtue of the statute that applies to the Forces and under that statute;
- (6) the defendant is the plaintiff's parent, guardian or teacher, or his relationship with the plaintiff is similar to that of his parent, guardian or teacher, and he denied the plaintiff's freedom only temporarily for a time reasonably necessary for his correction.

28. Repealed

Article Three: Trespass

Trespass on real estate

29. Trespass on real estate consists of unlawful entry into real estate or unlawful damage to or interference with real estate by a person; however, the plaintiff cannot recover compensation for trespass on real estate, unless he suffered monetary damage thereby.

Burden of proof

30. In an action for trespass on real estate, the defendant shall bear the burden of proof that the act complained about was not unlawful.

Trespass in respect of movables

31. Trespass in respect of movables consists of the unlawful removal of movables from the possession of another person, or of violent interference with them while they are in the possession of another person; however, the plaintiff cannot recover compensation for trespass in respect of movables, unless he suffered monetary damage thereby.

Burden of proof

32. In an action for trespass in respect of movables, the defendant shall bear the burden of proof that the act complained about was not unlawful.

Mistake about ownership or possession

33. A mistake about ownership or possession -- even a mistake in good faith and also the intention to act for the true owner's benefit -- is no justification for interference with another person's property; however --

- (1) if a person hauls goods or undertakes the carriage or storage of goods as a public service, then he does not commit trespass by handling the goods in the manner common for that service and only according to instructions from and on behalf of the person who delivered the goods to him for that purpose, on the assumption in good faith that the person who delivered the goods was entitled to handle them;
- (2) a worker or employee does not commit trespass by handling an asset in the manner common for that work and in the manner authorized by his employer, assuming in good faith that his employer is entitled to authorize that manner of handling.

Claim of right is not trespass

34. A mere claim of the right to handle an asset or to prevent another person from handling it does not constitute trespass.

34A. Repealed

Article Four: Negligence

Negligence

35. If a person committed an act which a reasonable and prudent person would not have committed under the same circumstances, or if a person refrained from committing an act which a reasonable and prudent person would have committed under the same circumstances, or if, in a certain occupation, he did not use the skill or exercise the degree of caution that a reasonable person qualified to act in that occupation would have used or exercised under the same circumstances – then that constitutes neglect; if he was negligent as aforesaid in respect of another person, toward whom under those circumstances he is under obligation not to act as he did, then that constitutes negligence, and a person who by his negligence causes damage to another commits a civil wrong.

Obligation toward all persons

36. The obligation said in section 35 is toward all persons and toward the owner of any asset, to the extent that under the same circumstances a reasonable person would have foreseen that, in the ordinary course of events, they were liable to be injured by the act or omission specified in that section.

Responsibility of real estate owner toward trespasser

37. The responsibility under sections 35 and 36 of an owner or occupant of real estate in respect of the condition, maintenance and repair of the real estate, shall not obtain toward a person who entered the real estate as a trespasser, unless the plaintiff proves that he entered in good faith and without intention to commit an offense or a civil wrong.

Obligation toward trespasser in a military area

- 37A. (a) The responsibility under sections 35 and 36 in respect of the condition, maintenance and repair of a military area or in respect of its use shall not obtain toward a person who entered that area as a trespasser, unless the plaintiff proves that he entered in good faith and without intention to commit an offense or a civil wrong, and that the person responsible for that area or the one who acts on his behalf at the entrance knew that the person who entered was present in that area when the damage was caused.
- (b) In this section, "military area" –
- (1) real estate occupied by the Israel Defense Forces or by any other branch of the defense establishment approved for this purpose by the Minister of Defense;
 - (2) real estate used for a defense purpose, a guard having been

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- posted at its entrance or entry to it having been restricted by notice displayed outside it;
- (3) real estate on which there are installations intended to prevent entry into or exit from Israel; for this purpose, certification by a person authorized for this purpose by the Minister of Defense, that the installation is intended to prevent entry into or exit from Israel, shall be conclusive evidence of that fact.
- (c) This section shall apply only during a period in which there is a state of emergency in the State, by virtue of a declaration under section 9(a) of the Law and Administration Ordinance 5708-1949.

Burden of proof of negligence when damage is caused by dangerous objects

38. If action was brought for damage, and if it was proved that the damage was caused by a dangerous object, other than fire or an animal, or by the escape of anything that is liable to cause damage by escaping, and that the defendant was the owner of that object or was in charge of it or occupied the asset from which the object escaped, then the defendant shall bear the burden of proving that – in respect of the dangerous or escaped object – there was no neglect for which he is liable.

Burden of proof of negligence in respect of fire

39. If action is brought for damage, and if it is proved that the damage was caused by fire or in consequence of fire and that the defendant lit the fire or was responsible for lighting the fire, or that he occupies the real estate or is the owner of the movables from which the fire emerged, then the defendant shall bear the burden of proving that in respect of the source or spread of the fire there was no neglect for which he is liable.

Burden of proof of negligence in respect of animals

40. If action is brought for damage, and if the following two points are proved in its respect –
- (1) that the damage was caused by a wild animal, or by an animal that is not a wild animal, but the defendant knew or should have known that it is liable to do whatever caused the damage;
 - (2) that the defendant was the owner of one of the aforesaid animals or was in charge of it;
- then the defendant shall bear the burden of proving that in its respect there was no neglect for which he is liable.

Burden of proof in case of negligence when the facts speak for themselves

41. If action is brought for damage, and if it is proven that the plaintiff had

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no information and could not have any information of the actual circumstances that caused the event which caused the damage, and that the damage was caused by an asset over which the defendant had full control, and if it appears to the Court that the occurrence of the event which caused the damage is more consistent with the conclusion that the defendant did not take reasonable precaution, rather than with the conclusion that he did take reasonable precaution – then the defendant shall bear the burden of proving that in respect of the event that caused the damage there was no neglect for which he is liable.

Article Four "A": Injury by a Dog

Damage caused by a dog

41A. In an action for bodily injury caused by a dog, the dog's owner or the person who regularly kept the dog (hereafter: the owner) shall compensate the injured person, and it does not matter whether or not there was neglect on the part of the owner.

Defenses

41B. In an action under this Article the owner shall have no defense, unless the damage was caused in consequence of one of the following:

- (1) the injured person provoked the dog;
- (2) the injured person assaulted the owner, his spouse, parent or child;
- (3) the injured trespassed on the owner's real estate.

Saving of statutes

41C. This Article shall not derogate from other rights under this Ordinance or under any other statute.

Article Five: Nuisances

Public nuisance

42. A public nuisance is an unlawful act or the omission of a legal obligation, when that act or omission endangers the life, safety, health, property or comfort of the public, or when it interferes with the public's use of a common right.

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Action for public nuisance

43. An action for a public nuisance shall be brought only –
- (1) by the Attorney General or his representative, in order to obtain an injunction;
 - (2) by a person who suffered monetary damage from it.

Private nuisance

44. (a) A private nuisance is the conduct of a person, the management of his business or the use of real estate occupied by him in a manner that constitutes real interference with the reasonable use or reasonable enjoyment of another person's real estate, taking their location and character into consideration; however, a person shall not recover compensation for a private nuisance, unless he suffered damage from it.
- (b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to an obstruction of sunlight.

Special defense

45. In an action for a private nuisance, it shall be a defense that the act complained of was committed in compliance with the terms of a contract or agreement that obligates the plaintiff and operates to the defendant's benefit.

Existing nuisance

46. In an action for a private nuisance, the mere fact that the nuisance existed before the plaintiff acquired or occupied the real estate in question shall not be a defense.

Saving of other enactments

47. The provisions of sections 42 to 46 shall add to and not derogate from provisions on nuisances prescribed in any other enactment.

Obstruction of sunlight

48. A person commits a civil wrong if – by blocking or by other means – he prevents an owner or occupant of real estate from enjoying a reasonable amount of sunlight, taking the location and character of the real estate into consideration, after the owner or occupant or their predecessor continuously enjoyed that light – otherwise than on the terms of a contract or agreement – during at least fifteen years immediately before the blockage or prevention.

Denial of support

- 48A. If real estate provides support for neighboring real estate, then any act that prevents or denies that support constitutes a civil wrong.

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Use needed for the public interest

48B. If use of any real estate is needed in the public interest, then it shall not constitute a nuisance within the meaning of this Article, even if it causes damage to neighboring real estate or deprives the owner of neighboring real estate of the full enjoyment thereof, on condition that the damage caused not exceed tolerable proportions and that the user took reasonable steps to reduce the damage as far as possible; however, the Court may award compensation – either in a lump sum or in recurrent payments – if monetary damage is caused to the owner of the real estate.

Article Six: Misappropriation

Unlawful retention of asset

49. Unlawful retention consists of withholding movables from a person who is entitled to their immediate possession.

Burden of proof

50. In an action brought for unlawful retention the defendant shall bear the burden of proving that the withholding was lawful.

Return of retained property

51. In an action brought for unlawful retention the Court may order – according to the circumstances – that the retained property be returned, in addition to any other relief prescribed in this Ordinance or in place of a said relief.

Robbery

52. Robbery consists of the unlawful transfer by the defendant for his own use of movables which the plaintiff is entitled to hold, by way of the defendant taking, retaining, destroying or delivering them to a third person, or by denying them to the plaintiff in some other manner.

Special defense

53. In an action brought for robbery it shall be a defense for the defendant if he bought the movables in good faith in accordance with section 34 of the Sale Law 5728-1968.

Right of third person is not a defense

54. In an action brought for robbery the defendant shall not be able to raise the right of a third person in his defense against the person entitled to possess the movables immediately.

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Return of robbed property

55. In an action brought for robbery the Court may order – according to the circumstances – that the robbed property be returned, in addition to any other relief prescribed in this Ordinance or in place of said relief.

Article Seven: Fraud

Deceit

56. Deceit is the false representation of a fact, made in the knowledge of its falsehood or without belief in its truth or recklessly, the presenter being indifferent to whether it is true or false, and with the intention that the person deceived by the presentation act in accordance with it; however, no action shall be brought for a said presentation, unless it was intended to mislead the plaintiff, did mislead him and the plaintiff acted according to it and thereby suffered monetary damage.

Restriction on action for certain deceptions

57. No action shall be brought for a presentation said in section 56, which was made about a person's character, conduct, credit, ability, craft or occupation in order to obtain credit, money or goods for him, unless the presentation was in writing and signed by the defendant himself.

Injurious lie

58. (a) An injurious lie consists of the malicious publication – orally or in any other manner – of a false statement about a person's business, occupation, profession, goods or property rights; however, a person shall not recover compensation for such publication, unless he suffered monetary damage from it.
(b) For purposes of this section, "publication" – within its meaning in section 2 of the Prohibition of Defamation Law 5725-1965.

59. Repealed

Article Eight: Persecution

Persecution

60. Persecution consists of actually and maliciously bringing against a person a senseless proceeding – criminal, for bankruptcy or for winding up – without reasonable or probable cause, and the proceeding injured his credit or reputation or if it endangered his freedom and was concluded in his favor, if it was likely to be so concluded; however,

action shall not be brought against a person for persecution only because he delivered information to a competent authority, which instituted proceedings.

61. Repealed

Article Nine: Causing Breach of Contract

Unlawfully causing breach of contract

62. (a) If a person knowingly and without sufficient justification causes a person to break a legally binding contract between him and a third person, then he commits a civil wrong toward that third person; however the third person cannot recover compensation for that civil wrong, unless he suffered monetary damage from it.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the relations created by marriage shall not be deemed a contract, and strikes and lockouts shall not be deemed breaches of contract.

Article Ten: Breach of Statutory Obligation

Breach of statutory obligation

63. (a) A person commits a breach of a statutory obligation if he does not comply with an obligation imposed on him under any enactment – other than this Ordinance – if the enactment, properly interpreted, is intended for the benefit or protection of another person, and if the breach caused that person damage of the kind or nature of damage intended by the enactment; however, the other person shall not – in respect of the breach – be entitled to relief specified in this Ordinance, if the enactment, properly interpreted, intends to exclude that relief.
- (b) For purposes of this section an enactment shall be deemed to have been enacted for the benefit or protection of a certain person, if – as properly interpreted – it is intended for the benefit or protection of that person, or for the benefit or protection of persons in general or of persons of a category or definition to which that certain person belongs.

CHAPTER FOUR: FAULT

Causing damage by fault

64. "Fault" consists of a person's act or omission, which constitutes a civil wrong under this Ordinance, or constitutes a civil wrong that involves damage, or constitutes neglect that caused harm to himself, and a person shall be deemed to have caused damage by his fault if the fault was the cause or one of the causes of the damage; however, he shall not be so deemed if one of the following holds true:

- (1) the damage was caused by an unusual natural event, which a reasonable person could not have foreseen and even reasonable caution could not have prevented its results;
- (2) another person's fault was the decisive cause of the damage;
- (3) he is a child and has not yet reached age twelve, and he is the one who suffered damage after another person invited him or allowed him to be on the asset on which or in connection with which the damage occurred, or permitted him to be so near to that asset so that – in the ordinary cause of events – he was liable to be injured because of that person's fault.

Plaintiff's conduct

65. If a defendant caused damage by fault, but the fault was caused by the plaintiff's conduct, then the Court may exempt him from the liability to compensate the plaintiff, or it may reduce the compensation to an extent deemed just by the Court.

Defendant's conduct

66. If both the plaintiff and the defendant caused damage by their fault, but the plaintiff's fault was caused by the defendant's conduct, then the Court may increase the compensation which the defendant would have been liable to pay, were it not for the provisions of section 64, on condition that it not exceed the amount which he would have been liable to pay, had not also the plaintiff caused the damage by his fault.

Definition of a person's fault

67. A person's fault for purposes of sections 64 to 66 includes the fault of anybody for whom that person is responsible, and that when no other meaning has to be drawn from the context.

Contributory fault

68. (a) If a person suffered damage, in part because of his own fault and in part because of the fault of some other person, then a suit for

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compensation shall not fail only because of the fault of the person who suffered the damage, but the compensation to be paid shall be reduced by a proportion which the Court finds appropriate and just, taking into account the degree of responsibility of the person who sues because of the damage; however, the aforesaid shall not impede a defense derived from a contract, and if a contract or enactment that restricts liability applies to the claimant, then the person who sues for compensation shall not be paid more than was prescribed as aforesaid.

- (b) If compensation was reduced as said in subsection (a), then the Court shall determine and record the total amount of compensation which the claimant could have been paid, if not for his fault.
- (c) The provisions of sections 11 and 83 shall apply whenever two or more persons are liable under subsection (a) for damage caused to a person, or who would have been liable if they had been sued.

Contributory fault that caused death

69. If a person died in consequence of his own and of another person's fault, and if – had suit been brought under section 19 for the benefit of the estate – the Court would have reduced the compensation under section 68(a), then – if action is brought for the benefit of that person's dependents under section 78 – the compensation shall be reduced proportionately.

Argument of prescription

70. In every instance to which section 68(a) applies and in which one of the persons at fault denies his liability toward a certain person at fault or toward his legal representative by relying on the law of prescription, then he shall not be entitled to recover compensation or participation by virtue of that section from that certain person or from his representative.

CHAPTER FIVE: RELIEFS FOR CIVIL WRONGS**Every Court competent to give relief**

71. Every civil Court shall be competent within its jurisdiction to give relief against a civil wrong under this Ordinance, subject to the provisions of every legislative enactment that applies to that Court, and it may make an injunction in respect of a civil wrong, even if no compensation or other relief was sued for or adjudged.

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Injunction

72. An injunction can be a mandatory order or a restraining order, temporary or permanent.

Conditions for making an injunction

73. The Court shall make a temporary injunction only if it is satisfied – by affidavit or in some other manner – that there is a substantive question which must be considered, and that it is fairly certain that the plaintiff will be entitled to relief, and that it will be difficult or impossible to do justice fully at a later stage, if a temporary injunction is not made.

When an injunction must not be made

74. The Court shall not make an injunction when it believes that the injury or damage done to the plaintiff is small, that it can be evaluated in monetary terms, that it can be adequately compensated for by the payment of money, and that making an injunction would constitute harassment of the defendant; however, it may adjudge compensation.

Saving of powers

75. The provisions of sections 72 to 74 shall add to the Court's powers to make injunctions under any other legislative enactment, and they shall not derogate from them.

Compensation

76. Compensation may be adjudged alone, in addition to an injunction or in its place; however –

- (1) if the plaintiff suffered damage, then compensation shall be given only for that damage which occurred in the natural course of events and resulted directly from the defendant's civil wrong;
- (2) if the plaintiff suffered monetary damage, then compensation for the damage shall be given only if he provided particulars thereof in or attached to the statement of claim

Relief taken only once

77. (a) Subject to the provisions of sections 83 to 85, if a person recovered compensation or other relief for a civil wrong, and if a person claims through or by virtue of an aforesaid person, then he shall not recover additional compensation for the same civil wrong.
- (b) A person shall not recover compensation or other relief for a civil wrong, if it also involves the violation of a contract or the violation of an obligation that is similar to a contractual obligation, and if a Court, tribunal or arbitrator already adjudged compensation for that violation to the same person or to the person by whose virtue he sues.

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- (c) A person shall not recover compensation or other relief for the violation of a contract or the violation of an obligation that is similar to a contractual obligation, if that violation also constitutes a civil wrong and if a Court already adjudged compensation for that civil wrong to the same person or to the person by whose virtue he sues.

Dependents' right to compensation

78. If a civil wrong caused a person's death and if that person – had he not died – would at that time have been entitled to compensation under this Ordinance for a bodily injury caused to him by the civil wrong, then his spouse, parents and children shall be entitled to compensation from the person responsible for the civil wrong.

Who is entitled to bring action

79. An action for compensation under section 78 shall be brought by the executor of the will, the estate administrator or the heirs of the deceased, for the benefit of his spouse, parents and children or to the benefit of those among them who still are alive; if no aforesaid action was brought within six months after the injured person's death, then any person to whose benefit it could have been brought is entitled to bring it in the name of all or of some of them.

Compensation and its calculation

80. In an action under section 78 particulars must be given about the people for whose benefit it is being brought and about the monetary loss each of them suffered in consequence of the injured person's death; compensation shall be given for the monetary loss which they actually suffered or which they actually will suffer in the future, including the costs of his burial; after legal expenses not collected from the defendant are deducted from the amount of compensation, the Court shall – when it makes its judgment – prescribe the share of the remaining amount to which each is entitled.

Amounts not to be taken into account

81. When determining the amount of compensation, the following shall not be taken into account:
- (1) an amount received or to which there is entitlement upon the deceased person's death under an insurance contract;
 - (2) an amount paid or which must be paid because of mourning for the deceased.

Compensation and National Insurance benefits

82. (a) In the case of a person insured under Chapter Two of the National Insurance Law 5714-1953 (hereafter in this Chapter: the

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Law) or of his dependent, as said in section 22(b) of the Law, who in consequence of an event is entitled both to compensation under this Ordinance from the employer and to a benefit under Chapter Two of the Law, then the benefit shall be subtracted from the amount of compensation that would have been due to them from their employer, if not for this section.

(b) For purposes of this section –

"benefit" – the monetary value of benefits, exclusive of benefits in kind, given or to be given in the future under Chapter Two of the Law, including injury allowance payable under section 38 of the Law, and it shall be deemed that a benefit reduced or denied because of an act or omission by the employee or not given because another benefit was chosen under the Law was given or will be given in the future in its entirety; provisions by the Minister of Labor under section 49(b) of the Law on the capitalization of pensions and on the calculation of the monetary value of benefits in kind shall also apply to the determination of the monetary value of benefits under this subsection;

"employer" – a person who under the Law is under obligation to pay the insurance contributions for the insured person, including a person for whose acts the employer is responsible under section 13 of this Ordinance.

(c) Under the circumstances said in subsection (a) the employer shall not – for purposes of section 70 of the Law – be deemed a third party, rights against whom are transferred to the National Insurance Institute.

Suit against and indemnification from joint tort-feasors

83. (a) If a person suffered damage in consequence of a civil wrong, then a judgment given against a person liable for that damage shall not prevent action being brought against another person who – had he been sued – would have been liable for that same damage as a joint tort-feasor.

(b) If several actions were brought for the same damage by the person who suffered it or to the benefit of his estate, his spouse, parent or child against tort-feasors liable for that damage – whether as joint tort-feasors or in some other manner – then the total amounts that can be recovered as compensation in judgments to be given in those actions shall not exceed the amount of compensation given in the judgment that was first handed down and was not cancelled on appeal, or as it was changed on appeal; and the plaintiff shall not be entitled to costs in all those actions, except in that in which the first said judgment was handed down, unless the Court believes that there was a

reasonable basis for bringing the action; if the first judgment was against an employer, within the meaning of the term in section 82 and under the circumstances specified there, then for purposes of this subsection the amount of compensation in the first judgment shall be replaced by the amount that would have been adjudged, if not for section 82.

Indemnification between tort-feasors

84. (a) Every tort-feasor who is liable for a damage is entitled to recover participation from every other tort-feasor who is liable, or who – if sued – would have been liable for that damage as a joint tort-feasor or in some other manner; however, no person shall be entitled to recover participation under this subsection from a person entitled to indemnification from him for the liability in respect of which the participation is claimed.
- (b) In proceedings on participation under this section the participation shall be in an amount to be prescribed by the Court on the basis of justice and fairness, taking into consideration the degree of the person's responsibility for the damage; the Court is competent to exempt a person from the obligation to participate or to order that a person's participation amount to full indemnification.

Definition

85. "Civil wrong", in sections 83 and 84 – whether or not it constitutes a criminal offense, and the provisions of those sections shall not affect criminal proceedings for an unlawful act and they shall not make any agreement on indemnification enforceable, if it would not have been enforceable without those sections.

Amount of insurance not to be taken into account of compensation

86. When compensation that must be paid for a civil wrong is assessed, any amount paid or due in respect of that civil wrong under an insurance contract shall not be taken into account.

Compensation for slander in a newspaper

87. (a) If a plaintiff won a Court case against the owner of a newspaper for the publication of a slander in that newspaper, and if he demonstrates to the Court before which the action was heard that he cannot cause the judgment to be implemented by way of execution against the defendant's real estate or movables, then the Court may order the judgment to be executed against the persons who signed the guaranty provided by or on behalf of the defendant under section 5(1)(3) of the Press Ordinance and the guaranty given by the signatories of that document to be exercised, on condition that the signatories' liability not exceed their liability under the guaranty.

- (b) A plaintiff said in subsection (a) shall serve a copy of the Court order under this section on the Minister of Finance.
- (c) The Minister of Justice may make regulations to regulate the practice and law procedure in proceedings under this section, and he may prescribe the fees to be paid in them.

Civil wrong that also is an offense

88. If the facts on which an action for a civil wrong is based also constitute a criminal offense, then that shall not bar the action; however, if the Court that hears the action finds, at any stage of the proceedings, that the facts constitute or are liable to constitute a felony, then the Court shall stay continuation of the proceedings until it ascertains that the facts were communicated to or are known by the police.

Beginning of period of prescription

89. For purposes of the period of prescription in an action for a civil wrong, "the day on which grounds for the action arose" shall be one of the following:
- (1) if the grounds for the action are some act or omission – the day on which that act or omission occurred; if the act or omission is continuous – the day on which it ceased;
 - (2) if the grounds for the action are damage caused by some act or omission – the day on which that damage occurred; if the damage was not discovered on the day on which it occurred – the day on which the damage was discovered, but in the latter case the action shall be prescribed if it was not brought within ten years after the day on which the damage occurred.

CHAPTER SIX: MISCELLANEOUS

Saving of enactments

90. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to interfere with jurisdiction under Admiralty Law which is vested in a Court in Israel, or with the provisions of the Civil Law Procedure Amendment Law (The State as a Party) 5718-1958 or of any enactment repealed by it.

Provisions on the adjudgment of "diyyet"

91. A Court, which is not a Moslem religious tribunal or a tribal tribunal shall not adjudge "diyyet"; an aforesaid Court shall not adjudge "diyyet" for an act for which compensation was adjudged under this Ordinance, and a Court shall not adjudge compensation under this Ordinance for an act in respect of which "diyyet" was adjudged.

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92. The Minister of Justice may, with approval by the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee, change the Schedule.

Effect

93. This New Version shall go into effect on October 1, 1968.

SCHEDULE

(Section 92)

Bodies Corporate Established by Law

1. Bank of Israel
2. National Insurance Institute
3. Employment Service
4. Nature Preservation and National Parks Authority
5. Agricultural Supervision Authority
6. Securities Authority
7. Antiquities Authority
8. Second Authority for Television and Radio

CIVIL WRONGS REGULATIONS (LIABILITY OF A PUBLIC SERVANT) 5766-2006

By virtue of my powers under sections 7B(c) and (d), 7C(a) and 7E of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance [New Version] 5744-1984 (hereafter: the Ordinance), and with approval by the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee I make these regulations:

CHAPTER ONE: INTERPRETATION

Definition

1. In these regulations, "Law Procedure Regulations" – the Civil Law Procedure Regulations 5744-1984.

CHAPTER TWO: NOTICE OF ACTION BROUGHT AGAINST A PUBLIC SERVANT

Obligation to give notice of action brought against a public servant

2. (a) When action has been brought against a public servant who is a State employee, as said in section 7B of the Ordinance, then the plaintiff shall give notice that it was brought to the office of the Attorney of the District, in which the Court that hears the action sits, or to the legal counsel of the Knesset, as the case may be; a copy of the writ of claim shall be attached to the notice.
- (b) When action has been brought against a public servant who is a public authority employee, as said in section 7C of the Ordinance, then the plaintiff shall give notice that it was brought to the to the legal counsel of the public authority; a copy of the writ of claim shall be attached to the notice.
- (c) A notice under subregulation (a) or (b) shall be drawn up according to Form 1 in the Schedule.

Time and manner of delivering the notice

3. A notice said in regulation 2 shall be served on the State or on the public authority, as the case may be, at the time at which the writ of claim is served on the public servant; the provisions of Chapter 32 of the Law Procedure Regulations shall apply to service of the notice, mutatis mutandis and subject to the provisions of these regulations.

**CHAPTER THREE: NOTICE BY THE STATE RECOGNIZING THE
EMPLOYEE'S ACT AS PERFORMED AS PART OF HIS
GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES**

Conditions for giving notice of recognition of the act

4. In respect of a public servant that is a State employee, the State shall give the Court notice that it recognizes that the act performed by the employee was performed in the course of exercising his governmental function, as said in section 7B(a) of the Ordinance (hereafter: notice of recognition), if all the following hold true:
- (1) the act was performed as part of the employee's Governmental function;
 - (2) the act was not performed knowingly with the intent to cause damage or with indifference to the possibility that damage would be caused by the said act.

Serving a notice of recognition

5. A notice of recognition in respect of –
- (1) a State employee – shall be served by the Attorney General or by a person he authorized to do so;
 - (2) a State employee that is a Knesset employee – shall be served by the legal counsel of the Knesset.

Drawing up a notice of recognition and the period for its service

6. (a) If the State is a party to the action, then the notice of recognition shall be submitted to the Court together with the writ of defense on behalf of the State, and a copy thereof shall be served on the parties.
- (b) If the State is not a party to the action, then the notice of recognition shall be submitted to the Court within the period prescribed in the Law Procedure regulations for the submission of writs of defense and a copy thereof shall be served on the parties; the writ of defense on behalf of the State shall be submitted within thirty days after the day on which the Court ordered the State to be joined as a party to the action, under the provisions of section 7B(a) of the Ordinance.
- (c) A notice of recognition shall be drawn up according to Form 2 in the Schedule; certification by the Attorney General or by the legal counsel of the Knesset shall be attached.

Times for the submission of petitions under section 7B of the Ordinance

7. (a) A plaintiff's petition under section 7B(c) of the Ordinance, that the Court determine that the conditions of immunity under section 7A do not apply, shall be submitted to the Court within 14 days after

- submission of the State's petition under section 7B(b) of the Ordinance to dismiss the action against the State employee.
- (b) The State employee's petition, that the Court determine that the conditions of immunity under section 7A do apply, shall be submitted to the Court within 14 days after the last day for the submission of a notice as said in regulation 6.

CHAPTER FOUR: BRINGING ACTION AGAINST A PUBLIC SERVANT WHO IS A PUBLIC AUTHORITY EMPLOYEE

Certification by the legal counsel of the public authority

8. A public authority's petition under section 7C(a) of the Ordinance, that the Court determine that the conditions of immunity under section 7A do apply, shall be submitted to the Court after certification by the legal counsel of the public authority was obtained; the certification by the legal counsel of the public authority shall be attached to the petition.

Times for the submission of petitions under section 7C of the Ordinance

9. A public authority's petition or a public authority employee's under section 7C(a) of the Ordinance, that the Court determine that the conditions of immunity under section 7A do apply, shall be submitted to the Court within thirty days after the writ of claim was served on the public authority or on the public authority employee, as the case may be; a copy of the petition shall be served on the parties.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUBMITTING AND DECIDING A PETITION ON THE APPLICABILITY OF CONDITIONS OF IMMUNITY

Submitting a petition under sections 7B(b), 7B(d) or 7C(a)

10. The provisions of Article One of Chapter Twenty of the Law Procedure regulations shall apply to the submission of petitions under sections 7B(c) or (d) or 7C(a) of the Ordinance, mutatis mutandis and subject to the provisions of these regulations.

Decision on a petition

11. (a) All makers of affidavits shall appear on the prescribed date for interrogation on their affidavits, unless the Court decides otherwise.
- (b) Hearings on a petition shall be completed on one day; if the Court

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- deems it necessary, it may set days, in sequence as far as possible, for additional hearings, until the witnesses' interrogation has been concluded.
- (c) Until seven days before the date set for hearings, the parties may submit to the Court, in writing, lists of legal documentation and main points of argument; the parties' arguments shall be summarized orally on the day of the hearing, after presentation of evidence was concluded.
 - (d) The Court shall hand down its decision on a petition, at the latest within 14 days after hearing the petition was concluded, and before making any other decision on the action.

Submitting a writ of defense in an action against a public authority employee

12. If the Court decided under section 7C(a) of the Ordinance -- on the petition by the public authority or by the public authority employee -- that the conditions of immunity under section 7A do apply, then the public authority shall submit a writ of defense within thirty days after the Court's decision was handed down, if it had not submitted it previously; if the Court decided that the conditions of immunity do not apply, then the employee shall submit a writ of defense within thirty days after the Court's decision was handed down.

Submitting a writ of defense in an action against a government employee

13. If the State did not submit a notice of recognition, and if on the employee's petition under section 7B(d) of the Ordinance the Court decided that the conditions of immunity under section 7A do apply, then the State shall submit a writ of defense within thirty days after the Court's decision was handed down, if it had not submitted it previously; if the State submit a writ of defense, and if the on petition by the plaintiff under section 7B(c) of the Ordinance the Court decided that the conditions of immunity under section 7A do not apply, then the State employee shall submit a writ of defense within thirty days after the Court's decision was handed down.

Appeal

14. The time for bringing appeal or petitioning for permission to appeal, as the case may be, against a decision by the Court on petitions under sections 7B(c) or (d) and 7C(a) of the Ordinance, is thirty days after the decision was handed down.

CHAPTER SIX: MISCELLANEOUS

Applicability of the Civil Law Procedure Regulations

15. The Court shall deal with any procedural matter, for which there is no provision in these regulations, according to the provisions of the Civil Law Procedure Regulations.

Effect

16. These regulations shall be in effect from February 10, 2006.

SCHEDULE

Form 1
(Regulation 2(c))

To the _____ Court
in _____
file _____

vs.

Notice of action brought against a public servant

Notice is hereby given that on _____ action was brought against a public servant who is a State / public authority employee (cross out the superfluous) in the Court in _____ under the Civil Wrongs Regulations (Liability of a Public Servant) 5766-2006 (hereafter: the regulations).

- * If the public servant is a State employee, then under regulation 6 a written notice of recognition must be submitted to the Court no later than on _____ and a copy thereof shall be served on the parties
- * If the public servant is a public authority employee, then under regulation 9 written application must be made no later than on _____, asking the Court to determine whether conditions of immunity under section 7A of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance apply, and a copy thereof shall be served on the parties and to the public authority (if it is not a party).

Date: _____ Name of person who gives the notice: _____

Signature: _____

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Form 2
(Regulation 6(c))

To the _____ Court
in _____
file _____

vs.

**Notice that Immunity under section 7A of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance
[New Version] (hereafter: Civil Wrongs Ordinance) applies, and
petition to dismiss the action against the defendant
No. _____.**

- (1) Under the provisions of section 7B of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance, notice is hereby given that the defendant no. _____, Mr. / Ms. _____, ID No _____, has immunity against actions for a civil wrong in respect of the event that is the subject of the action, in accordance with the provisions of section 7A of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance.
- (2) The reasons for the immunity are as follows: (specify why the conditions of immunity apply): _____

- (3) The Honorable Court is requested to dismiss the action against him / her.

Date: _____

Name and position of person who gives the notice _____

Signature: _____

CIVIL WRONGS (LIABILITY OF THE STATE) LAW 5712-1952

Interpretation

1. In this Law –
"the Ordinance" means the Civil Wrongs Ordinance 1944;
"act" includes "omission";
"liability in tort" means liability under the Ordinance for an act committed after this Law went into effect;
"act of war" – includes any act of combating terrorism, hostile acts or uprisings, and also acts for the prevention of terrorism, hostile acts or uprisings carried out under circumstances that endanger life and limb;
other terms shall have the meaning they have in the Ordinance.

The State's liability in tort

2. In respect of liability in tort the State shall be treated like any incorporated body, except for the provisions below in this Law.

Acts in the scope of lawful authorization

3. The State shall not be liable in tort for any act performed within the scope of a lawful authorization, in reasonable confidence in good faith of the existence of lawful authorization; however, it is responsible for actual negligence.

4. Repealed

NOTE: In respect of actions brought until February 10, 2006, sections 3 and 4 shall still be deemed to read as follows:

" Acts in the scope of lawful authorization

3. The State shall not be liable in tort for an act carried out within the scope of lawful permission, or in good faith while using what appears to be lawful permission; however, it is responsible for actual negligence.

Slander

4. The State is not liable in tort for slander."

Act of war

5. The State is not liable in tort for any act performed by an act of war of the Israel Defense Forces.

Actions because of Israel Defense Force activities in an area

5A. Any action against the State or against any agent of the State in respect of damage caused in an area in consequence of any act performed by the Israel Defense Forces (in this section : action) shall be heard subject to the provisions of this section.

(1) In this section –

"area" – each of the following: Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district;

"Israel Defense Forces" – including other security forces of the State of Israel, which operate in an area;

- (2) (a) a Court shall hear an action only if the injured person or his guardian or someone else on his behalf gave written notice of the act that is the subject of the action, as shall be prescribed in Regulations;
- (b) the notice shall be given within sixty days after the act; however, if the plaintiff or his guardian could not – because of the state of his health or because of some other justified reason – give the notice within the said time, then the notice shall be given within 30 days after the hindrance was removed;
- (c) if the plaintiff died and the notice was not given while he still was alive, and if the time for giving the notice said in subsection (b) has not yet passed, then the notice shall be given by his dependents or by his estate or by some other person on their behalf within 60 days after his death;
- (d) notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the Court may – because of special reasons that shall be recorded – hear an action in respect of an act of which notice was not given on time;
- (3) a Court shall not hear an action brought later than two years after the act that is the subject of the action, but the Court may – if it is satisfied that the plaintiff had no reasonable opportunity to bring the action within the said period – extend the period by not more than one additional year; if the plaintiff was a minor on the day the act was performed, then the said extension shall not be longer than three years;
- (4) the provisions of sections 38 and 41 of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance [New Version] shall not apply to hearings of an action, but the Court may decide that the provisions of the said sections shall apply, if it concludes that that is justified under the circumstances of the case and for reasons that shall be recorded;
- (5) if the Court concludes that the State was denied a fair opportunity to defend against an action, in consequence of the fact that the Palestine Council did not comply with the provisions on legal aid in accordance with the agreement, then it may – after it has given the parties an opportunity to present their arguments on that

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matter – dismiss the action; in this paragraph –
 "the agreement" – as defined in the Extension of Emergency
 Regulations (Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District –
 Adjudication of Offenses and Legal Aid) Regulations 5728-
 1967;

"Palestine Council" – like the definition of "Council" in the said
 Law;

- (6) The Minister of Defense is charged with the implementation of this
 section and he may – in consultation with the Minister of Justice
 and with approval by the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice
 Committee – make regulations on anything connected with its
 implementation.

Action by an enemy or member of a terrorist organization

5B. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any statute, the State is not
 liable in tort for damage caused to a person specified in
 paragraphs (1), (2) or (3), other than damage caused in
 categories of actions or to categories of plaintiffs said in Schedule
 One –

- (1) a subject of an enemy state, unless he is in Israel legally;
- (2) an activist or member of a terrorist organization;
- (3) a person harmed while he acted for or on behalf of the
 subject of an enemy state, of a member or activist of a
 terrorist organization.

- (b) In this section –
 "enemy" and "terrorist organization" – as defined in section 91 of
 the Penal Law 5737-1977;
 "the State" – including any authority, body or person that acts on
 its behalf.

Actions in a confrontation area

5C. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any statute, the State is not
 liable in tort for damage caused in a confrontation area because
 of an act performed by security forces, other than damage caused
 in categories of actions or to categories of plaintiffs said in
 Schedule Two.

- (b) (1) The Minister of Defense shall appoint a committee, which
 shall be authorized to approve – under special
 circumstances – ex gratia payment to applicants to whom
 subsection (a) applies, and to set the amount thereof.
- (2) The committee's members shall be –
- (1) an advocate qualified to be appointed district judge,
 and he shall be the chairman; the Minister of Defense
 shall appoint the chairman in consultation with the
 Minister of Justice;

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- (2) a representative of the Ministry of Defense;
- (3) a representative of the Ministry of Justice;
- (3) The Minister of Defense shall, in consultation with the Minister of Justice and with approval by the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee, prescribe the threshold conditions for submitting applications to the committee, the manner of submitting the application, the committee's procedure and the criteria for making ex gratia payments.
- (c) The Minister of Defense may declare an area to be a confrontation area; when the Minister has so declared, then in the declaration he shall set the boundaries of the confrontation area and the period, during which the declaration shall apply; notice of the declaration shall be published in Reshumot.
- (d) When notice under section 5A(2) (in this section: written notice) has been given, then the following provisions shall apply:
 - (1) if the Minister of Defense declared the area in which the damage was caused to be a confrontation area – then within 30 days after the notice was received by the Ministry of Defense the declaration shall be brought to the knowledge of the person who gave the written notice;
 - (2) If the Minister of Defense did not declare the area in which the damage was caused to be a confrontation area, then he may – within 90 days after receipt of the written notice – declare the area to be a confrontation area; when he has so declared, then within the said 90 day period he shall bring the declaration to the knowledge of the person who gave the written notice; if the Minister of Defense declared the said area to be a confrontation area after the said 90 day period, then the Court may – for special reasons that shall be recorded – accept the argument that the damage that is the subject of the notice was caused in a confrontation area;
 - (3) not bringing the declaration of a confrontation area to the knowledge of the person who gave written notice, as said in paragraphs (1) and (2), shall not derogate from the effect of the declaration under subsection (c);
 - (4) The Minister of Defense, in consultation with the Minister of justice, shall prescribe the manner in which the declaration of an area as a confrontation area to the knowledge of a person who gave a written notice.
- (e) In this section –
 - "confrontation area" – an area outside the area of the State of Israel, in respect of which the Minister of defense declared as said in subsection (c), in which the defense forces operated or which is an area that is part of the confrontation;

"the State" – including any authority, body or person who acts in its name;

"confrontation" – a state of affairs in which one or several events of a military nature occur between the security forces and regular or irregular factors hostile to Israel, or a state of affairs in which hostile acts by an organization hostile to Israel are carried out.

Change of Schedules

5D. The Minister of Defense may, after consultation with the Minister of Justice and with approval by the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee, change Schedule One and Schedule Two by order.

Damage caused during military service

6. (a) The State is not liable in tort for any harm caused to a person or for any disease or for the aggravation of any disease to which a person was subjected during the period of his military service or in consequence of his military service.
- (b) "Military service", in this section – within its meaning in the Invalids (Pension and Rehabilitation) Law 5709-1949.

Death caused in the military service

7. (a) The State is not liable in tort for the death of any person caused by any harm he suffered or by any disease or by the aggravation of any disease caused him during the period of his military service in consequence of his military service.
- (b) "Military service", in this section, within its meaning in the Fallen Soldiers' Families (Pensions and Rehabilitation) Law 5710-1950.

Prescription for purposes of rehabilitation laws

- 7A. If an action in tort was brought against the State and was rejected by virtue of sections 6 and 7, then the period of prescription for the submission of applications for grants and benefits under the Invalids (Pension and Rehabilitation) Law 5719-1959 [Consolidated Version] and the Fallen Soldiers' Families (Pensions and Rehabilitation) Law 5710-1950 shall end at the time prescribed in them or six months after a final judgment that is not subject to further appeal was handed down, whichever is later, on condition that the action in tort was brought not later than one year after the end of the prescription period prescribed in those Laws.

Exemption from liability in tort of agents of the State

- 7B. (a) In instances, in which the State is not liable in tort under one of the sections 5 to 7, then the person, because of whom the State would have been liable in tort if not for the said sections, shall also

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be exempt as aforesaid.

- (b) This section also applies to any act or omission carried out before the day on which it went into effect, but it shall not affect any final judgment made before the said day.

The State's entitlement to indemnification

- 7C. The provisions of section 7B shall not derogate from any entitlement of the State for indemnification from any person who would have been liable to it, if not for the said provisions.

Assets vested in the State

- 8. The State is not liable in tort as an owner of assets vested in it only by virtue of Law, as long as it has not taken possession of the asset.

Saving of specific provisions of Laws

- 9. The provisions of this Law shall not derogate from any provision in any of the enactments enumerated below, which determines, restricts or denies the liability of the State or of its institutions:
 - (1) the Lands Ordinance (Settlement of Property Rights);
 - (2) the Post Office Ordinance;
 - (3) the Government Railways Ordinance 1936;
 - (4) the Absentees' Property Law 5710-1950;
 - (5) the German Property Law 5710-1950;
 - (6) the Postal Bank Law 5711-1951.

Saving of statutes

- 9A. The provisions of section 5B and 5C shall not derogate from any defense, immunity or exemption available to the State under any statute.

Repeal

- 10. Section 4(1) of the Ordinance is repealed.

Amendment

- 11. The Governmental Trials Ordinance shall be amended as follows:
 - (1) In paragraph (c), replace the period at its end with a comma, followed by "or";
 - (2) insert the following paragraph –
 - "(d) civil wrongs".

SCHEDULE ONE (Section 5B(a))

An action, for which the grounds are harm caused to a person said in section 5B(b), while he was in the custody of the State of Israel as an arrestee or prisoner, and after he was in custody was not again an activist or member of a terrorist organization or acted on the behalf or as agent of any of them.

SCHEDULE TWO (Section 5C(a))

1. An action, for which the grounds are harm caused in respect of an act performed by a person who serves in the defense forces, on condition that he was convicted of an offense in respect of that act by a Military Tribunal or by a Court in Israel; for this purpose, "offense" – other than an offense of the category of offenses of enhanced liability, within its meaning in section 22 of the Penal Law 5737-1977; in an action under this subsection, for the purpose of the period of prescription for bringing the action, as said in section 5A(3), the day on which the judgment became final shall be the day on which the subject of the action was committed.
2. An action, for which the grounds are harm caused in a confrontation area to a person who was in the custody of the State of Israel as an arrestee or prisoner, and after he was in custody was not again an activist or member of a terrorist organization or acted on the behalf or as agent of any of them.
3. An action, for which the grounds are an act of the Civil Administration, as defined in the Law for the Implementation of the Agreement on the Gaza District and Jericho Area (Economic Arrangements and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Law Amendments) 5755-1994, or an act of the Governance, Coordination and Liaison Administration, on condition that the act was not performed as part of a confrontation.
4. A road accident, within its meaning in the Road Accident Victims Compensation Law 5735-1975, in which a security forces vehicle is involved and its license number or the identity of the person who drove it at the accident is known, unless the accident occurred in the course of the vehicle's operational activity or of the injured person's hostile activity against the State or against the civilian population.
5. Property damage caused by a vehicle in the course of a road accident, within its meaning in the Road Accident Victims Compensation Law 5735-1975, even if in that accident no bodily injury was caused, on condition that the other conditions of section 4 of this Schedule are complied with.

CIVIL WRONGS REGULATIONS (LIABILITY OF THE STATE) (WRITTEN NOTICE OF DAMAGE) 5763-2003

By my authority under section 5A(2)(a) and (6) of the Civil Wrongs (Liability of the State) Law 5712-1952 (hereafter: the Law), in consultation with the Minister of Justice and with approval by the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee, I make these regulations:

Notice form

1. A written notice, within its meaning in section 5A(2) of the Law (hereafter: notice) shall be given according to the form in the Schedule, which shall be in Hebrew and in Arabic (hereafter: the form).

Full particulars

2. (a) The person who gives notice under section 5A(2)(a) or (c) of the Law, as the case may be (hereafter: the person who gives notice) must fill in all the particulars, as required on the form.
(b) The Ministry of Defense shall – in respect of a form on which the required particulars are filled in as said in subregulation (a) – send acknowledgment of its receipt to the person who gives notice.
(c) If particulars are not filled in as aforesaid, the dispatch of the form shall not be deemed a notice, as required in section 5A(2) of the Law; the Ministry of Defense shall send to the person who gave the notice notification to that effect (hereafter: rejection notice).
(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (c), the Ministry of Defense may – at its discretion – demand that the particulars missing on the form be completed (hereafter: the demand); if the particulars were not completed within 45 days after the demand was sent, then sending the form shall not be deemed giving notice, as required in section 5A(2) of the Law.

Sending an acknowledgment of notice or a demand

3. An acknowledgment of notice, a rejection notice or a demand, as the case may be, shall be sent by registered mail or by facsimile to the return address stated on the form; certification by the post office that a letter had been received for dispatch by registered mail or certification of a facsimile transmission, as the case may be, shall be decisive evidence of the said dispatch.

Sending the form

4. (a) The form shall be sent in one of the following manners to the Claims and Insurance Section, Administration, Property and

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Finance Division in the Ministry of Defense (in these regulations: Ministry of Defense) for the purpose stated in the form:

- (1) by registered mail with certification of delivery;
 - (2) by facsimile or in person, on condition that the person who gave the notice received certification from the Ministry of Defense that the notice had reached the Ministry, stating the date of arrival (hereafter: date certification); the said date shall be the date on which notice was given; date certification does not constitute acknowledgment of receipt within its meaning in regulation 2(b).
- (b) A form, including the completion of particulars under regulation 2(d), sent or delivered in a manner different from those said in subregulation (a), shall not be deemed a giving of notice for purposes of the Law.
- (c) If an action within its meaning in section 5A of the Law is brought, then certification of delivery or date certification, as well as certification of receipt and a copy of the notice shall be attached to the writ of claim.

Effect

5. These regulations shall go into effect thirty days after their publication.
(Date of publication: March 16, 2003 – Tr.

SCHEDULE
(Regulation 1)
**Civil Wrongs (Liability of the State) Regulations (Written
Notice of Damage) 5763-2003**

[The person who gives notice must fill in the required particulars]
[on the form. If the particulars are not filled in as required, sending]
[the form will not be deemed giving notice, as required by the Law.]

To the
Claims and Insurance Section
Administration, Property and Finance Division
Ministry of Defense
Hakirya
Tel Aviv
Fax: 03-6934083, 03-6977101, 03-6976622

If there is a change of address, the Ministry of Defense will publish an update in a daily newspaper and on the Ministry of Defense Internet site; the updated particulars will be binding as of the date of publication.

Written Notice Form

The particulars required on the form must be filled in on the appropriate lines. Mark X in the appropriate squares.

A. Particulars of the injured person

Full name of the injured person:

_____ first name _____ father's name _____ grandfather's name _____ family name _____

ID number _____

Date of birth _____

Family status _____ (single/married/divorced/widowed)

Residential address _____
(town/village, quarter, neighborhood, street, number)

Address for correspondence _____
(residential address, other address, fax number)

The injured person's parents:

the injured person's father - full name _____
ID number _____

the injured person's mother - full name _____
ID number _____

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B. Particulars of event in consequence of which the damage was caused

Date _____

Hour of the injury _____

Circumstances of the act, in which the injury occurred, including description of the claimant's acts when he was injured _____

The place where the injury occurred (specify where the injured person and the person who caused the injury were when the injury occurred) _____

Who caused the injury (describe, as far as possible, the human factor that caused the injury - IDF soldier/ Border Policeman, give their number) _____

What caused the injury (bullet/rubber bullet/splinters/shell/explosion/missile impact/other; if injury was by a military vehicle, give particulars of vehicle and driver, as far as possible) _____

Specify names, residential addresses and ID numbers of witnesses to the circumstances of the injury, if any _____

C. Particulars of the damage

☐ Bodily harm

Describe the injury _____

☐ Property damage

Describe the property (building, vehicle, other), its address/location _____

If the property is owned by a legal entity (company, partnership, nonprofit society) - specify the names of share holders/partners _____

Describe the damage and its extent, as far as known when the notice is being given _____

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D. Additional particulars

1. Evacuation for medical treatment (specify only if evacuated) _____

Who evacuated _____ (private, ambulance of an organization)
To which medical institution _____

2. Submitted a complaint/notice of the event (specify only if submitted) _____

Complaint was submitted on _____ to _____
(agency of the State of Israel/security forces/nonprofit or other organization)

E. Particulars of person who gives the notice

(fill in only if notice is not given by the injured person)

Full name: _____

ID number _____

Residential address _____

(town/village, quarter, neighborhood, street, number)

Address for correspondence _____

(residential address, other address, fax number - on this form state only one address
for correspondence, in Part A or Part E)

Connection of person who gives the notice to the injured person:

☐ guardian

☐ other person on behalf of the injured person _____
(specify the connection)

In case of the injured person's death:

when did the injured person die _____

☐ dependent of the injured person _____
(specify the dependent's connection to the deceased - parent/child/other)

☐ in the name of the estate

Signature of person who gives the notice _____

Date _____

**LAW FOR THE AMENDMENT OF CIVIL WRONGS
LEGISLATION (AMELIORATING BODILY HARM)
5724-1964**

Definitions

1. In this Law –

"amelioration of harm" – expenses incurred or services provided in order to remedy bodily harm, to prevent aggravation of the harm or additional harm and to ease the injured person's suffering, including support provided to the injured person for his and his household's livelihood, such as became necessary because of the harm, and if the injured person died – aforesaid support extended to persons entitled to compensation therefor from the person who caused the damage;

"bodily harm" includes illness, physical or mental disability and death.

Benefactor's right to collect from person who caused the harm

2. If a person caused bodily harm to another, then the person who alleviated the harm is entitled to be paid by the person who caused the harm for alleviating the harm, up to the amount that the person who caused the harm would have owed the beneficiary under any statute for having caused the bodily harm, had the harm not been alleviated by the benefactor.

3. Repealed

Extent of the right

4. For the purposes of this Law it does not matter whether the benefactor acted under a statutory or contractual obligation or voluntarily; and it does not matter if the benefactor is a cooperative society of which the beneficiary is a member; but if the beneficiary is a body corporate that engages in insurance business – other than a body corporate that insures only its members – and if it acted under an insurance contract with the injured person or the beneficiary, then it shall not be entitled to collect under this Law, but this provision shall not derogate from its right under another Law.

Reasonability of damage amelioration

5. Under this Law only reasonable expenses, service fees and support payments may be collected; salary and wages, which an employer continues to pay to his employee while the employee is not able to work because of the bodily harm, shall – for the present purpose – be deemed a reasonable expense, but no more shall be collected than the salary or wages that the employee would have received, had he been

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capable of working; the living expenses provided and the pay paid by the State to a soldier while he is not capable of serving shall also be deemed a reasonable expense.

Right toward Insurer

6. If the person who caused the damage is insured in respect of his liability to the beneficiary, then the beneficiary may, under this Law, collect from the insurer, to the extent that the insurer is liable for the person who caused the damage.

Right of beneficiary

7. The benefactor shall not be entitled to claim under this Law from the person who caused the damage any amount of the damage amelioration paid to him by the beneficiary, and the beneficiary may collect that amount from the person who caused the damage.

Saving of other claims

8. This Law shall not derogate from a benefactor's right to claim the amelioration of damage on other grounds, on condition that under all his claims he collect no more than the amount of damage amelioration.

Evidence from a Court

9. When a Court hears an action under this Law, then it may – on application by the beneficiary – accept as evidence of responsibility for the harm and of contributory negligence any decision on this matter that is included in the judgment of a compensation claim in consequence of that same damage, which can no longer be appealed.

Applicability

10. This Law shall also apply to the State.

REFERENCES

The sources of the legal acts mentioned in this translation are listed below for our readers' convenience. Whenever possible we refer to English language versions, both those issued by the Ministry of Justice (LSI) and the consolidated law translations published by Aryeh Greenfield – A.G. Publications.

The following abbreviations are used here and elsewhere in these pages.

AG	Aryeh Greenfield – A. G. Publications
LSI	Laws of the State of Israel (translated)
NV	Laws of the State of Israel – New Version (translated)
KT	Kovetz Hatakkanoth (Hebrew original)
SH	Sefer Ha-chukkim (Hebrew original)

- Basic Law: Administration of Justice – in AG, Israel's Written Constitution, 5th ed., 2006
- Civil Law Procedure Amendment Law (The State as a Party) 5718-1958 – LSI XII, p. 138
- Civil Law Procedure Regulations 5744-1984 – AG, 7th ed., 2005
- Civil Wrongs (Liability of the State) Law 5712-1952 – SH 5712, p. 339; Amendments: SH 5723, p. 27; SH 5732, p. 134; SH 5749, p. 16; 5762, p. 514; SH 5764, p. 92; SH 5765, p. 952
- Civil Wrongs Ordinance (New Version) – NV II, p. 5
Amendments – SH 5728, p. 101 – LSI XXII, p. 112; LSI XXIII, p. 165; LSI XXIII, p. 312; LSI XXIV, p. 127; LSI XXVIII, p. 97; LSI XXX, p. 144; SH 5752, p. 153; SH 5759, p. 151; SH 5760, p. 213; SH 5765, p. 950; KT 5767, p. 76
- Civil Wrongs Regulations (Liability of a Public Servant) 5766-2006 – KT 5766, p. 704
- Civil Wrongs Regulations (Liability of the State) (Written Notice of Damage) 5763-2003 – KT 5763, p. 614
- Fallen Soldiers' Families (Pensions and Rehabilitation) Law 5710-1950 – SH 5710, p. 162
- Interpretation Ordinance – in AG, Interpretation Law 5741-1981
- Invalids (Pension and Rehabilitation) Law 5709-1949 – SH 5709, p. 278
- Invalids (Pension and Rehabilitation) Law 5719-1959 [Consolidated Version] – SH 5719, p. 276
- Law and Administration Ordinance 5708-1949 – LSI I, p. 7
- Law and Administration Ordinance (Amendment No. 14) Law 5732-1972 – LSI XXVI, p. 52
- Law for the Amendment of Civil Wrongs Legislation (Ameliorating Bodily Harm) 5724-1964 – SH 5724, p. 77; Amendment: SH 5739, p. 42
- National Insurance Law 5714-1953 – AG, 6th ed., 2004
- Penal Law 5737-1977 – AG, 5th ed., 2005
- Prohibition of Defamation Law 5725-1965 – in AG, The Press, 2003
- Road Accident Victims Compensation Law 5735-1975 in AG, Motor Vehicle Insurance 2003
- Sale Law 5728-1968 – in AG, Transactions, 3rd ed., 2002

EXHIBIT 21

Israel

by Israel Gilead
Hebrew University of Jerusalem,
Academic College of Law, Ramat-Gan

This text is up-to-date as of May 2002

In memory of my parents, Ester and Ovadia Greenberg

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The Author



Professor Israel Gilead, Bora Laskin Chair in Law, is the Dean of the Law Faculty of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, since 1999. He also teaches at the Academic College of Law, Ramat-Gan. Professor Gilead was born in Jerusalem, Israel, in 1951. He studied Law (LL.B, 1978, LL.D. 1984) and Economics (B.A. 1982) at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, where he served as the Editor-in-Chief of the law review.

Professor Gilead is a member of the European Group on Tort Law (The Tilburg Group) and a fellow of the European Center of Tort Law and Insurance Law. He is a member of Israeli law reform committees: the Codification Committee, the Tort Law Committee and the Committee on Limitation of Civil Actions.

Professor Gilead published numerous articles on Torts, Economic Analysis of Tort Law, Limitation of Civil Actions and Bills and Notes.

The Author

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4. *Lichtenstein, supra*, para. 38, n. 2.
5. *Cohen v. Israel Electric Co.* (1990) 44(i) P.D. 809.

IV. Relaxing the Standard – Gross Negligence and Lack of Good Faith

39. Courts wishing, on policy grounds, to relax the objective standard of the reasonable person with regard to a given type of activity or tortfeasor may do so by requiring either 'gross' negligence or lack of good faith as a pre-condition to liability. By so doing the courts actually limit the scope of acts or omissions that generate liability under Negligence. 'Simple' negligence is insufficient to establish liability. Negligence is 'gross' where there is a major deviation from the standard of the reasonable person, where only few would be that negligent.

The requirements of gross negligence or lack of good faith were used to limit the scope of the state's vicarious liability for judicial torts,¹ and to restrict the liability of litigants for abuse of legal proceedings.²

1. See para. 97.
2. See para. 111.

§3. DUTY OF CARE

I. Duty of Care – a Monitoring Device on the Scope of Liability

40. Once the preliminary condition of carelessness is met, the court should proceed to consider whether the defendant was under a 'duty of care' that is, a duty not to be careless. The CWO provides that a duty of care is owed towards another whenever 'a reasonable person ought in the circumstances to have contemplated' that his carelessness would affect the other person.¹ As with other common law-based tort systems, the duty of care concept is the court's main device for monitoring the scope of liability. Without the duty concept, liability would have been imposed for every careless conduct that resulted in any kind of loss to any affected person. The duty concept functions as a 'dam' or floodgate in order to avoid this unchecked liability. It distinguishes between careless behavior that results in tort liability because the overall effect of recognizing such liability is positive, and careless behavior that does not result in tort liability because the overall effect of recognition is negative. When liability is undesirable, it can be denied through non-recognition of a duty of care.

Before examining the structure of this 'flood gate' and how it actually functions, it is important to review its underlying justifications, the importance of control and the problems of unrestricted liability.

1. Sec. 36.

II. Duty of Care – Justifications

41. The major arguments for limiting the scope of negligence-based liability are overdeterrence, the potential for a flood of lawsuits and associated costs, loss-spreading, fairness, and interference with contract and statutory arrangements.

Overdeterrence: A major goal of Tort Law is deterrence. Potential wrongdoers tend to disregard, to externalize, the loss that their activity may inflict on others. Such externalization leads to underdeterrence. In order to tackle this problem of underdeterrence, the sanction of tort liability is employed as a mechanism which internalizes the costs of such losses by channeling them back to potential wrongdoers. Tort liability therefore deters potential wrongdoers from inflicting loss on others without taking it into account. On the other hand, excessive tort liability may lead to the contrary problem of overdeterrence. In negligent-based liability, the main cause of overdeterrence is indeterminate liability, liability that is open-ended and of unpredictable scope. Insurance, as a loss-spreading mechanism, may mitigate this overdetering effect. It may not, however, always be available and, even if it is, premiums under conditions of such uncertainty tend to skyrocket, such that the high cost of insurance would have a similar overdetering effect.

Flood of Litigation and its Costs: A related argument for the containment of liability relates to the huge social cost of indeterminate liability. Valuable social resources would be sacrificed both by the parties and the state in order to handle the flood of suits. Moreover, the overloading of courts may impede their function.

Fairness: Although the imposition of liability on a careless defendant seems to be fair and just, it may become unfair when based on the demanding and objective standard of the reasonable person. Given that Negligence is based on a concept of social, rather than moral, fault, liability may often be imposed on those who have acted in good faith and done everything they could to avoid inflicting the loss.¹ This unfairness is particularly disturbing when liability is unpredictable, wide-ranging and disproportionate to the fault.

Interference with Contracts and other Statutes: A different kind of justification relates to cases where tort liability may interfere with pre-established contractual relations or with statutory arrangements regulating commercial and other activities. Such interference may frustrate legitimate expectations and undermine commercial certainty.

To what extent has Israeli Law embraced these liability limiting arguments? Until the 1980s, courts in Israel usually followed the cautious approach of English Law and allowed only gradual increments to liability, keeping its scope under close control. During the 1980s, however, landmark decisions dealing with the liability of public authorities criticized the floodgate, overdeterrence and crushing liability arguments as greatly exaggerated. Counter-arguments were raised, contending that the economic burden of liability can be handled by loss-spreading mechanisms and that the negative effect of overdeterrence has not been established.² Subsequently, the court seems to speak with two different voices. On the one hand, the floodgate and the overdeterrence arguments continue to be criticized as exaggerated.³ These same arguments, however, are still employed as justifications for limiting liability for indirect non-pecuniary loss,⁴ for loss caused by public authorities,⁵ and for pure economic loss caused by negligent misrepresentation.⁶

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1. *Barclays Discount Bank v. Koshman* (1993) 47(v) P.D. 31, at 86.
2. *City of Hadera v. Zohar* (1983) 37(iii) P.D. 757; *City of Jerusalem v. Gordon* (1983) 39(i) P.D. 113, at 129.
3. See recently *Da'aka v. Karmel Hospital* (1999) 53(iv) P.D. 526; *Commerce and Maritime Services v. Shalom Weinstein Co.* (2000) 54(v) P.D. 638.
4. *Elsuha v. Dahan* (1990) 44(iii) P.D. 397, at 431–432, followed by *Zion v. Zach* (1997) 51(ii) P.D. 267. See para. 55.
5. *State of Israel v. Levi* (1994) 48(iii) P.D. 45, at 78–79. See para. 104.
6. *Masad Bank v. Levi* (1997) 51(iv) P.D. 591. See para. 47.

III. Elements of Duty of Care

42. Under the CWO, duty of care to the claimant is to be recognized whenever 'a reasonable person ought in the circumstances to have contemplated' that the defendant's carelessness may inflict loss on the claimant. Following the statutory definition, courts in Israel often refer to a distinction between what the defendant *could* have foreseen and what he *should* or *ought* to have foreseen. If the defendant could have foreseen the risk (physical or technical foreseeability), then he is careless but not necessarily liable. In order to consider him liable, the courts require that he should have foreseen it (normative foreseeability).¹ This distinction, however, provides no real guidance as to where a loss *should* be foreseen.

In a 1995 decision, the court redefined the inner structure of the duty concept.² It stated that the policy considerations that determine the existence of a duty of care technically operate on two different levels. The first level is that of proximity, where the court examines whether the claimant and the defendant were 'neighbors' from the perspective of Tort Law. No duty is to be recognized where the parties are 'remote'. Proximity, however, is not a sufficient condition. On the second level, public policy considerations that may be external to Tort Law are employed to deny liability in circumstances where it is unfair, unjust and unreasonable.

This two-level construction is not free of difficulties. Evidently, the proximity requirement has been designed to cope with the problem of indeterminate liability by limiting the scope of persons to which a duty of care is owed. Duty is to be recognized only where the two parties are close to each other physically, legally, by reliance or otherwise. The court, however, incorporated into the proximity requirement factors that are unconnected to the nature of the relations between the parties such, for example, as the nature of the activity involved, the kind of loss inflicted and whether it was caused by an act or an omission. Such an extension of the proximity concept renders it devoid of any coherent meaning and guiding value,³ and it becomes a synonym for 'duty'.⁴ As regards the second component of 'duty', the public policy considerations, it is unclear what kind of considerations should be taken into account at this second stage, as opposed to the first, and what constitutes the 'extra tortious' nature of these considerations.

Despite these difficulties, this decision has been reaffirmed and has concretized the role of the duty concept as a control device in narrowing the scope of liability to limited circles of claimants, activities and losses.

1. See recently *Amin v. Amin* (1999) 53(v) P.D. 69, at 81.
2. *State of Israel v. Levi*, *supra*, n. 6. The decision follows in many aspects the English seminal decision in *Caparo Industries plc v. Dickman* [1990] 2 A.C. 605 (H.L.).

3. Referring to such extended interpretation, Fleming observed that proximity becomes 'a convenient screen for not disclosing any specific reasons behind a decision for and against a finding of duty' – G. J. Fleming, *The Law of Torts* (9ed., LBC Information Services, 1998), at 153.
4. See *Caparo*, *supra*, para. 42, n. 2, at 633.

IV. *Prima Facie* Duty of Care?

43. Given the major role of the duty concept in restricting liability for careless conduct, it is of the utmost importance to determine the starting presumption of judicial inquiry. Should the court presume that a careless defendant owes a duty of care to the loss-incurring claimant, and deny liability only if this presumption is rebutted? Or should the court presume that such a duty does not exist, and allow liability only if it can be established on proper grounds? The first approach, based on a *prima facie* assumption, significantly undermines the restrictive effect of the duty concept.

Israeli Law in this regard is neither clear nor coherent. Until the 1980s it seemed necessary, following the English tradition, to positively establish the existence of a duty of care. Subsequently, however, the Supreme Court adopted the approach of a *prima facie* duty of care, stating that when the defendant is careless and the risk is reasonably foreseeable, the court will assume the existence of a duty of care, which can be rebutted only by special policy considerations.¹ Although the *prima facie* approach had also developed in English Law,² the corresponding Israeli version went much further. In England, the existence of a duty of care was assumed after both foreseeability and proximity were established, whereas in Israel foreseeability alone suffices. The courts inferred the existence of a duty of care (normative foreseeability) merely from the ability to foresee the risk (physical or technical foreseeability). This kind of presumptive duty undoubtedly encourages courts to recognize a duty of care in a wider range of situations. Later decisions indicated a possible retreat from this sweeping approach, stating that a *prima facie* duty of care, if recognized at all, should be limited to bodily injury.³ Moreover, the same justice who established the Israeli version of the *prima facie* duty of care, later questioned the adequacy of any general presumption concerning the existence of a duty of care.⁴ A recent decision, however, reembraced the *prima facie* approach.⁵ There are therefore conflicting statements as to whether the existence of a duty of care can or cannot not be automatically assumed once carelessness has been established.

1. *City of Jerusalem v. Gordon*, *supra* para. 41, n. 2.
2. *Ann v. Merton London BC* [1978] A.C. 728 (H.L.).
3. *Levi*, *supra*, para. 41, n. 5, at 65–66.
4. *Sabag v. Ansaem* (1995) 49(i) P.D. 102, at 112.
5. *Commerce and Maritime Services v. Shalom Weinstein Co.* (2000) 54(v) P.D. 638.

V. Notional Duty and Duty-in-fact

44. Another duty-related development in Israeli Tort Law is that, since 1980, the issue of duty of care is examined on two levels, in the abstract and in the concrete.¹ To be considered first, and in the abstract, is whether the law in principle recognizes

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liability for the *kind* of damage inflicted, the *general manner* of its infliction and the *categories* of claimant and defendant. This is the question of the 'notional duty of care'. If this question is answered in the affirmative, the court will then refer to the *actual* circumstances of the case to determine the existence of a 'duty in fact', namely, whether the *specific* defendant owed the *specific* claimant a duty to prevent *specific* harm in a *specific* manner. Under this two-level approach, any recognition of duty is not limited to the circumstances of the case but has a general application to all cases with the same kinds of loss, manner of infliction, and parties.

The lines of demarcation between notional duty and duty-in-fact, however, are not always clear. Opinions may differ as to the degree of abstraction required to move from the specific characteristics of the duty in fact to the more generalized categories of the notional duty.² The distinction may, and occasionally has, complicated the judicial task in determining liability. Moreover, since the denial of notional duty applies to a wide range of cases and would lead to a denial of liability, courts tend to refrain from doing this. For this reason, doubts concerning the usefulness of this distinction have been raised.³ Although the distinction may have, in the past, served as a tool for the creation of new categories of liability as well as departures from conservative English doctrines limiting liability, it is doubtful whether at present its usefulness outweighs the problems which result from its complexities.

1. See *Va'aknu v. Beit Shemesh Local Council* (1980) 37(i) P.D. 113; *Gordon, supra*, para. 41, n. 2, at 128-131.
2. For the complexities of abstraction in this regard, see *Martzell v. State of Israel* (1993) 47(i) P.D. 802.
3. *Levi, supra*, para. 41, n. 5, at 67; *Sabag, supra*, para. 43, n. 4, at 112-113.

VI. Duty Owed to the Claimant

45. The duty concept also serves to limit liability for a given carelessness by narrowing the scope of such carelessness. An act or omission which constitutes carelessness *vis-à-vis* a potential victim or victims may not amount to carelessness *vis-à-vis* another party. This would be the case when the fact that a particular party would be affected was not reasonably foreseeable, although such an eventuality could be reasonably foreseen with reference to other potential victims. Duty of care is denied with regard to this 'unforeseeable plaintiff'.¹ Duty is also denied where a risk that is unreasonable *vis-à-vis* other parties is nevertheless reasonable *vis-à-vis* another party.²

1. *Prützer v. Friedman* (1953) 7 P.D. 674. For the 'unforeseeable plaintiff' in common law, see *Palsgraf v. Long Island Railroad*, 162 N.E. 99 (1928) and *Bourhill v. Young* [1943] A.C. 92 (H.L.).
2. For example, because it was reasonably foreseeable that this party would inspect the risk and prevent the damage, *Weinstein v. 'Kadima' Cooperative Association* (1954) 8 P.D. 1317, at 1342-48; *Prützer v. Friedman, supra*, para. 45, n. 1.

VII. Duty of Care – Pure Economic Loss

46. Pure economic loss – introduction. The role and the complexities of duty of care as a concept designed to control liability for careless conduct is best exemplified in the context of pure economic loss (PEL). Economic loss is defined as 'pure' when it is not consequent on bodily injury to the defendant or on physical damage to land or chattel in which the claimant has a proprietary interest. Given the complexity of modern economic interdependencies and interrelationships, the imposition of liability for any carelessly inflicted PEL may well mean indeterminate, open-ended liability, leading to overdeterrence, flood of suits and other undesired outcomes that the duty of care concept is designed to prevent. Furthermore, tort liability for PEL may often concur with corresponding contractual liability, which raises the problem of tort interference with contractual relations. These concerns underlie the 'exclusionary rule' – the common law rule that, subject to exceptions, denies liability in Negligence for pure economic loss. As we shall see, these exceptions have developed in Israeli Law to an extent that now renders exclusion of liability for PEL an exception rather than the rule.

In discussing the exceptions to the exclusionary rule it is useful to distinguish between different contexts in which PEL is inflicted.¹ These include negligent misrepresentation, negligent performance of service, defective products and buildings, relational economic loss – indirect economic losses ensuing from physical damage to third party, liability of statutory public authorities and other cases of PEL.

1. See B. Feldthausen, *Economic Negligence: The Recovery of Pure Economic Loss* (4th ed., Carswell, 2000).

47. Negligent misrepresentation causing PEL. Liability for PEL was first recognized in cases relating to negligent misrepresentation. In a landmark judgment, the court was asked in 1954 to impose liability on an engineer for a negligent misrepresentation concerning the design of a water container.¹ Faced with the conflict between the natural tendency to compensate victims of negligent conduct and the concern to avoid overdeterrence and a flood of suits, the court looked for the middle ground. It ruled that liability should be recognized in principle, but subject to three major conditions which were designed both to justify the liability and to restrict it. First, there should be actual reliance by the claimant on the defendant's misrepresentation, reliance that is protected by the law, and that has brought about the loss. Second, there should be proximity between the parties, such that they are considered 'close' to each other. Third, the defendant may be held liable only to the extent to which he assumed, or is deemed to have assumed, responsibility for the outcome of his statements.²

In the 45 years since that judgment, courts have essentially maintained this middle ground of allowing only restricted liability for PEL caused by negligent misrepresentation, in accordance with the above monitoring conditions. There has been, nevertheless, a gradual relaxation of these conditions and liability, as a consequence, has been extended incrementally. This process is likely to continue in the future.

Actual reliance is legally protected when it is reasonable and foreseeable. This

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may often be the case when there is a substantial gap between what the defendant knows or should know about the subject matter of the presentation, and what the claimant knows or could and should know about it. The defendant's professionalism, experience or better access to data bases, create such a gap.³ On the other hand, when the claimant could and should have conducted or initiated an independent inquiry to verify the presentation, reliance without such an 'intermediate examination' may be considered unreasonable.⁴ The determination of whether a given instance of actual reliance was reasonably foreseeable and legally protected, will consider reliance on the presentation of facts more reasonable than reliance on opinions, forecasts⁵ or obligations.⁶ It was also held that misrepresentation can take the form of nondisclosure of facts and not just false statements.⁷

Proximity or 'special relations' between the representing defendant and the relying claimant were first recognized in cases characterized as 'close (or akin) to contract': where there was no contract between the claimant and the defendant but they were parties to a mutual venture with a third party with whom they both contracted.⁸ An additional example can be found in the relations between an attorney and a third party who is the beneficiary of a contractual obligation undertaken by the attorney on behalf of his client.⁹ Following the recognition that close-to-contract relations are special relations, it was a natural step for the court to find that pre-contractual relations are also special.¹⁰ It would seem that *direct* contractual relations are also special. Fiduciary duties, such as duties owed by banks and attorneys to their clients,¹¹ form another category of special relations. As regards the future, it stands to reason that the close-to-contract category, being open-ended and expandable, will accommodate new categories.¹²

The assumption of responsibility concept operates to limit liability for negligent misrepresentation in three aspects. First, to the determinate individuals or group who were the direct focus of the misrepresentation, that is, those the defendant intended to rely on it or 'agreed' would rely on it. Second, to limit liability to the specific subject of the representation, the specific issue or transaction that was the 'end and aim' of the representation. Third, liability is limited to the foreseeable PEL only. All these restrictions on the scope of liability are predicated on the ambiguous, but nevertheless useful, notion that the defendant supposedly assumed or is deemed to have assumed these limited responsibilities while making the representation.¹³ Recent decisions may have relaxed the 'intended-to rely' restriction and, consequently, the 'end-and-aim' restriction,¹⁴ and this will probably be the trend in the future.¹⁵

1. *Weinstein v. Kadima Cooperative Association Ltd.*, *supra*, para. 45, n. 2. The claimant was the contractor who built the container according to the negligent design, and as a result suffered PEL.

2. See below – assumption of responsibility.

3. See, e.g., *City of Kiryat-Ata v. Hileco* (1988) 42(1) P.D. 190.

4. In *Weinstein*, *supra*, para. 47, n. 1, the failure to conduct such an intermediate examination led to the denial of liability. Later decisions tend to mitigate the effect of such failure: it does not negate liability but only reduces it by way of the contributory negligence defense – *Druker Zeharia Development Works Co. v. Prilotski* (197) 35(ii) P.D. 342; *City of Bnei-Brak v. Rotbard* (1991) 45(iv) P.D. 102, at 123.

5. *Dinmema v. Kartash* (1991) 45(4) P.D. 413.

6. *Bar-El v. City Rehovot* (1960) 12 P.D. 719.

7. *Kaplan v. Novogrozki* (1984) 38(iii) P.D. 477. Thus, however, was said in the context of pre-contractual negotiations where there are special statutory duties of disclosure.
8. *Weinstein, supra*, para. 47, n. 1.
9. *Levi v. Sherman* (1990) 44(iv) P.D. 446, at 469-70.
10. See, e.g., *Sher v. Cohen* (1989) 43(iii) P.D. 159; *Tefahot Israel Mortgage Bank Ltd. v. Netzer* (1989) 43(iii) P.D. 828.
11. See *Matityahu v. Shitli* (1997) 51(iv) P.D. 769 (attorneys) and *Tefahot Israel Mortgage Bank v. Zabach* (1994) 48(ii) P.D. 573 (banks).
12. It has been said that it is 'conceivable' for a lawyer to be found liable for advice given to a friend on an informal basis – *Levi v. Sherman, supra*, para. 47, n. 9, at 471. It is questionable, however, whether this *dicta* should be read as turning friendship or a casual or social occasion into legal special relations or as another close-to-contract case.
13. The concept of 'assumption of responsibility' has attracted a lot of criticism for its ambiguity. See K. Barker, 'Unreliable Assumptions in the Modern Law of Negligence' (1993) 109 L.Q.R. 461. It is still unclear whether and to what extent 'assumption of responsibility' is based on the implied 'real' consent of the defendant or whether it is attributed by law to the defendant regardless of his real intention. It is also unclear what range of responsibility is to be assumed. See W.V.H. Rogers, *Winfield and Jolowicz on Tort* (15th ed., Sweet & Maxwell, 1998), at pp. 124-132. Recent comments in *Phelps v. Hillington L.B.C. (HL)* [2000] 3 W.L.R. 776 (H.L.) at 791, 807, tend to distance the requirement from its consensual origins. Yet, Feldhusen, *supra*, para. 46, n. 1 at p. 50, observes that 'assumption of responsibility can provide an accurate, sufficient and theoretically sound basis for duty of care'.
14. In *Masad Bank v. Levi* (1997) 51(iv) P.D. 591, a bank that provided another bank with information concerning the financial soundness of a company was found potentially liable to the customer of the second bank who received the information. On the one hand, it can be argued that the defendant bank did not intend that the customer rely on the representation and did not assume such responsibility, so that the court has actually relaxed or even abandoned the assumption of responsibility requirement. On the other hand, the court made it clear that its decision does not extend the duty of care to indeterminate claimants, because the defendant bank knew, or should have known, that the information was required for a customer and that it would be delivered to him.
15. One should always bear in mind that these liability limiting concepts are means to adjust the scope of liability to suit a given time and place, and that relaxation of these liability-limiting requirements is to be expected as part of an adjustment to a changing socioeconomic and legal environment. This is well demonstrated by special statutory provisions that impose enhanced duties of disclosure in specific contexts. Such provisions, which extend the scope of liability for misleading statements or omissions, can be found in the Consumer Protection Law, 1981, and in the amended Law of Securities, 1968, which impose general and specific duties of disclosure applying to prospectuses and annual reports.

48. *Negligent performance of services causing PEL.* Liability for negligent performance of a service causing PEL is closely related to liability for negligent misrepresentation and could be seen as an extension of the former. Where the PEL is caused directly by the claimant's reliance on a negligent misrepresentation made by a professional or a service-provider, the two categories in practice overlap and are, therefore, subject to the same analysis. Often, however, the direct cause of PEL in negligent performance cases is a negligent act or omission on behalf of the defendant rather than a specific representation made to the claimant. Yet, Israeli courts have for years imposed tort liability on service-providers for negligent performance of their contractual duties. Furthermore, liability for PEL is sometimes imposed despite the absence of contractual relations between the claimant and the service-provider.

This kind of liability could be seen as an extension of the liability for negligent misrepresentation. Liability of professionals and service-providers is predicated on

the same legal concepts that support and restrict liability for negligent misrepresentation. This is clearly so when there are contractual relations between the parties since, as we have seen, contractual and pre-contractual relations are considered 'special'. The existence of contractual relations also makes it easier for the court to find or ascribe 'assumption of responsibility' to the defendant. As regards reliance, the claimant in negligent performance cases does not usually rely on any specific representation made by the defendant. It is more common that she relies instead on an explicit or, more usually, an implied general representation made by the defendant that the service is to be performed in adherence to reasonable standards of performance. This general representation induces the claimant to enter the contract of service.

Liability of professionals and service-providers to non-contractual parties or third parties is more problematic. In order to meet the special relations requirement, the claimant has to establish fiduciary or quasi-fiduciary relations, or relations that are close-to-contract. It is also more difficult to ascribe to the defendant 'assumption of responsibility' toward a non-customer or a third party. In addition, there is sometimes no reliance at all on the claimant's part and actual reliance can be either unforeseeable or unprotected. Nevertheless, there may be cases in which, despite the lack of contractual relations, there exists a sufficient combination of reliance, special relations and assumption of responsibility, or even a combination of only two of these factors reinforced by special policy considerations, that would justify liability.

The development of Israeli law corresponds with the above analysis. Courts have long recognized that professionals and other service-providers may be held liable in tort to their clients for failure to adhere to the reasonable performance undertaking implied in the agreement between them. This tort liability for PEL, predicated on the reliance rationale, may often concur with contractual and statutory liabilities. The two major categories of services in which providers have been subjected to tort liability to their clients and even to third parties are banking services and attorneys' services.¹ In the absence of contractual relations, liability has been predicated on the 'strong combination' of fiduciary duties owed by attorneys, banks and public authorities to the public at large (termed 'very special relations'), and accompanying reliance or assumption of responsibility.

¹ See paras. 81, 86.

49. *Shoddy products and buildings.* Negligent design or construction of products, including buildings, may cause various forms of PEL such as diminution in the market value of the product, costs of repair, and loss of profits or revenues from the commercial use of the product. In this regard, tort liability may concur with contractual liability, or, in the absence of such, provide independent grounds for action. In many cases the analysis resembles that of negligent misrepresentation and negligent performance of service: special relations, reliance and assumption of responsibility are relevant factors that both justify and restrict liability.

Israeli courts have indeed imposed liability on manufacturers and contractors for defects causing PEL. At first, liability was limited to defects that created safety risks.¹ The ensuing economic losses of repair were perceived as a form of potential

bodily injury, and not therefore as 'pure' economic loss. Later decisions, however, imposed liability for PEL caused by defects regardless of whether safety risks were involved.² Interestingly, these decisions make no reference to the PEL as a special kind of loss that invokes the duty issue and this is a question which may arise in the future.

1. *Kornfeld v. Shmuelov* (1967) 21(1) P.D. 311; *Livhar v. Gazit & Shaham Building Co.* (1967) 21(iii) P.D. 243.
2. *British Canadian Builders Ltd. v. Oren* (1981) 35(v) P.D. 253; *Abulhiga v. Moshav Alon Hagatit* (2000) 54(v) P.D. 872.

50. *Relational loss – PEL consequent on physical damage incurred by another.* The infliction of physical damage, whether bodily injury or damage to property, often results in PEL to third parties other than the injured person or the person with the proprietary interest in the damaged property. It is evident that imposition of tort liability for this relational economic loss may have severe consequences of overdeterrance and indeterminate liability. In a case of bodily injury to one person, for example, PEL may be incurred by other members of the family, business partners or employers, customers of the injured person, customers of the employer, tax authorities, insurers and other parties who had to repair the damage and so on. The need to restrict liability for relational loss, therefore, is not less, and may even be greater, than in cases of negligent misrepresentation and negligent performance of service. Furthermore, the major concepts that restrict and justify liability in the former categories, reliance and assumption of responsibility, are often absent from relational loss cases.

Indeed, Israeli Law, which has been relatively daring in imposing liability for other categories of PEL, seems to have been restrictive with regard to relational economic losses. This restrictive approach is exemplified by a number of cases dealing with claims made by the dependants of a person killed by a tortious act.¹ Under the CWO, dependants may sue for the pecuniary loss suffered as a result of such a death. In applying this statutory arrangement, the court has consistently denied liability for PEL other than for loss of financial support.² It held, for example, that the spouse of the deceased, who was also his business partner, was not entitled to recover for the loss of income to the partnership resulting from her husband's death.³ Furthermore, a wife who stopped working as a result of her husband's death could not recover her lost income under an independent heading of damage. It was also held that parents whose son was killed in an accident could not recover for the costs of moving to another neighborhood to distance themselves from the accident site.⁴ The same restrictive approach is reflected in the court's decisions to deny liability for lost income to a business partner who suffered PEL due to his partner's injury,⁵ and to an employer for the lost services of his injured employee.⁶ It was also held that a social security fund cannot sue the tortfeasor for the premiums it lost due to the injury of the insured.⁷

In denying liability for relational PEL, courts have not usually referred to the nature of the loss as the reason for denial but rather to the lack of sufficient proximity between the tortfeasor and the claimant or, laconically, to the remoteness of the loss.⁸ It may be inferred that it is the courts' apprehension of indeterminate liability that underlies this restrictive approach.

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1. See para. 391.
2. *Gabay v. Luzon* (1994) 48(iv) P.D. 673.
3. *'Lapidot' Oil Searchers Co. Ltd. v. Shliser* (1968) 22(ii) P.D. 379, at 390; *Honovitz v. Cohen*, (1984) 38(i) P.D. 413, at 420.
4. *Estate of Schneider v. City of Haifa* (1992) 46(i) P.D. 470. They were also denied damages which they claimed for the cost of raising another son after their other son's death.
5. *Kupat Hacholim Kfarit v. Estate of Edison* (1991) 43(iii) P.D. 72, at 79-80. See also *Zebda v. Zamir* (1975) 29(i) P.D. 785.
6. *The Jewish Agency v. Shechter* (1957) 11 P.D. 1329.
7. *'Mivtahim' Workers' Social Security Fund v. Plazi* (1978) 32(i) P.D. 63, at 71. Yet, repairers of loss are entitled to indemnity under special rules dealing with collateral benefits – see para. 418.
8. A notable exception is a District Court decision that denied fishermen's claims for lost fishery and income caused by the blocking of the seaport exit by the defendant's ship. Here the court explicitly referred to PEL and to the risks of indeterminate liability – *Brickman v. 'Atid' Kavey Masa Ltd.* (1972) 78 P.M. 76.

51. *Liability of statutory public authorities for PEL.* Liability of public authorities in general is discussed below.¹ With regard to PEL, liability of public authorities may fall under the headings of negligent misrepresentation, negligent provision of service, or form a distinct category of recoverable PEL. Common to all these categories is that public authorities are perceived as agents of the public vested with powers that should be exercised appropriately. The duties which stem from these quasi-agency relations are similar in nature to the contractual and fiduciary duties owed by agents to principals, and are therefore considered special.²

Liability of public authorities for negligent misrepresentations has long been recognized as an integral part of the general law of misrepresentation.³ Liability for negligent provision of services resulting in PEL would be recognized for obvious carelessness, such, for example, as failure of the police to activate an anti-burglary alarm system,⁴ or failure of the statutory authority regulating the registration of car sales to verify the identity of the seller.⁵ On the other hand, liability for alleged failure to prevent the collapse of an insurance company was denied on the grounds of policy considerations.⁶ A distinct category of liability deals with Planning and Building Committees. Liability has been recognized for the issue of unlawful building permits, for failure to monitor a lower committee, for unlawful suspension of a building permit,⁷ and recently for unreasonable delay in the decision-making process concerning the use and development of land.⁸

1. See 89 *et seq.*
2. See *Israel National Bank v. La Codlar Ltd.* (1988) 42(iii) P.D. 77, where the bank acted as an arm of the public authority.
3. *City of Kiryat-Ata v. Ilenco* (1988) 42(i) P.D. 190 with regard to false statements made by a municipality; *City of Bnei-Brak v. Rotbard* (1991) 45(iv) P.D. 102 and *Kenny Houses Ltd. v. Local Planning and Building Committee, Netanya* (1992) 46(v) P.D. 727, with regard to misleading statements made by a city planning committee.
4. *R.G.M. Meret v. State of Israel* (1990) 44(iv) P.D. 272. This case exemplifies a statutory service that is very close to private contractual service in the sense that the claimant relies on the authority to perform its tasks reasonably and the authority implicitly assumes a responsibility to him.
5. *'Sahar' Israeli Insurance Co. Ltd v. Israel Discount Bank Ltd* (1997) 51(v) P.D. 464.
6. *State of Israel v. Levi* (1994) 48(iii) P.D. 45 – *supra*, para. 41, n. 5.
7. *Kenny Houses supra*, para. 51, n. 3 at 754; *Atiy Building Co. v. Krayot Local Planning and Building Committee* (1993) 47(ii) P.D. 111.

8. *Baruch and Tzipora Center v. City of Tel-Aviv* (1999) 53(v) P.D. 817. As the case was remanded to the district court, the majority did not discuss the Levi's 'broad discretion' exception in this context.

52. *Other cases dealing with PEL.* In some cases, liability for PEL has been recognized in contexts that cannot be categorized as above. Carelessly causing the loss of a legal claim is one example,¹ which may be followed by recognition of the loss of the chance to succeed in a legal claim ('evidential loss').² The economic loss in these cases, however, is often associated with uncompensated bodily injury and cannot, therefore, be considered to be strictly 'pure'. In at least two cases, liability was imposed for PEL inflicted intentionally or in bad-faith. One case involved strikers who intentionally prevented the unloading of ships and were found liable in negligence for losses suffered by the cargo owners.³ In the other case, a party to litigation misled the court in obtaining, *ex parte*, a interlocutory seizure warrant that damaged the other party.⁴ Another decision held a bank liable to foreign currency dealers who exchanged money for forged checks stolen from the bank, for its failure to adequately warn the public against the risks of the stolen checks.⁵ Although all these cases do not fall into the above 'recognized' categories of PEL they do not necessarily constitute a breakthrough. Each of them can be reconciled, in accordance with its particular circumstances, with the cautious approach to PEL.

1. In *Estate of Hamanshvil v. Rotem Insurance Co.* (1991) 45(ii) P.D. 329.
2. See the discussion of 'evidential loss', para. 346.
3. *Ashdod Motor Works Ltd v. Tzitzik* (1987) 41(iii) P.D. 169. The decision was rightly criticized for unduly limiting the freedom to strike.
4. *Commerce and Maritime Services v. Weinstein Co.* (2000) 54(v) P.D. 638.
5. In *Credit and Saving Mutual Fund v. Awad* (1990) 41(i) P.D. 424.

VIII. Duty of Care – 'Pure' Non-pecuniary Loss

53. Mental and emotional suffering, embarrassment, fear, harassment, discomfort and other such components of personal injury are considered 'pure' non-pecuniary loss (PNPL) when they are 'non-parasitic', namely, not consequential on bodily injury or other physical damage suffered by the claimant.

The statutory definition of 'damage' is broad enough to embrace PNPL. "Damage" is defined as 'loss of life, or loss of, or detriment to, any property, comfort, bodily welfare, reputation or other similar loss or detriment'.¹ Until 1985, however, courts followed the traditional English approach according to which no action in Negligence can be pursued for PNPL.² Then, in 1985, in a case of negligent arrest for allegedly unpaid traffic tickets, the court rejected the requirement of parasitism as untenable, declaring that privacy, reputation, and comfort are no less important than any pecuniary interest.³ In order to avoid a flood of lawsuits and overdeterrence, however, liability for such damage has been restricted to those who are directly affected by the negligent act, in other words, those who are within the inner circle of risk. Later decisions have indeed drawn a distinction between those who are directly affected by the tortious conduct causing PNPL, proximate, primary victims, and those who are indirectly affected by the tortious conduct, the remote, secondary victims.

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1. CWO, Sec. 2.
2. *Nadir v. Cahanovitz* (1957) 11 P.D. 1464.
3. *City of Jerusalem v. Gordon*, *supra*, para. 41, n. 2., at 138-42.

54. *Directly affected victims.* Following the decision mentioned above which imposed liability for negligent arrest,¹ the court has recognized the duty of care to avoid PNPL in a case in which the alleged failure of the border police to prevent the claimant's husband, under a judicial order, from leaving the country was discussed. It was held that the claimant was entitled in principle to compensation for the mental anguish involved in the lost chances to divorce and remarry.² The 'flood' argument was rejected as exaggerated. In another case, a mixed tort/contract claim, the purchasers of a new apartment were granted compensation for the inconvenience caused by defects in the air-conditioning system.³

The constitutionalization of basic rights under the 1992 Basic Law: Human Dignity and Freedom, undoubtedly encouraged the courts to recognize liability for PNPL. It was held, for example, that a failure to provide a patient with sufficient information concerning medical treatment amounts to a compensable infringement of her autonomy.⁴ Unlike other 'informed consent' cases,⁵ it was established that the patient would have had consented to the treatment anyway, so that the failure to provide information had no practical consequence. The only damage was the denial of the patient's right of autonomy to reach this same decision on an informed basis. Here too the court rejected the 'flood' argument as exaggerated.⁶

Another seminal decision imposed liability on a father for exceptional, outrageous and prolonged neglect of his children.⁷ The children were awarded compensation for the emotional and mental anguish and suffering caused by their father's reluctance to care for them or even see them after his remarriage, despite the death of their mother. In another 1999 decision, substantial damages were awarded to a couple who lost the ability to become parents as a result of negligent medical treatment.⁸

1. *Ibid.*
2. *State of Israel v. Suhan* (1988) 42(iii) P.D. 733.
3. *Sharon v. Shikun Ovdin* (1991) 45(iii) P.D. 617.
4. *Da'aka v. Karmel Hospital* (1999) 53(iv) P.D. 526.
5. See paras. 76, 77.
6. The awarded amount, however, was small, at about 4,000 Euro.
7. *Amin v. Amin* *supra*, para. 42, n. 1.
8. *Kupat Holim Klalit v. Dayan* (1999, yet unpublished). Each parent was awarded about 100,000 Euro.

55. *Indirectly affected, secondary victims – psychiatric injury.* Where the defendant's tortious conduct results in bodily injury or death of another person, and a third party suffers emotional damage caused by witnessing the bodily injury or death, or by being otherwise exposed to its saddening consequences, this third party is an indirect, remote victim of the defendant's tort. Concerns with regard to overdeterrence and a flood of suits, however, have significantly restricted the scope of liability to such remote victims by denying the existence of a duty of care. The leading case in this matter set forth the following guidelines.¹ First, liability should be confined to cases of serious psychological injury such as mental illness (psychosis) and severe mental damage (neurosis). Second, it should be recognized in

cases involving immediate relatives: parents, children and spouses. The door was left open, however, with regard to extraordinary cases involving other victims not so related. Third, the necessary proximity in time and space might extend beyond direct and immediate sight or hearing. The court has indicated, for example, that the shock produced by information provided by a third party or by watching a live television broadcast should not be excluded from liability. Fourth, the court has relaxed the requirement of a trauma, a 'second accident', recognizing mental injury caused by prolonged exposure to the suffering of the relative.² Following these guidelines, the court granted compensation to parents and a daughter who experienced depression and mental illness due to witnessing the suffering of their relative injured in a road accident.

Notably, the major restriction on liability has been the requirement for severe psychological damage. As such damage involves permanent medical disability, ensuing costs of medical treatment and loss of income, it can hardly be characterized as PNPL and is much closer to bodily injury. In fact, the Road Accidents Victims Compensation Law, 1975, includes mental harm in the definition of 'bodily injury'. Over the years, the court has been reluctant to relax this restricting requirement, emphasizing its role in avoiding overdeterrence and a flood of suits.³ It rejected the claim that less severe damage is compensable where the claimant was present at the scene of the injury and experienced it very closely.⁴ There are some indications, however, that courts in the future may relax this restriction and recognize a duty of care regarding less severe mental damage.⁵

1. *Elsaha v. Dahan* *supra*, para. 41, n. 4, referring to House of Lords decision in *McLoughlin v. O'Brien* [1983] 1 A.C. 410, and the Supreme Court of California decision *Dillon v. Legg*, 441 P.2d 912 (1968).

2. *Kupat Holim Klalit v. Estate of Keren* (1998) 52 (iii) P.D. 199.

3. In *Estate of Schneider v. City of Haifa*, *supra* para. 50, n. 4, the court refused to grant compensation for mental anguish and depression on the grounds of not opening the 'floodgate'.

4. *Tzlon v. Tzack* (1997) 51(ii) P.D. 267. See also *Bar-Ze'ev v. Juma* (1998) 52(iii) P.D. 557.

5. In *Kupat Holim Klalit v. Estate of Keren*, *supra* para. 55, n. 2, it was suggested that a prolonged disruption of daily functioning might suffice.

IX. Duty of Care – 'Pure' Omissions

56. A 'pure' omission is the failure of the defendant to protect the claimant against the realization of a risk created by someone or something other than the defendant. This can include a risk created by the claimant, a third party, or a natural occurrence. Pure omissions may take the form of a failure to rescue, a failure to warn and a failure to prevent risks created by others.

There is no general duty to protect others. Imposition of such a duty is considered to infringe the autonomy and basic freedoms of individuals, and may also lead to rescue attempts that are more damaging than helpful. It also evokes difficult questions regarding the appropriate extent of the duty to help others.¹ There are, however, 'islands' of liability for pure omissions which have been recognized.

One source of such duties are statutorily imposed, such as duties of parents toward their children, duties of firefighters, duties of persons involved in road accident.² Since 1998, under a Good Samaritan Law, there is also a duty to attempt to

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save a person who is in grave and immediate danger of bodily injury.³ Relations of dependence constitute another source of duties to protect others. A party who is responsible for, or controls another person incurs a duty to protect her. On this ground, a duty of care was recognized where prison authorities or hospitals fail to prevent suicidal acts by prisoners or patients with known suicidal tendencies.⁴ Fiduciary duties may also generate positive duties to protect others.

Reliance is another important source of duties to protect others. When one party reasonably and justifiably relies on another party to protect him against risks, and the relied-upon party knows or should know about such reliance, a duty to protect may be justified. Such liability, for example, was imposed on road authorities for failure to maintain the safety of public roads.⁵ As public authorities are vested with numerous powers to monitor, supervise and regulate a wide spectrum of loss-inflicting activities (security, health, financial markets and services etc.), this 'reliance' rationale should not be exaggerated. Not every reliance is justified.⁶

1. *Lorens v. State of Israel* (1994) 48(iv) P.D.1, at 30-33; *Hadassa Medical Association v. Gilad* (1999) 53(III) P.D. 529, at 544-5.
2. *Lorens, ibid.*
3. *Thou Shall Not Stand Idly By The Blood Of Thy Neighbor Law* 1998, Sec. 1. No duty exists where the act of rescue may endanger the rescuer or the rescued person. Duty is met when the emergency services are notified.
4. *Abu-Se'ada v. the Prison Service* (1997) 51 (ii) P.D. 704; *Hadassa v. Gilad, supra*, para. 56, n 1.
5. See para. 102.
6. *State of Israel v. Levi, supra*, para. 41, n. 5. See para. 104.

§4. BREACH OF STATUTORY DUTY

I. The Definition, Role and Development of the Tort of Breach of Statutory Duty

57. *Definition.* Breach of Statutory Duty, as defined in the CWO, consists of a failure to perform a duty imposed by any enactment other than the CWO, provided that the enactment was intended for the benefit or protection of the person who suffered damage, and that the damage was of the kind or nature contemplated by the enactment. If such a failure damages the claimant in such a way, then she is entitled to the remedies provided by the CWO, unless the intention of the enactment was to exclude such remedy.¹

1. CWO, Sec. 63.

58. *An independent tort.* Although the Israeli tort of Breach of Statutory Duty originates in the common law tradition, it is actually of a unique nature.¹ First, it is not a form or an extension of the Tort of Negligence. The tortious liability that it generates is not perceived as statutory negligence or as negligence *per se*, as may often be the case in the United States.² Rather, in Israel, Breach of Statutory Duty (BSD) is an independent, autonomous source of tort liability. Second, unlike English common law, where it is the statute itself that gives rise to a civil action in tort,³ in Israel the source of tort liability is the tort of BSD. The relevant question,

accordingly, is not whether Parliament intended a given enactment to provide civil remedy, but whether that enactment meets the requirements of BSD and can be admitted into its liability-generating framework.

As an independent tort, BSD is the major mechanism by which tort liability is attached to breaches of enacted duties from the entire legal spectrum – criminal, administrative etc. In this regard BSD is closer to the continental European perception of tort liability for the breach of enacted duties than to its common law origins.⁴

1. *Va'aknin v. Local Council of Bet Shemesh* (1983) 37(i) P.D. 113.
2. D. B. Dobbs, *The Law of Torts* (West, 2000), at pp. 315–321.
3. W.V. H. Rogers, *Winfield & Jolowicz on Tort* (15ed., Sweet & Maxwell, 1998), at 247.
4. *Va'aknin*, *supra*, para. 58, n. 1, referring to Article 823 of the German B.G.B.

59. *BSD and Negligence compared.* BSD, like Negligence, is a tort of general application and a major source for the judicial development of Tort Law through the creation of new areas of liability. The two torts, however, differ in their raw materials. While Negligence creates duties of care 'from within' Tort Law, BSD imports external, pre-established, duties and attaches tort liability to them. Moreover, duties under Negligence are by definition fault-based, whereas BSD may import a variety of enacted duties – fault-based, strict and absolute.

60. With regard to liability in fault-based duties, Negligence and BSD may often reach the same legal result, since the same policy considerations underlie both. Where an enacted fault-based duty is admitted into Tort Law through BSD, Negligence may well adopt this duty by recognizing a corresponding duty of care.¹ Where an enacted duty does not constitute a duty of care due to concerns of over-deterrence and other negative effects, these same concerns may also prevent the admittance of such duty under BSD, and *vice versa*. Such was the case when tort liability for false testimony that had damaged the claimant was denied for reasons of public policy in Negligence as well as in Breach of Statutory Duty.² Similarly, where the statute narrows the fault-based liability of parents towards their children to extreme cases of neglect, in order to refrain from interference with domestic relations, there is no reason to circumvent this reasoning by a broader duty of care under Negligence.³

In a case where both torts seem to lead to fault-based liability, courts usually tend to avoid pursuing both tracks and prefer to establish liability under Negligence. This stems from the fact that the BSD may evoke complex questions regarding the intent and purpose of a given enactment.⁴ Sometimes, however, courts may prefer to predicate liability on a pre-established statutory standard under BSD than to establish a judicial standard under Negligence.

Where the breached-duties are strict or absolute, BSD is often the only source of liability, and here lies its real importance *vis-à-vis* Negligence. Nevertheless, the use of BSD to impose no-fault liability must be justified on firm and convincing policy grounds. The prevention and treatment of severe bodily injuries are examples of such justifications. Indeed, the major area in which strict and absolute liability has been imposed under BSD has been industrial safety.⁵

1. *See supra*, para. 38.
2. *Rotman v. Mizrahi Bank* (1975) 29(ii) P.D. 57.

Part II. Liability for Acts of Others

Chapter 1. Vicarious Liability

§1. EMPLOYEE/EMPLOYER

I. Vicarious Liability Distinguished from Personal Liability

207. Personal liability. The governing principle of Israeli Tort Law is that of personal liability. A person does *not* incur liability for the act of a third party unless he is personally liable to the defendant by committing a tort against her. The conduct of a third party is only a factor in the chain of events and circumstances which establishes personal liability. If an employee, for example, is injured by another employee, the employer is to be held personally liable for the injury inflicted by his employee only if he himself was negligent in failing to prevent the injury, or he himself breached a statutory duty. Whether or not the other employee committed a tort is irrelevant – the employer is liable for his own conduct and not for the conduct of the employee. It therefore follows that in order to hold the employer personally liable for the conduct of another employee there is no need for special or additional liability arrangements. The employer, in the above example, may be held liable under the torts of Negligence or Breach of Statutory Duty.

208. Vicarious liability. Vicarious liability for the conduct of a third person, by contrast, is an extension of the liability of that third party. The defendant is liable to the injured party not because he himself committed a tort but because a) the third party committed a tort, and b) there are special, vicarious, relations between the defendant and the third party that justify the extension of liability. In the above example, the employer is vicariously liable for the injury inflicted by one of his employees to another employee because a) the former committed a tort against the latter, and b) there were vicarious relations between the employer and the liable employee. Whether the employer himself committed a tort – by being negligent or breaching a statutory duty – is irrelevant to his vicarious liability. Vicarious liability, unlike personal liability, requires special statutory arrangements to define the (vicarious) relations and conditions which allow and justify the extension of liability from the third party to the 'vicar'. Hence, to establish the vicarious liability of an employer, the applicable statutory conditions must be met.

209. *Overlap.* As personal liability and vicarious liability are independent sources of tort liability, they may coincide. If, for example, an employee is injured by the negligent act of another employee, the employer may be personally liable for negligently failing to ensure safety in the workplace and also vicariously liable for the tort committed by his employee in the course of his work.

II. Employer's Vicarious Liability – Elements of Liability and Justifications

210. *Elements of liability.* Under the CWO, three requirements must be met to establish the employer's vicarious liability.¹ First, the third party who actually inflicted the loss must have been 'an employee' of the defendant, so that the latter may be considered 'an employer', at the time the loss was inflicted. Second, the employee must have committed a tort against the claimant and be personally liable to her. The third requirement links the former two. The claimant must establish that the tort was committed by the employee 'in the course of employment'. In other words, there must be a sufficient factual and legal relation between the employment and the tort committed by the employee. The justification for this kind of vicarious liability lies in this nexus.

1. CWO, Sec. 13.

211. *Justifications.* Why should an employer who did not commit any tort, be liable for the tort of his employee along with the employee himself? The answer lies in the cumulative weight of the following justifications. First, the employee acts as an 'agent' of the employer, for the furtherance of the employer's interests. The employer should be liable for the torts, the acts of his employee,¹ in a manner analogous to the liability of a principal for legal acts performed on his behalf by an agent, under the law of agency that deals with legal acts.² Second, justice and fairness require that the employer who both initiates the activity causing injury and benefits from it, should also bear its risks (enterprise liability). Third, the employer is best situated to minimize the risks of the activity, and the deterrent effect of liability will induce him to take the necessary measures to prevent damage (deterrence). Fourth, the employee often lacks the resources to compensate the victim, and it is the employer who can incur the burden, and, more importantly, spread the loss either through liability insurance or by raising market prices (loss-spreading).

The three elements of the employer's vicarious liability are derived from its underlying justifications. The notions of the justifications of agency, enterprise liability and deterrence exist only when the employer is held liable for a tort that his employee committed 'in the course of employment'.

1. However, the analogy is only partial. There are major differences between the law of agency and vicarious liability. Under agency law, for example, usually only one party to the relation is liable: either the principal (since the agent leaves the picture after performing her agency), or the agent (when exceeding her authority, rendering the principal not liable). By contrast, vicarious liability is an extension of the employee's liability to his employer, rendering both liable.
2. See Agency Law, 1965.

III. Employment

212. An 'employer' is defined as 'a person who, in relation to another, has complete control over the way in which such other performs his work for such person and is not himself subject to any similar authority in respect of the same work.' 'Employee', in this context, refers to a person whose work is so controlled.¹

The 'complete control' or 'right to control' test originated in England at a time in which knowledge was handed down from employer to employee, and employers did, in fact, have complete control over their employees. This, as the sole test, has become obsolete in an age in which more and more employees are specialists, in possession of professional skills and knowledge, making control by their employers impossible. Israeli courts recognized long ago that the traditional 'complete control' test is no longer adequate as a conclusive test,² and that it should be adjusted to the needs of modern society. Tort Law, as well as other fields of law which deal with the notion of 'employment' such as Labor Law and Taxation, have been adjusted accordingly. The new, more inclusive, test takes into account administrative and technical aspects of the control over the third party, as well as other characteristics of the relationship, and examines whether the employee's work is an integral part of the employer's business, or merely accessory or external to it.³ The 'integration' yardstick has a negative element – a person may not be considered an employee when integrated into other activities, especially when conducting a business of his own. Under the extended control/integration test, courts take various factors into account, including: the way the relations are formed and terminated, the duration and frequency of the relations, methods of payment (salary or fees), income tax payments,⁴ deduction for social security funds and provision of working tools. All of the above are factors that should be balanced and weighed as a whole, given the goals of the relevant legislation. It has been held, for example, that contractual relations are not a precondition. Accordingly, soldiers are recognized as employees of the state.⁵ Volunteers may also be a source for their 'employer's' vicarious liability. Neither the duration of the employment relationship,⁶ the way in which it is described by the parties,⁷ nor the manner of payment are conclusive factors.⁸

Can one employee have more than one vicariously liable employer simultaneously? Under the extended test, the answer might have been affirmative. One person may in principle be integrated into the business of more than one employer. However, as complete control is the exclusive and binding statutory test, courts cannot apply the integration and organization concepts independently but only as extensions or interpretations of the statutory definition.⁹ Since only one employer may have 'complete' control at a given time, the rule is that only one employer may be considered liable.¹⁰ When two employers are involved, it is presumed that the regular employer retains control unless proved otherwise.¹¹

1. CWO, Sec. 2.

2. *Water Works Co. v. Segal* (1960) 14 P.D. 1939, at 1949. It should be noted that the term 'employee' has different meanings in different legal contexts, thus 'an employee' in the context of rights to benefits under labor law is not necessarily an employee with regard to vicarious tort liability. See J.M. Edrey, 'The Definition of Employee for Income Tax Purposes' (1982) 17 *Is. L. Rev.* 290.

3. See *Ha'poel Tiberias v. Pkid Hashuana* (1994) 48(ii) P.D. 416 (a taxation case), at 432–433 and *Mor v. National Labor Court* (1996) 50(iv) P.D. 628 (labor law case), at 641.
4. This is relevant in Israel, where employees' income tax payments are deducted directly from their salaries by their employer.
5. *State of Israel v. Madar* (1961) 15 P.D. 1569, at 1574–75.
6. *Tzabari v. Anidar* (1961) 15 P.D. 281; *State of Israel v. Nissim* (1981) 35(iv) P.D. 748.
7. *National Insurance Institution v. Zinger* (1964) 18(ii) P.D. 299, at 302.
8. *State of Israel v. Nissim*, *supra*, para. 212, n. 6.
9. *Ibid.*, at 758.
10. *Elton v. Yadi* (1958) 12 P.D. 1459.
11. *Ibid.*

IV. Commission of Tort by the Employee

213. As explained, the employer's vicarious liability is an extension of his employee's liability. The employer cannot be held vicariously liable unless his employee actually committed a tort.¹ It therefore follows that when the employee is protected by a substantive defense or immunity, vicarious liability cannot arise. On the other hand, a merely procedural limitation preventing action against the employee does not relieve the employer of liability. Although the employee cannot be sued, he is still liable in tort, and this liability can be extended to his employer.²

The employer and employee are liable jointly and severally and the injured person can sue each of them for her entire loss. Each has a right of contribution or indemnity against the other.³ In practice, however, it is usually the employer who is sued and pays compensation whilst it is very unusual for the employer to sue his employee for contribution or indemnity. In other words, the secondary, derivative liability of the employer has actually become the primary liability. This phenomenon is in harmony with the justifications of vicarious liability: agency, enterprise liability, deterrence and loss-spreading.

1. Sec. 13 of the CWO provides that an employer shall be liable for any 'act' committed by his employee. An 'act' does not necessarily amount to a tort. Does it follow that the employer may be held vicariously liable even though his employee did *not* commit a tort? To establish such a mixed vicarious/personal liability, the law should attribute to the employer the acts and the mental state of his employee. This approach may find support in Section 17 of the CWO which imputes the employee's knowledge to the employer. The court once mentioned the imposition of such personal liability, and the matter has since been left undecided – *State of Israel v. Madar*, *supra* para. 212, n. 5, at 1587–90. An explicit statutory arrangement which attributes to a party of a contract the acts of his/her independent contractor is found in the Bailees Law, 1967, which provides: 'Where the bailee has delivered the property to a sub-bailee, the acts and the omissions of the sub-bailee are deemed to be the acts and omissions of the bailee...' (Sec. 7 (a)).
2. *Meorer v. Upper Galilee Regional Council* (1966) 20(iii) P.D. 645.
3. See para. 249 *et seq.*

V. Employee's Tort Committed 'in the Course of Employment'

214. The employer is vicariously liable only if the employee's tort was commit-

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ted 'in the course of employment'.¹ As mentioned above, this requirement reflects the rationale underlying enterprise liability in general and employer liability in particular. The employer is held liable because he is the beneficiary of the activity which creates risks to third parties, has the greatest degree of control over such risks, and is best suited to absorb the burden of compensation and to spread the loss. These justifications are weakened or invalidated when the employee's tort is committed outside of the course of employment.

The CWO provides that 'an act shall be deemed to have been done in the course of an employee's employment if it was done by him in his capacity as an employee and whilst he was performing the usual duties of and incidental to his employment, notwithstanding that the act was an improper mode of performing an act authorized by the employer; but an act shall not be deemed to have been so done if it was done by an employee for his own ends and not on behalf of the employer.'² Accordingly, the basic principle is that an employer is liable for torts committed within the sphere of employment, but not for torts committed outside of this sphere. Whether a given tort was committed within or without the sphere of employment is a mixed question of fact and policy. This may serve as a legal device to control the scope of vicarious liability, as illustrated by the following rules.

1. CWO, Sec. 13(a)(2). For a detailed discussion of this requirement, see A. Barak, 'The Servant's Course of Employment' (1966) 1 Is. L. Rev. 8.
2. CWO, Sec. 13 (b).

215. Unauthorized or forbidden act. An act unauthorized or forbidden by the employer may still be deemed to have been performed in the course of employment. Under the above statutory provision, the question is whether the prohibition only limited the mode in which an authorized act should be performed, or whether it prohibited the act itself, thereby excluding it from the sphere of employment. The employer may be held liable for the former but not for the latter.¹ When a given prohibition can be interpreted either way, policy considerations determine the outcome. When the courts wish to impose liability on the employer on grounds of deterrence, loss spreading or enterprise liability, they tend to define the unauthorized act as an improper mode of performance.

1. *State of Israel v. Thaf* (1964) 18(iii) P.D. 673.

216. Employee's ends. Under the statutory definition, an employee who acts for his own ends and not on behalf of his employer is not acting in the course of employment. An employee's act, however, may serve both his own purposes and the interests of the employer. An employee may, for example, go to the bank for private reasons but also to pay the employer's bills. The statutory provision relieves the employer of liability only when the act does not serve the employer's interest in any way. Policy considerations may justify a different rule such that employer liability should be denied whenever the promotion of the employee's ends is the *causa sine qua non* of the act. If an act serves both interests, but was carried out only to serve the employee's ends, perhaps the employer should not be held liable. Indeed, it has been suggested that, notwithstanding the wording, the employer should be absolved of vicarious liability for an employee's act which serves the

ends of both, if the employee's 'governing' or 'dominant' purpose was to promote his own objectives.¹

1. *State of Israel v. Madar*, *supra*, para. 212, n. 5, at 1584.

217. *Extending employer's liability – degree of deviation.* Israeli law has adopted the 'degree of deviation' rule, which broadens the employer's vicarious liability. The rule states that if an act deviates from the scope of employment but such deviation is minor – a mere detour from the authorized course – it is deemed to have been performed within the scope of employment. If the deviation is substantial – a 'frolic' – the act is considered to have been performed outside the scope of employment.¹ When the court determines whether a given deviation is minor or substantial, it may be guided by the policy considerations underlying vicarious liability.

1. *Ibid.*, at 1582–83.

218. *Extending employer's liability – 'employment by representation'.* Another rule which appears to broaden an employer's vicarious liability is 'employment by representation'. Under this rule, an employer will be held vicariously liable for an act carried out outside the scope of employment if he represented the employees as acting in the scope of employment, and the claimant relied on such representation and suffered damage as a result.¹ This rule is closely related to the 'agency' justification for strict liability. Under the Agency Law, 1965, which deals with agency to legal acts, 'agency is conferred', *inter alia*, 'by the conduct of the principal' toward the third party.² 'Agency by representation' for legal action is also based on the general obligation to act in good faith: a person who misleads others by introducing someone as his agent is later barred from alleging that his own representation was false.³ To the extent that these rules of agency for legal acts, also known as the apparent or ostensible rules, are applied to a person who represents someone as his employee, as his 'agent' for physical acts,⁴ the former is barred from denying his status as an employer. The extent of the 'employment by representation' rule is yet unclear, given the few cases in which it has arisen. Arguably, this rule should extend the scope of vicarious liability only to the extent justified by the whole spectrum of its underlying justifications, including enterprise liability, deterrence, and loss-spreading, rather than only in relation to notions of agency.

1. *Sultma Bros. v. Yafora* (1967) 21(i) P.D. 515, at 521; *Mekorot v. Sapir* (1956) 10 P.D. 156; *State of Israel v. Madar*, *supra*, para. 212, n. 5, at 1576–78; *The Official Receiver as the Liquidator of North America Bank v. Skitbel* (1990) 44(iii) P.D. 331.

2. Agency Law, Sec. 3 (a).

3. Note that, while under the good-faith concept 'agency by representation' requires at least fault on the part of the representing party, under Section 3 (a) of the Agency Law, liability may be strict.

4. An employee is usually 'an agent' for physical acts and not for legal acts, which means that the Law of Agency is not directly applicable.

219. *A proposed extension – examining the employee's motive.* It may be suggested that there is a further category of cases in which an employer should be held

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vicariously liable for a tort committed by his employee outside of 'the course of employment'. This is a category based on an examination of the employee's motive. If an employee committed a tort that *objectively* was not in the course of employment, but he nevertheless *subjectively* believed that he was acting in the course of employment and in the promotion of his employer's interests, it may be argued that the employer should be held vicariously liable. Such an extension is in accordance with the rationales of enterprise liability, deterrence and loss spreading, but may be inconsistent with the notion of 'agency'.

VI. Limitations on Vicarious Liability

220. Under the CWO, an employer is not held vicariously liable for an assault, false imprisonment, or malicious prosecution committed by his agent or employee unless he expressly ratified the act.¹ These provisions mainly protect governmental authorities from tort liability for acts of arrest and prosecution by public officers.² These exemption clauses are absolutely unjustified and should be abolished. To the extent that assault, false imprisonment and malicious prosecution are committed 'in the course of employment', the employer or principal should be held vicariously liable. Until these provisions are abolished, as has indeed been proposed by a pending bill, courts limit their scope by interpreting the term 'express ratification' in a broad manner. In this way, the courts are able to impose vicarious liability on employers based on the judicial assumption that they did expressly ratify the tortious act, even if express ratification was in fact absent.³ Whether or not the claimant may sue the employer or agent for the assault, false imprisonment or malicious prosecution, under the tort of Negligence in order to circumvent these exemption clauses, remains unanswered.⁴ In this way, the requirement of express ratification does not apply and the employer or principal may be sued as vicariously liable for the negligence of their employees or agents.⁵

1. CWO, Secs. 25, 28 and 61. These provisions also apply to the vicarious liability, discussed below, of a principal.

2. In fact, this was the most likely origin of these exceptions – an attempt by British Mandatory legislators to protect the British government from liability for its soldiers' actions.

3. *Biton v. Ziv* (1992) 46(ii) P.D. 651.

4. See *supra*, para. 212, n. 7.

5. See *Carmeli v. State of Israel* (1987) 41(iii) P.D. 757, at 776–778.

§2. VICARIOUS LIABILITY OF A PRINCIPAL WHO IS NOT AN EMPLOYER**I. Nature of Liability and Justifications**

221. Vicarious liability, under Israeli law, is not limited to employer-employee relations. An additional category of vicarious liability is based on principal-agent relations. The CWO provides that 'any person who employs an agent, not being his employee, to do any act or class of acts on his behalf shall be liable for anything done by such agent in the performance of, and for the manner in which such agent

does such act or class of acts.¹ Agency in this context includes both physical and legal acts.²

Why, and to what extent, should a person who is not an employer be vicariously liable for the torts of an 'agent' who is not an employee? The answer may be found in the cumulative weight of the same justifications that underlie the employer's vicarious liability. First, as with employers' liability, the agency relations, namely, the fact that the agent acts in the furtherance and for the promotion of the principal's interests, serves as a justification for levying vicarious liability. The rationale behind the Law of Agency, 1965, which renders a principal liable for the legal acts of his agent, can be extended to agency which includes physical acts as well.³ Agency *per se*, however, is not conclusive in this context. The case for vicarious liability becomes stronger when the principal is the entrepreneur and beneficiary, has effective control over the risk (deterrence), and is best situated to spread the loss.

What kinds of relations other than employer-employee relations constitute agency relations that justify vicarious liability?⁴

1. CWO, Sec. 14
2. *Sutbna Bros v. Yajora* (1967) 21(6) P.D. 515.
3. The analogy, as mentioned (*supra*, para. 211, n. 2) is only partial. Vicarious liability is an extension of, and an addition to, the agent's liability; while under the Law of Agency usually only one party to the relation is liable: either the principal (as the agent leaves the picture after performing his agency), or the agent (when exceeding his authority, so that the principal is not liable).
4. Interestingly, this category of vicarious liability is more developed in Israeli law than in English Law, its parent. In English law 'There are undoubtedly other instances in the law of tort of vicarious liability for persons who are not servants, and who are sometimes described as agents, but these seem to rest less on any general principle of agency than upon an *ad hoc* judgement...' - W.V.H. Rogers, *Winfield & Jolowicz on Tort* (15th ed., Sweet & Maxwell, 1998), at 716-717. The CWO, in Sec. 14, 'elevated' these *ad hoc* judgements to the category of vicarious liability. Some decisions, however, refer to a specific category of 'agency' in English law, liability of a car owner for the driver's negligence, as the source of this liability. See *Cohen v. Kavijyo* (1954) 8 P.D. 1401, at 1410-1, referring to *Ormrod v. Crosville Motor Services Ltd.* [1953] 1 W.L.R. 1120 (C.A.).

II. The Agency Relations

222. The agency relations, as defined by the CWO, are located somewhere between employer/employee relations, on the one hand, and mere contractual relations on the other. Where exactly are these relations located? What characteristics of the agency relationship distinguish it from contractual relations and from the employer-employee relationship? These questions are admittedly difficult. In this context, agency cannot be accurately defined, and each case should be determined based on its circumstances.¹ Nevertheless, several guidelines have been developed by the courts.²

A person is considered to be an agent when he acts as the surrogate or 'long arm' of another. When this activity is not a part of the person's business, for example, when he is only doing the other a favor, the case is relatively clear cut and the agency relationship will usually be recognized. When the activity is conducted for

business purposes, namely, when a person sells his services to another, the question is whether this activity has the characteristics of an independent business, or whether it lacks this independent character and should be considered a part of another person's business. In this regard the court may take into account such parameters as the degree of control exercised by the other, the question of who supplies the tools, who incurs the costs or the risks of the activity, the method of payment and the relative size of the businesses.³ A person whose business is not sufficiently independent is an agent. Consequently, the person for the sake of whose business the agent's activity is conducted is vicariously liable as a principle for torts committed by the agent while performing the agency.

A person may be the agent of more than one principal, and therefore several principals may be held vicariously liable for a tort committed by one agent, provided that it was committed during the performance of these agencies.⁴ When an agent, without exceeding his authority, authorizes another to act on the principal's behalf, the principal alone will be vicariously liable for the tort of the sub-agent.⁵

Given the above, it appears that the agency relations are, in a sense, a weakened version of the employer-employee relations. Both relations are determined by the 'control/integration' test.⁶ Even though the degree of control and integration required to establish agency relations is less than that required to establish employer-employee relations, it is still sufficient to generate and justify vicarious liability. Further down this continuum lies the borderline between vicarious liability and personal liability. Beyond this borderline, the lesser degree of integration and control renders the relations strictly contractual and insufficient to establish and justify vicarious liability. Though courts strenuously attempt to determine the proper, balanced, boundaries of vicarious liability, the contours of this borderline remain vague.

1. *Kashany v. Rasco* (1968) 22(ii) P.D. 455, at 460.

2. The leading cases are *Kashany v. Rasco*, *ibid.*, and *State of Israel v. Nissim*, (1981) 35(iv) P.D. 748.

3. See, e.g., *Kuzhnikov v. Meiron* (1961) 15 P.D. 144, at 150; *State of Israel v. Nissim*, *ibid.*

4. *State of Israel v. Nissim*, *ibid.*, at 760-61.

5. *'Hadassah' v. 'Nativ'* (1956) 10 P.D. 422.

6. See *supra*, para. 212.

223. *Should an independent attorney be considered 'an agent'?* The 'agency' problem is illustrated by attorney-client relations. Is the client of a law firm vicariously liable for torts committed by his attorney while the latter performs his duties as an attorney? Under the statutory formula the attorney is undoubtedly an agent – a person employed by his client 'to do any act or class of acts on his behalf'. Furthermore, the agency test justification for vicarious liability points in the same direction: the attorney acts as the 'long arm' of the client. However, the integration/control test, as well as the other justifications for vicarious liability, point in the opposite direction. The law firm is an independent business, neither integrated into the client's business nor controlled by him. The client is not the entrepreneur nor the major beneficiary of the law firm's activity. The client is not the one who controls the risk or the one best situated to spread losses. Indeed, thus

far clients have not been held vicariously liable for torts committed by independent attorneys. Nevertheless, a lawyer permanently retained by a large corporation (an 'in-house' lawyer) should be treated as a regular employee in this context.

224. Liability of partnership and partners. Partners are considered agents of other partners and of the partnership itself (which is considered an independent legal entity). Under the Partnership Ordinance, when a partner commits a tort in the ordinary course of the partnership's business, other partners and the partnership itself share liability with the tortfeasor, jointly and severally.¹

1. Partnership Ordinance (New Version), 1975, Secs. 18, 20; *Matityahu v. Shatil* (1997) 51(iv) P.D. 769, at 789.

§3. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS

I. The Rule and its Exceptions

225. The general rule under the CWO is that a party to a contract is not liable for the torts committed by a contractor who is not his employee or agent in the performance of the contract. 'A person who enters into any contract with any other person, not being his employee or agent, to do any act on his behalf shall not be liable for any civil wrong arising during the doing of such act.'¹

Yet, there are several exceptions to this general rule.² It is stated that the rule of no liability 'shall not apply if –

- (1) such person was negligent in the selection of such contractor, or
- (2) such person interfered with the work of the contractor in such a way as to cause the injury or damage, or
- (3) such person authorized or ratified the act causing injury or damage, or
- (4) such person was under any enactment responsible for the doing of an act the performance of which was delegated by him to an independent contractor;
- (5) the thing for the doing of which the contract was entered into was unlawful.'

1. CWO, Sec. 15.

2. These exceptions are enumerated in the last part of Sec. 15.

II. Liability Under the Exceptions – Vicarious or Personal?

226. The question. Under the above exceptions, a party to a contract is liable for the torts committed by his contractor if the case falls into one or more of the five exceptions to the no-liability rule. Is this a form of vicarious liability? In other words, do the five exceptions constitute five additional types of vicarious relations alongside the recognized employer-employee and agency relations? Or, do these exceptions merely constitute personal liability for the contractor's conduct? And if so, in what way does this personal liability differ from the one already imposed by the CWO through the various torts?

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It appears that the difference between the vicarious/personal liability alternatives lies mainly in the causation requirement. If liability within the exceptions is vicarious, there is no need to establish the causal link between the vicarious relations and the inflicted damage. If liability is personal, the causal link must be established. One example of this is when a party to a contract was negligent in the selection of the contractor (exception 1). Under the vicarious interpretation, such negligence constitutes vicarious relations, and he may be held liable for a tort committed by the contractor during the performance of the contract even though the tort is not causally related to the negligent selection. If, on the other hand, liability is personal, liability will arise only if there exists a causal link between the negligent selection and the tort committed.

227. *Case law.* Contradictory statements have been made regarding the nature of liability under the exceptions. On the one hand, it has been suggested that at least the fifth exception (unlawful contract) creates vicarious liability.¹ When the contract is unlawful, the employer will be liable for the torts committed by the contractor during the performance of the contract even though the unlawfulness was not the cause of its commission.² It has also been suggested that each of the exceptions should be considered vicarious.³ On the other hand, in a more recent decision it was argued that all of the exceptions impose personal liability. In other words, there is no vicarious liability for tort committed by a contractor.⁴

1. *Friedman & Sons Ltd. v. Levi* (1957) 11 P.D. 145.

2. *See Medina v. Cohen* (1983) 37(ii) P.D. 29.

3. *Middle East Pipes Ltd. v. Sha'abi* (1977) 31(iii) P.D. 225, at 229.

4. *State of Israel v. Nissim* (1981) 35(iv) P.D. 748, at 753.

228. *The better view – no vicarious liability.* It may be suggested that the more convincing view is the latter: that a party to a contract should not be held vicariously liable for torts committed by his contractor. This should be the rule because the major justifications for vicarious liability are often absent from contractual relations with an independent contractor. The independent contractor, by definition, is not an agent and is not integrated into the business of the other party. His major concern is to promote his own interests. Moreover, often it is the independent contractor who has greater control over the risks generated by the contract, and is better positioned to spread the loss through liability insurance or market prices. Furthermore, at least with regard to the second exception, the CWO explicitly requires a causal link between the defendant's interference with contractor's work and the inflicted loss. The existence of a causal link, as has been mentioned, is a necessary element of personal liability.

229. *Personal liability under the exceptions?* Assuming that the exceptions to the no-liability rule impose personal rather than vicarious liability, the question arises whether, and to what extent, this personal liability adds to personal liability under the various other torts. Do the five exceptions create five new 'torts', which deal solely with liability for torts committed by an independent contractor? It stands to reason that the answer to this question is negative. These special 'torts' are, or should be, interpreted as overlapping or overtaken by the other torts, rendering the

former redundant. Liability for negligent selection of a contractor (the first 'tort') overlaps and is overtaken by the general tort of Negligence. Liability for interference with the contractor's work and for authorizing and ratifying his actions (the second and the third 'torts') is embodied in the general provision, discussed below, dealing with joining, aiding and procuring tortious acts.¹ Liability under enactment for the performance of the act delegated to the independent contractor (the fourth 'tort') should be interpreted as overlapping the liability imposed under the general tort of Breach of Statutory Duty,² or with other specific arrangements which impose liability on a party to a contract for loss caused by an independent contractor.³ The fifth 'tort' imposes personal liability for torts committed by a contractor performing an unlawful contract and is probably intended to deter unlawful contracts with independent contractors. If such contracting is negligent, or constitutes a breach of statutory duty, these general torts provide an alternative road to liability. If the unlawful contracting is neither negligent, nor breaches a statutory duty, it is doubtful whether imposing such liability is justified.

1. CWO, Sec. 12. See para. 238.

2. *State of Israel v. Home Insurance Co.* (1993) 47(ii) P.D. 346, at 365–367.

3. The Bailees Law, 1967, for example, provides that 'Where the bailee has delivered the property to a sub-bailee, the acts and the omissions of the sub-bailee are deemed to be the acts and omissions of the bailee...' (Sec. 7 (a)) – see *State of Israel v. Home Insurance Co. Ltd.*, *supra*, para. 229, n. 2, at 361–362. See also *Shah v. Sham* (1995, yet unpublished) – strict liability imposed for works denying support to a neighboring land performed by a contractor.

230. *Conclusion.* The above leads to the conclusion that the statutory provision dealing with liability for the torts committed by an independent contractor¹ is redundant and should be eliminated. First, there are no grounds to interpret this provision as establishing vicarious relations and vicarious liability. Second, the personal liability it generates basically coincides with liability imposed by other torts and should not be interpreted as exceeding it.

In summation, liability for torts, acts or omissions of an independent contractor is personal. As such, it arises from, and must be predicated upon, one of the various torts. It does not emerge from special arrangements, either vicarious or personal.

1. CWO, Sec. 15.

III. Personal Liability for Loss Caused by Independent Contractors

231. *Nature of liability.* Personal liability of a party to a contract for the wrongs of an independent contractor may originate in one of various torts. Liability is fault-based when it originates in the general tort of Negligence, or in one of the intentional torts. Liability is strict when it originates from one of the no-fault arrangements, such as Breach of Statutory Duty, the Defective Product (Liability) Law, or the traditional torts of strict liability. When liability is strict, it is sometimes referred to as liability based on *non-delegable* duties. Such liability is imposed because the duty to prevent the negligent infliction of damage cannot be delegated to the independent contractor no matter how carefully chosen. It is suggested that the expression 'non-delegable duty' is inaccurate. Duties, by definition, cannot be

delegated. They are either met or breached. Hiring a qualified independent contractor to perform a task is sometimes sufficient to meet one's duty, and is sometimes not. This depends on the strictness of the duty and not on its 'transferability'.

232. *Strict liability – safety at the workplace and nuisance.* In at least two types of cases, courts have found a party to a contract strictly liable for loss inflicted by a qualified and carefully chosen contractor: safety at the workplace and nuisance.

As has been mentioned, employers are held strictly and even absolutely liable for the injuries suffered by their employees at the workplace, usually under the tort of Breach of Statutory Duty.¹ Hiring a competent contractor to secure safety at the workplace does not relieve the employer from his no-fault duty and liability.²

Following English law,³ courts have imposed strict liability for damage inflicted by competent contractors hired to perform activities affecting the highways.⁴ At first, however, this liability, despite its strictness, was classified as a special case of liability under Negligence. This classification was criticized on the grounds that an employer who carefully selects his contractor is not negligent solely because the contractor has been deemed to be so. This criticism led the Supreme Court to relocate liability for non-ordinary use of the highway under the headings of nuisance, public and private, which accommodate strict or quasi-strict liability.⁵ Yet, these decisions do not explicitly adopt two conditions which, under English law, narrow the employer's liability: namely that the subject matter of the contract entails a non-ordinary use of the highway, and that the contractor's tortious act be a natural and integral risk of the subject matter of the contract and not a collateral or casual act. Extending liability beyond the boundaries of these limitations seems unjustified. When the contractor is hired to perform a task which entails an ordinary use of the highway, such as transportation, the act of contracting does not amount to the creation of nuisance.

1. See *supra*, para. 172.

2. See *Shapira v. Attorney General* (1958) 12 P.D. 245, at 250. As to the classification of this liability, see the following paragraph.

3. See W.V.H. Rogers, *Winfield & Jolowicz on Tort* 15th ed., (Sweet & Maxwell, 1998), at 721.

4. *Lev v. Turjeman* (1962) 16 P.D. 2625 (negligence in loading a lorry); *Mazi v. Coca-Cola Soft Drinks Co.* (1971) 31(i) P.D. 242 (negligent installation of an advertisement sign).

5. *City of Tel-Aviv v. Mored* (1986) 40(iii) P.D. 71 (public nuisance), followed by *Shah v. Shamir*, *supra*, para. 229, n. 3 (denial of support to neighboring land). In *State of Israel v. Slama* (1999) 53(iv) P.D. 721, however, it was suggested that this form of liability is limited to Public Nuisance.

§4. LIABILITY OF ENTITIES FOR ACTS OF THEIR ORGANS

I. Kinds of Corporations

233. Corporations are artificial legal entities created by law. There are two kinds of corporations: statutory and private. Statutory corporations include the State of Israel, municipalities, Planning and Zoning Authorities,¹ and other statutory corporations established by specific laws such as the National Insurance Institute, The Israel Broadcasting Authority, The Airports Authority and many others. These are

governmental bodies and their legal capacity – rights and duties – is determined and restricted by the laws establishing them and regulating their activities. Private corporations are legal entities established by individuals for commercial or non-commercial purposes. The most common form of incorporation for commercial purposes is the Limited Company, now incorporated under and regulated by the Law of Companies, 1999.² Other forms of private incorporations are Co-operative Societies³ and Non-Profit Organizations.⁴ Unlike statutory corporations, these private corporations have a general, unlimited legal capacity, subject only to the basic goals of incorporation (profit, non-profit) and to self imposed restrictions on the range of permitted activities.⁵ In specific cases, private corporations may have a limited, specified, capacity.⁶

Both kinds of corporations are subjected, in principle, to tort liability. Tort liability of statutory corporations, when functioning in their governmental capacity, may sometimes be restricted by statutory immunities (protecting the corporations or their employees or agents), and by judicial restrictions on the scope of liability of public authorities.⁷ Yet, these restrictions are limited in scope, so that the general rule remains that all corporations are liable in tort.

1. *City of Bnei-Barak v. Roibard* (1991) 44(iv) 102.

2. Preceded by Company Ordinance, 1983.

3. Established under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance.

4. Established under the Amutot Law, 1980. Additionally, under the Company Law, 1999, Sec. 11 (b), a Company may be established as a non-profit corporation for public purposes.

5. Sec. 11 (a) of the Law of Companies, 1999, for example, states that the aim of a company is to maximize its profits. Under Sec. 32, the company should specify in its regulations whether for this end it may engage in every legal activity, only specified activities, or all but some specified excluded activities.

6. Such as the representation of a cooperative house under the Land Law, 1969 (Secs. 61–71)

7. See *supra*, paras. 90, 93, 104.

II. Modes of Liability

234. Since they are artificial legal entities with no physical existence or mental capacity, corporations are only able to commit torts through the acts of human beings. There are three ways in which human conduct generates corporate tort liability:

Vicarious Liability: Like any other employer, a corporation is vicariously liable for torts committed by its employees in the course of their employment. Like any other principal, a corporation is liable for torts committed by its agents while performing their agency. The rules discussed above,¹ pertaining to the employer's vicarious liability and to the principal's vicarious liability, apply in the same way to corporations. The corporation's liability is an extension of its employee's or its agent's liability.

Personal Liability – the organ doctrine: Under the organ doctrine, human beings are regarded as organs of the corporation. Their conduct, as well as their mental state, is attributed to the corporation and considered as its own. The corporation acts, knows, and expresses will through these human organs. It therefore follows that when a human organ commits a tort, this tort is deemed as having been

committed by the corporation itself and the corporation is personally liable, not just vicariously.² Furthermore, it appears that even when the organ itself does not commit a tort, the corporation may still be held personally liable for the organ's conduct and the state of mind attributed to it. Under the general tort of Negligence, for example, a duty of care to the claimant may be owed by the corporation but not by its organ. The negligent act of such an organ does not constitute his personal liability, as he does not owe a duty of care, but when attributed to the corporation the latter may well be held personally liable in Negligence.

The organ doctrine is discussed below in more detail.

Personal, direct Liability: A corporation may be held personally liable for an act or omission of another party provided that such an act or omission is a necessary element of the corporation's personal and direct liability. This mode of liability differs from liability under the organ doctrine in that there is no need to attribute the conduct or the state of mind of a human being to the corporation. All the elements of liability are found in the corporation itself. This kind of liability is exemplified by the strict liability of a manufacturing corporation for defective products it produces. If the law regards the corporation as 'a manufacturer', and liability is imposed merely on the production of defective products, then all the elements of personal and direct tort liability of the corporation exist. In this way a corporation may be personally and directly liable for the acts of its employees, agents and organs regardless of whether it is also liable vicariously or under the organ doctrine. It may also be held personally and directly liable for the acts of a person who is neither an employer nor an agent nor even an organ.³

Accumulation of modes of liability: A corporation may in principle be found liable, for the same loss, under more than one mode of liability. It may, for example, be vicariously liable for a tort of its agent, personally liable under the organ doctrine, if such agent is also an organ, and also personally liable, if the agent's act renders the corporation directly liable.

1. See *supra*, para. 207 *et seq.*

2. For tort liability of a corporation under the organ doctrine see: *Katz v. 'Katzif' Co.* (1966) 20 (iii) P.D. 533; *British Canadian Builders v. Oren* (1981) 35(iv) P.D. 253; *Fenidar, Development and Construction Investment Co. Ltd v. Kastro* (1983) 37(iv) P.D. 673; *Tzuk Or v. Car Security* (1994) 48(v) P.D. 661, at 694-704. The Companies Law, 1999, now provides explicitly that a company is held directly liable to a tort committed by its organ, without derogating from its vicarious liability (Sec. 53).

3. An interesting question is whether this kind of direct liability is limited to strict, no-fault, liability. It may be argued that fault-based liability requires a state of mind, which can only be found in the organs, not in artificial legal entities. On the other hand, to the extent that fault-based liability is predicated on an objective standard, a corporation may deviate from an objective standard of behavior, like any human being.

III. The Organ Doctrine – Merely a Sword or also a Shield?

235. *Who is an organ?* Whose conduct and state of mind should be attributed to the corporation? It was suggested that following test should apply:¹ An organ is a body or a person holding a senior position within the corporation. In a private company the general assembly, board of directors, the individual directors, the

general manager and the business manager are considered organs. In statutory corporations, the organs are the governing bodies and the highly ranked officials. The organs of the state, for example, are the Parliament, the cabinet, the ministers, the director-generals of the ministries and heads of ministerial departments.² A person holding a lower-ranking position may still be considered an organ if under the corporate regulations, or other legal norms, the conduct of such a person or his state of mind is regarded as that of the corporation.

An organ of a corporation may also be its employee or agent. This is the case, not only with regard to the second aspect of the above test – persons holding lower-ranking positions – but also when the organ is a director or a high official. Company directors may also be its employees under a contract of employment or otherwise,³ and ministers are employees of the state. These double-capacity situations may lead to awkward outcomes, such as liability towards oneself, where one person, as an organ, negligently fails to protect herself, as an employee. The practical solution is to allow the corporation, liable through its organ, to plead 'contributory negligence' against the same person as an employee.⁴

When the organ itself is an artificial legal entity and not a human being, a board of directors for example, there may be a two-stage process of attribution. First, the conduct or state of mind of the individual director is attributed to the organ in order to render the organ liable. These components of liability are then attributed to the corporation in order to render the latter liable. This complication seems unnecessary, as the tort liability of artificial organs is basically theoretical.⁵

1. *Tzvik Or, supra*, para. 234, n. 2, at 697.
2. *State of Israel v. Levi* (1994) 48(iii) P.D. 45, 52-53 (The Insurance Commissioner is the state's organ).
3. *Katz v. 'Katzif' Co., supra*, para. 234, n. 2.
4. *Ben-Shushan v. Krichiya Cooperative* (1994) 48 (i) P.D. 415. This contributory negligence may amount to 100 per cent – *Rosenzweig v. Rosenzweig Bakery at Even-Yehuda* (1962) 16 P.D. 2548.
5. There is hardly a point in suing an artificial, resourceless, organ – compensation is paid by the corporation.

236. The organ doctrine as a sword and as a shield. The major goal of the organ doctrine is to prevent a corporation from escaping tort liability by hiding behind its artificial, virtual, characteristics. The underlying justifications are similar to those supporting vicarious liability. The organ acts on the corporation's behalf (agency). The corporation is the initiator and the beneficiary of the organ's activity (enterprise liability). It controls the risk (deterrence) and is better situated to spread the loss. For these reasons, the organ doctrine imposes liability on the corporation, either jointly or severally with the liable organ, or as the only liable party. In this regard, the organ doctrine serves as a sword, allowing the person who suffered loss to sue the corporation.

Against this background, three comments may be made. First, given the extended scope of vicarious liability under Israeli law, particularly with regard to agents,¹ one may wonder whether the organ doctrine is indeed necessary. It appears, as mentioned, that organs are often, if not always, either agents or employees. Second, according to the above doctrine, the corporation should be held liable for torts committed by its organs only when these took place while the organ was

performing his duties or tasks as an organ. Third, the organ doctrine imposes liability on the corporation for the acts of the organ but not *vice versa* – an organ would not be held liable in tort just because the corporation is liable.²

Does the organ doctrine function as a shield as well? The organ doctrine renders the corporation liable for the acts and omissions of its functioning organs. But should the organ himself be held liable? On the analytical level, the argument against organ liability is that a functioning organ becomes an integral part of the corporation and is no longer a liable individual. The organ merges with the corporation. On the normative level, the argument is that such liability is unwarranted. The same considerations that justify the corporation's liability militate against the organ's liability: the organ is only an agent, is not necessarily the initiator, the beneficiary, the one with the better control over the risk, nor the loss spreader. Furthermore, the prospect of personal liability may become a deterrent and an obstacle to the hiring of skilled personnel. These arguments find strong support in the contractual sphere: a director, agent or employee of a corporation, as a rule, is not personally liable for his contractual obligations even though the contract was actually made or breached by the organ while functioning as an organ. The corporation becomes a shield, which 'hides' the organ behind the veil of incorporation. So why should the organ be liable in tort?

The major counter argument is that Tort Law is different from Contract Law in this regard because an organ that commits a tort does something wrong, and therefore should be accountable for it, like any other tortfeasor. Wrongdoers should not be allowed to hide behind the veil of incorporation, escaping individual responsibility. Moreover, in contractual relations the other party knows and agrees in advance that the organ would not be held personally liable, which is not necessarily the case in the tort context. It is also argued that a rule exempting organs unfairly favors them over other wrongdoers, employees and agents, who do not enjoy such an exemption.³

It appears, however, that this distinction between Contract and Tort, based on fault, is tenuous. Tort liability may be strict and absolute whilst contractual liability is fault-based. Besides, there are grey areas between Contract and Tort and even overlapping zones. Should the liability of an organ in Tort be limited to fault-based liability? Should organs who are at fault be additionally liable in Contract?

1. See *supra*, paras. 221–2.

2. *Tzuk Or, supra*, para. 234, n. 2; *Maritzahu v. Shatil* (1997) 51(iv) P.D. 769.

3. *Tzuk Or, ibid.*

237. Courts have striven to strike the right balance between these rival arguments. The general tendency is to make organs liable in Tort. In one case, the court held the managing director and owner of a construction company personally liable in Negligence for construction defects in apartments built by his company and sold to the claimants. The defendant's personal failure to monitor the construction process constituted his own liability, being unable to seek shelter behind the company's legal entity. It should be noted that the company was insolvent, and the court was reluctant to let the party at fault escape liability.¹ In another seminal case, the director and owner of an insolvent construction company was found personally liable for breaching the obligation to negotiate a contract in good faith and in a cus-

tomary manner.² He was found personally liable despite negotiating the contract as an organ of his company. The court reasoned that an organ cannot escape the statutory duty to negotiate a contract in good faith by hiding behind the corporation and claiming that he did not negotiate in his individual capacity. This duty,³ which lies in the grey area between Contract and Tort, and overlaps with the torts of Negligent Misrepresentation and Deceit, is imposed on him in person. In another case, organs were also found personally liable for the tort of Passing-off committed by their company, this time a solvent company.⁴ The court reaffirmed the notion that organs should not be allowed to seek shelter behind the corporation. Furthermore, it refused to follow English and Canadian authorities that limit an organ's tort liability to cases of moral fault, namely, where the organ was actually aware of the wrongfulness. It was held that an organ is subject to tort liability like any other individual, with no threshold requirements.⁵

Does it follow that organs could even be held *strictly liable*? Such a principle would be unfair and exaggerated – who would agree to become an organ?

The explanation for this far reaching extension of liability may lie in a common feature of all the above cases – the organs were actually the owners, the *alter ego*, of their companies, and the court was actually, though not admittedly, lifting the veil of incorporation in order to impose liability on the stockholders. Indeed, in a more recent decision the court took a more restrictive approach.⁶ It was stated that a managing director of a company, while acting in a regular and a routine way, should not be held personally liable, as an organ, for the company's negligence to a third party. Liability would be imposed only under special circumstances, such as where the other party relies on the special skills of the organ. The court also ruled that a company that breaches a contract with a third party, its organ, who actually effectuated the breach while managing the company affairs in a routine way, should not be held liable for Causing Breach of Contract.⁷ This restrictive approach, however, was not followed in a later decision that imposed personal liability on an organ who negligently failed to prevent a burglar from stealing bailed valuables.⁸ It appears that the search for the adequate scope of organ liability is not yet over.

1. *British Canadian Builders v. Oren*, *supra*, para. 234, n. 2.

2. *Fentlar*, *supra*, para. 234, n. 2.

3. *Contracts (General Part) Law*, 1973, Sec. 12.

4. *Tauk Or*, *supra*, para. 234, n. 2.

5. They are also liable for authorizing or commanding such acts under Sec. 12 of the CWO, which imposes liability for joining in or procuring an act. See para. 238.

6. *Matityahu v. Shatil*, *supra*, para. 236, n. 2.

7. *Ibid.*

8. *Rosenwasser v. Lloyds & Co.* (1997) 51(v) P.D. 855.

§5. JOINING IN OR PROCURING ACT

238. The CWO provides that 'any person who joins or aids in, authorizes, counsels, commands, procures or ratifies any act done or to be done, or any omission made or to be made, by any other person, shall be liable for such act or omission'.¹

The liability of such a defendant, to whom we shall refer as the procurer, is

neither strictly vicarious nor strictly personal. It is not strictly vicarious because there is no prerequisite that the other person, who actually inflicted the loss, be personally liable for the commission of a tort.² Nor is it strictly personal liability, because the procurer himself does not commit a complete tort – the loss is inflicted by another person. For this reason, this special kind of liability is known as ‘mixed liability’.³ By virtue of this provision, the acts or omissions that the other party was induced or influenced to commit, are attributed to the defendant, who is deemed to have committed them himself. After this attribution, which is vicarious in nature, the defendant becomes personally liable for the attributed act.⁴

The defendant must have procured the tortious act itself in order for it to be attributed to him/her.⁵ If he/she procures a non-tortious act, he/she will not be held liable for the tort committed by the other person while performing the procured act, unless the tortious act could and should have been foreseen as likely to occur in the natural course of the procured act.⁶

What should be the mental state of the procurer? Should it be established that he willfully or knowingly procured the commission of a tortious act, or an act which led to a tortious act, or is it sufficient that he procured an act whilst negligently failing to appreciate its tortious nature? There are contradictory statements in this regard, some indicating that negligent procurement is actionable,⁷ others suggesting that the procurer must be aware of the tortious nature of the act.⁸ It remains unclear whether negligent procurement is actionable directly under the general tort of Negligence.

Another unsettled problem is the meaning of the phrase ‘ratification’. Under the law of agency for legal acts, the rule of ratification applies when a person claims to act on behalf of another but is not actually authorized to do so. If the other person subsequently ratifies the act, he thereby becomes responsible for it.⁹ The procurer’s liability for ratification, by contrast, does not require the existence of prior agency: liability may be imposed for the mere expression of consent after the event. This approach is questionable. Why should *ex post* consent to the tortious act of another make a person liable? There is indeed a discernible trend leading towards limiting the scope of the rule by requiring prior agency,¹⁰ a benefit to the ratifier to be derived from the tortious act,¹¹ or ratification that gives a legal effect to the tortious act.¹² It has been argued, and justly so, that this rule serves no appropriate legal function in imposing liability for ratification or authorization when no causal link exists between the ratification and the tortious act.¹³

1. CWO, Sec. 12.

2. Vicarious liability is an extension of the other person’s liability – see *supra*, para. 208. If the other person is not liable, the procurer can not be held vicariously liable.

3. *Buskila v. State of Israel* (1984) 38(iii) P.D. 337, at 348.

4. The procurer may be involved in the infliction of the loss to a degree that renders him a joint tortfeasor. In such a case, personal liability can be established without attribution under Sec. 12. See *Hibman v. Carmi* (1987) 41(iv) P.D. 1. The determination of the degree of involvement that renders the procurer a joint tortfeasor is a complicated task. – See *Mechulam v. State of Israel* (1998) 52(v) P.D. 1, at 19–27, for a discussion of the distinction between mere assistance and full partnership under criminal law.

5. *Lev v. Tarjeman* (1962) 16 P.D. 2625, at 2629.

6. *Rabinowitz v. Sela* (1958) 12 P.D. 1261, at 1270 (trade union’s liability for torts committed in the course of a labor dispute).

7. *Vitkovsky v. Ben Ya'akov* (1967) 21(II) P.D. 260, at 263; *Carmeli v. State of Israel* (1987) 41(III) P.D. 757, at 780.
8. *Sulbra Bros. v. Yafora* (1967) 21(i) P.D. 515, at 552; *Tzuk-Or Ltd. v. Car Security* (1995) 48(v) P.D. 661, 703.
9. Agency Law, 1965, Sec. 6 (a).
10. *Dadon v. Atlas* (1978) 32(II) P.D. 169, at 174.
11. *Sporinas v. Helber* (1962) 16 P.D. 1480.
12. *Carmeli v. State of Israel* (1987) 41(III) P.D. 757, at 777-78 (forced hospitalization).
13. G. Tedeschi, 'Authorization of Torts' (1969) 4 *Is. L. R.* 1.

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Chapter 3. Legal Causation: Causal Link between Fault and Initial Loss

§1. THE STATUTORY TEST

347. Once a given fault passes the preliminary threshold of cause-in-fact, questions of legal causation arise. The first question, as we have seen, refers to the conditions that must be satisfied in order to establish that the fault is legally linked to the initial damage. In this regard, the CWO provides no real guidance. The first part of the section that deals with causation states only that fault is to be considered a cause of damage when it is 'the cause or one of the causes of the damage'.¹ The latter part of the section, however, is more concrete: It *negates* causal link if (i) the damage was due to the happening of some extraordinary natural occurrence, which a reasonable person would not have anticipated and the consequences of which could not have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, and (ii) the fault of some other person was the decisive cause of damage.

1. CWO, Sec. 64.

§2. 'IMPORTED' TESTS: FORESEEABILITY, SCOPE OF RISK AND COMMON SENSE

348. *The three tests.* Since the CWO does not specify 'positive' tests to establish legal causation link but only negative exclusions of causation, the court 'imported' into Israeli law the three English tests of legal causation: 'reasonable foreseeability', 'scope of the risk' and the 'common sense' test.¹

1. *Simon v. Menashe* (1963) 17 P.D. 449.

349. *Reasonable foreseeability.* The reasonable foreseeability test asks whether the reasonable person could and should have foreseen the manner in which the given loss eventuated from his fault. Notably, it is not the *precise* manner in which the damage was caused or the *exact* details of the damage that need to be foreseen. The claimant need only prove that the *kind* of harm, and the *general manner* in which it was caused, were reasonably foreseeable.¹ Judges may differ as to the appropriate degree of abstraction required to distinguish between unforeseeable facts that are classified as details and thereby ignored, and unforeseeable facts that constitute the *kind* of damage or the *general manner* of its infliction and therefore negate causation.²

An interesting question regards the manner in which the reasonable foreseeability test of legal causation is related to the reasonable foreseeability test of negligence law. It may be argued that the two tests are actually one. To determine whether the defendant was careless (negligent) we ask whether infliction of loss was a reasonably foreseeable outcome of the relevant conduct. Is it not the same question which is asked in order to determine the existence of legal causation? It is

suggested, however, that the reasonable foreseeability test functions differently in these two contexts. To determine whether a given conduct is careless, foreseeability functions as an *ex ante* test referring to all the risks that the given conduct generates. In the context of legal causation, in contrast, foreseeability functions as an *ex post* test, referring only to the risk that actually materialized.³

1. *Ben Shimon v. Barda* (1984) 38(iii) P.D. 1.
2. See, e.g. *Ravid v. Denis* (1998) 52(iv) P.D. 529, where an injection of a pain-killer during dental treatment caused unusual neurological damage rather than the expected dizziness. The majority held that the actual damage was not within the same category as the foreseeable type. The minority held that it differed only in degree but was in fact of the same kind.
3. This difference is well exemplified by cases in which a weapon provided by the employer was used by the employee for intentional killing of a third party. See recently *State of Israel v. Madach* (1998) 52(iii) P.D. 550. Assuming that the killing was not reasonably foreseeable, the employer is not held liable. But does this denial of liability stem from lack of carelessness or from the absence of legal causation? The answer to this question depends on the circumstances. When the foreseeable risks generated by leaving the weapon with the employee do not justify a finding of carelessness, liability is denied under the *ex ante* 'all risks' test of foreseeability. When the *ex ante* foreseeable risks as a whole render the employer careless in leaving the weapon with the employee, liability is to be denied on causation grounds by the *ex post* test. The actual risk of intentional killing that materialized was not reasonably foreseeable despite the carelessness.

350. *Scope of risk.* The scope of the risk test questions whether the risk which actually materialized (the damage and the manner in which it was caused) is numbered amongst the risks protected by the relevant tort.¹ Again, this is an *ex post* test. It verifies, after the fact, that the risk causing the loss falls into the ambit of the risks that *ex ante* rendered the conduct tortious. Under this test, the court is required to interpret each tort in order to determine which risks fall into its scope of protection. Obviously, torts or liability arrangements that impose strict liability may include a wider scope of risks than torts based on fault or intentional infliction of loss. Moreover, it can be argued that the foreseeability test is just one application of the more general 'scope of the risk' test. In Negligence, the *ex ante* risks that constitute this tort are reasonably foreseeable risks, and therefore the *ex post* causation test is reasonable foreseeability.²

1. *Miknin v. Local Council of Bet Shemesh* (1983) 37(j) P.D. 113.
2. *Shimon v. Menashe*, *supra*, para. 345, n. 1, at 465, referred to the scope of the risk test as a generalization of the foreseeability test.

351. *The common-sense test.* In its motherland – England – the common-sense test has traditionally denied legal causation in cases of interference involving voluntary human action, an act of God and mere coincidence.¹ Israeli courts interpreted this amorphous test in an amorphous way, namely, as inquiring whether the characteristics of the tortious activity actually contributed to the infliction of the loss.² Only recently has the court referred to this test in its traditional English context of interfering fault, extraordinary natural occurrence and coincidence.³

1. H.L. Hart, *T. Honore Causation in the Law* (2nd, 1985), at 172-3.
2. *Shulman v. Zion Insurance Co.* (1988) 42(ii) P.D. 844; *Lastri v. Zion Insurance Co.* (1988) 42(iii) P.D. 705.
3. *Pe'er v. Shobai Construction Co.* (2001) 55(iii) 493, at 500. As mentioned, the CWO explic-

ity refers to human acts and natural occurrences as factors which negate legal causation. See the discussion of Secs. 64 (1) (2) below.

352. *The domain of each test.* The interrelations between these three tests of legal causation are still vague. It has often been said that these are three worthy and applicable tests.¹ It is possible, however, that the different tests may lead to different results. In this event, which test should prevail? It has been argued that the application of the reasonable foreseeability test with regard to strict and absolute liability might undermine the legislative intent to impose liability regardless of the unforeseeability of the risks created.² The tendency, accordingly, has been to apply the foreseeability test in cases of negligence,³ and the scope of the risk test in areas of strict and absolute liability,⁴ such as Breach of Statutory Duty,⁵ road accidents,⁶ and other no-fault arrangements.⁷ The common-sense test, when applied, usually plays a minor role as a background test that supplements the others.

1. See, recently, *Pe'er v. Shohar*, *supra*, para. 351, n. 3, at 501.
2. It can be argued, in contrast, that the foreseeability test of causation can be reconciled with strict and absolute liability as well. This is exemplified by a case of non-foreseeable defect in a product. If the inflicted loss is a foreseeable outcome of such a defect, the causal test of foreseeability is met although the defect itself is not foreseeable.
3. *Ravid v. Denis*, *supra*, para. 345, n. 2.
4. *Vaknin*, *supra*, para. 350, n. 6, at 146–7.
5. *Ibid.* See also *supra*, para. 68.
6. See *supra*, para. 262.
7. *Sidon Tanker Corp. v. Eliat Ashkelon Pipeline Co.* (1985) 39(1) P.D. 393.

§3. STATUTORY NEGATION OF LEGAL CAUSATION

353. *Extraordinary natural occurrence.* As mentioned, the CWO negates legal causation where (i) the damage was due to the happening of some extraordinary natural occurrence, and (ii) the fault of some other person was the decisive cause of damage.¹

Extraordinary natural occurrence, which a reasonable person would not have anticipated and the consequences of which could not have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, negates legal causation. The problem with this provision is that it does not negate legal causation where the defendant was negligent, despite the unforeseeability of the natural occurrence.²

1. Secs. 64 (1) (2).
2. For an analysis of this problem see *Amzaleg v. Solal Boneh* (1972) 26(j) P.D. 8; *State of Israel v. Slameh* (1999) 53(iv) P.D. 721.

354. *Decisive fault.* When the loss is caused by 'decisive fault', fault that intervenes between the defendant's tortious conduct and the loss, legal causation is negated. The intervening cause may be that of a third party or that of the claimant. There are different views as to what renders intervening fault 'decisive'. According to one view, which corresponds with the origins of this provision in the common-sense test of English law, a given fault is decisive when it involves intentional or reckless infliction of loss, or gross negligence, as opposed to the defendant 'simple'

negligence.¹ The fault of a patient who failed to follow his doctor's firm advice to quit smoking was not characterized as decisive in this sense.² The more prevalent view is that fault becomes 'decisive' when it is not reasonably foreseeable.³ The fault of a person committing suicide after being injured in a road accident was not 'decisive' as it was foreseeable in the circumstances.⁴ These two interpretations of 'decisiveness' may conflict when a given fault involves intention or recklessness but is nevertheless foreseeable. Such fault is 'decisive' under the former test but not under the latter. An attempt to reconcile the two tests, not followed by recent decisions, opted for the middle ground. Fault is 'decisive' when it involves intention or recklessness, unless it is highly probable that such fault will take place (it is *highly* probable, for example, that if a guard falls asleep goods may be stolen).⁵

It should be noted that the 'foreseeability' interpretation of 'decisiveness' may be inappropriate in cases of strict and absolute liability, where foreseeability of the loss is not necessarily a barrier to liability.

1. *Simon v. Menashe*, *supra*, para. 348, p. 1.
2. *Berenstein v. Atiyah* (1995) 49(iii) P.D. 709.
3. *Ben-Arye v. Brom* (1971) 25(ii) P.D. 598.
4. *Hadassa Medical Association v. Gilad* (1999) 53(iii) P.D. 529.
5. *State of Israel v. Avitan* (1987) 41(i) P.D. 563.

§4. BURDEN OF PROOF

355. The burden of establishing legal causation traditionally lies with the claimant. Two recent decisions, however, seem to shift the burden of negating causation to the defendant by transforming presumptions of fault into presumptions of causation. In one case, the *res ipsa loquitur*¹ presumption was employed to shift to a school the burden of proving that the lack of security inspections was not the cause of a bodily injury caused by a falling door that had been removed from its axles by a burglar.² In the other case, the presumption of medical carelessness raised by the absence of medical records³ was extended to shift to the hospital the burden of showing that the failure to monitor blood pressure caused damage.⁴

1. *See supra*, para. 241 *et seq.*
2. *City of Kiryat Motzkin v. Dvir* (1998) 52(i) P.D. 145.
3. *See supra*, para. 74.
4. *Banger v. Hillel-Yafe Hospital* (1999) 53(iii) P.D. 172.

EXHIBIT 22

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INTERPRETATION LAW 5741-1981

together with those parts of the
INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE (NEW VERSION)
which have not been repealed

ARYEH GREENFIELD - A. G. PUBLICATIONS
March 2001

INTRODUCTION

We here present an updated translation of legislation, which is of focal importance for the reading of Israel's legal enactments. This Law was legislated more than twenty years ago, largely replacing the Interpretation Ordinance (New Version) of 1954. That measure, in turn, stemmed from legal measures in effect before the State of Israel won its Independence in 1948. Most of the Ordinance has been repealed; the few sections of it that remain in effect will be found in these pages.

Although we exert considerable efforts to ascertain the correctness, completeness and relevance of our publications, the translator, editor, publisher and distributors have made no warranty and can assume no responsibility whatsoever on that account.

Readers are also cautioned that no translation of Israel legal measures has any standing under Israel legal practice; the courts and other authorities will concern themselves only with the original and official Hebrew text. For this and other reasons readers are advised to consult qualified professional counsel before making any decision in connection with the Law, which is here presented in translation for their general information only.

Aryeh Greenfield - A. G. Publications

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INTERPRETATION LAW 5741-1981

CHAPTER ONE: APPLICABILITY

This Law's applicability and its restrictions

1. This Law shall apply to every enactment and administrative instruction, even if handed down before it came into effect, as long as there is no other provision on the given matter and as long as there is nothing in the given matter or in its context that is inconsistent with this Law; however, section 3 shall not apply to the terms in enactments and administrative instructions handed down before it came into effect - other than the terms "contravention", "misdemeanor" and "felony" - and the definitions in section 1 of the Interpretation Ordinance shall continue to apply to them.

Applicability of definitions in enactments

2. If a term is defined in an enactment, then its meaning shall be as defined, and that definition shall also apply to regulations made under that enactment, and every grammatical form derived from the term shall be interpreted according to that meaning, all as long as there is no other provision on the matter and as long as there is nothing in that matter or its context that is inconsistent with that definition.

CHAPTER TWO: INTERPRETATION OF WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Meanings of words and expressions

3. The meaning of the words and expressions below shall be as stated next to them:
"in writing" - including any other method of presentation in letters, numbers or symbols in visible form or capable of being visibly deciphered;
"statute" - each of the following:
 - (1) an enactment;
 - (2) religious law, whether verbal or written, as in effect in the State;
 - (3) (a) an act of the British Parliament or an Order in Council or parts of them, or regulations under them, and the Common Law and principles of justice of England, as in effect in the State;

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(b) Ottoman statutes, as in effect in the State;

"administrative instruction" - an instruction or appointment, including a notice, advertisement, license, permit and the like, issued in writing by virtue of a Law and without legislative effect;

"violation" - in respect of a demand or an instruction - and by implication it includes noncompliance;

"law" - a law of the Knesset or an ordinance;

"contravention" - as defined in the Penal Law 5737-1977;

"enactment" - a law or a regulation;

"final" - in respect of a judgment or of a Court decision - there can not be any further appeal, contestation, objection and the like against it;

"day" - a period from midnight until midnight of the following night;

"district" - one of the administrative districts, into which the area of the State is divided by the Government under Law;

"movables" or "goods" - tangible assets that are not real estate;

"coastal waters" - a strip of open sea along the shores of the State, with a width of twelve miles from the low water mark on the shore;

"real estate" - land, all that is built and planted on it and everything else that is permanently connected to it, except where the connections can be separated;

"representative of the Attorney General" - an attorney of one of the branches of the State Prosecutor's Office or a person authorized by the Attorney General to be his representative;

"prescribed" - prescribed in the enactment in which the term appears or in regulations made under it;

"misdemeanor" - as defined in the Penal Law 5737-1977;

"felony" - as defined in the Penal Law 5737-1977;

"ordinance" - an ordinance promulgated before Independence or an ordinance of the Temporary State Council;

"consul" or "consular representative" - a general consul, consul, vice consul and any person authorized to exercise the office of one of these, as well as a consular agent;

"local authority" - a municipality, local council, local committee or association of towns;

"year" and "month" - according to the Gregorian calendar, and if the beginning or end of their length is stated only by the Hebrew calendar - according to the Hebrew calendar;

"fiscal year" - the period from January 1 of a certain year until December 31 of that same year; notwithstanding the provisions of section 1, this definition shall also apply to enactments and administrative instructions made before this Law went into effect;

"body corporate" - a legal body, qualified to assume obligations, exercise rights and engage in legal proceedings;

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"possession", in respect of real estate - includes using, holding or enjoying it otherwise than merely as an employee or officer or only for supervision or guarding;

"affidavit" - a written declaration, made and verified in one of the ways prescribed in an enactment;

"regulation" - an instruction handed down by virtue of a law, which has legislative effect.

Person

4. Wherever a person is mentioned, that by implication includes a body of persons, whether or not it is a body corporate.

Single and plural

5. Anything said in the singular by implication includes the plural, and vice versa.

Masculine and feminine

6. Anything said in the masculine by implication includes the feminine, and vice versa.

The general may be unlike the particular

7. The words "or", "other" or similar terms are meant to differentiate from and not to liken to what is specified before them, unless they are accompanied by "similar" or "the like" or some other term the meaning of which is comparison.

"until . . ."

8. The term "until . . ." means, in respect of time and in respect of a quotation, "up to and including."

"under"

9. The term "under" or a similar term, in respect of a certain enactment, also means under regulations made by virtue of that enactment.

Periods

10. (a) When a fixed period of a number of days or weeks after a certain day is prescribed, that day shall not be counted.
(b) A fixed period of a number of months or years after a certain event shall come to its end in the last month, on the day, the number of which in the month is the same as was the number of the day of the event, and if that day does not occur in that month - on the last day of the month.
(c) In counting the days of a period, days of rest, intermission or

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idleness under an enactment shall also be counted, except when they are the last days of the period.

CHAPTER THREE: MEANING OF POWER

Where no time was set

11. An authorization or obligation to do anything, when no time is set therefor, means an authorization or obligation to do it with appropriate despatch, and to repeat doing it from time to time as circumstances require.

Power to exempt

12. The power to grant an exemption, relaxation, rebate or the like means the power to grant them also in part or on conditions.

Appointment and authorization

13. (a) Where the power is granted to appoint a person, to empower him or to charge him with an obligation, that may be done by stating his name or stating the name of his position.
(b) The appointment or authorization of a person or the imposition of an obligation on him merely by the name of his position means that whoever holds that position from time to time has been appointed, authorized or charged with the obligation.

Power to appoint

14. The power to make an appointment also means the power to suspend it, cancel it, to discharge the person appointed or to suspend him from office.

Power to make regulations

15. The power to make regulations or to issue administrative instructions also means the power to amend, change, suspend or cancel them in the same way in which the regulations were made or the administrative instructions were issued.

Power to appoint a body

16. The power to appoint a body with a number of members also means the power to appoint its chairman and to appoint a substitute for each of its members.

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Auxiliary authorities

17. (a) The power to do anything or to discuss or decide a certain matter also means the power to prescribe working methods and the order of deliberations, to the extent that those were not prescribed in an enactment.
- (b) The power to do anything or to enforce that it is done also means that the necessary auxiliary powers were granted to a reasonable extent.

Power in case of objection and contestation

18. The power to hear and decide an objection or other contestation of the decision of an authority also means the power to approve the decision with or without changes, to cancel it and to make another decision in its place, or to return the matter - with instructions - to the authority that made the decision.

Saving power and obligations

19. The grant of a power or the imposition of an obligation under one enactment does not, by itself, derogate from a power granted or an obligation imposed under another enactment.

Act by several persons

20. An act imposed on a number of people is valid if it was carried out by most of them.

CHAPTER FOUR: ENACTMENTS

Hour of effect

21. The time at which an enactment goes into effect is at one minute past midnight of the day on which it goes into effect.

Restrictions on the effect of a repeal

22. The repeal of an enactment does not -
 - (1) revive anything that was without effect when the repeal went into effect;
 - (2) affect any previous working of the repealed enactment, or anything done under it;
 - (3) affect any right or obligation under the repealed enactment.

Regulations and appointments under a repealed enactment

23. When an enactment has been repealed, then all the regulations and

appointments made under it lapse together with it; however, if the repealing enactment prescribes provisions in place of the repealed ones, then the regulations and appointments made by virtue of the repealed provisions shall remain in effect until they are voided by regulations and appointments made by virtue of the repealing enactment.

Binding text

24. The binding text of any statute is the text in the language in which it was made; however, in respect of any statute made in English before Independence, for which a New Version was made under section 16 of the Law and Administration Ordinance 5708-1948, the New Version shall be binding.

Construing references

25. When one enactment is referred to in another enactment, then reference is to the enactment as it stands when it is referred to, including provisions that have been added to it and provisions which replaced it in another enactment.

Digression from a form

26. If a form is prescribed in an enactment, then a slight digression from that form, which does not affect its essence and is not likely to mislead, does not invalidate whatever was done in accordance with it.

CHAPTER FIVE: MISCELLANEOUS

Amendment of the Evidence Ordinance

27. In the Evidence Ordinance (New Version) 5731-1971 -

(1) insert after section 34:

"Reshumot is evidence

34A. Anything published in Reshumot is assumed to have been done properly, and the same holds for everything published by the Government Printer, even if not in Reshumot.

Date of publication of Reshumot

34B. The date stated on an issue of Reshumot is the date of its publication. "

(2) insert in Chapter Five, before section 58:

"Statutes are as known and accepted

57B. Every statute is as its is known and accepted and does not require proof, as long as no different provision is implied.

Service by mail

57C. When an enactment permits or requires a document to be served by mail - whether it uses the term "service" or "delivery" or "despatch" or some other term - then, when no other provision is implied, the service shall be deemed to have been made -

(1) if the letter that includes the document was posted, the address on the envelope was correct, and postage was paid or the letter was exempt of postage or bears a symbol that shows that it was sent in the service of the State;

(2) at the time at which the letter would have reached its destination in the ordinary course of the mail, if the opposite was not proven. "

Amendment of the State Property Law

28. In the State Property Law 5711-1951, insert after section 8:

"Compulsory payments, confiscation and recompense

8A. (a) If an enactment obligates a person to pay a levy, fee, commission or other monetary recompense for an act of public employees or of a public office, and if a Court or other authority imposed a fine or other payment or adjudged confiscation, then the money or the confiscated object or its consideration shall be handed over to or placed at the disposal of the State Treasury, if no other provision is implied.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not derogate from the effect of a provision that entitles a person to receive, or which

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permits him to be given part of the fine or of the consideration. "

Amendment of the Contracts Law (General Part)

29. In section 25 of the Contracts Law (General Part) 5733-1973, replace subsection (d) with the following:

" (d) Sections 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 of the Interpretation Law 5741-1981 and section 57C of the Evidence Ordinance (New Version) 5731-1971 shall apply, mutatis mutandis, also to the interpretation of a contract, if there is no other provision for the matter at hand and if - in connection with the matter at hand or its implications - there is nothing that is inconsistent with the said applicability. "

Amendment of the Law and Administration Ordinance

10. In section 10(a) of the Law and Administration Ordinance 5708-1948, delete "the date of Reshumot shall be deemed the date of publication".

Repeal

31. The Interpretation Ordinance is repealed, except for sections 16(2) and (4), 17, 19 and 42.

Effect

32. This Law shall go into effect of October 1, 1981.

Publication

33. This Law shall be published within thirty days after its adoption by the Knesset.

INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE (NEW VERSION)

Sections 1 to 15 - Repealed

(NOTE: Section 1 of the Interpretation Law 5741-1981 (see p. 5 above) provides that - in spite of the said repeal - the definitions in section 1 of the Ordinance remain in effect for terms that appear in enactments and administrative instructions made before the Interpretation Law went into effect (October 1, 1981). We consequently present translations of those definitions, as follows - Tr.)

Interpretation of common terms

1. In this Ordinance and in every enactment which is in effect to-day and hereafter, every word and expression in this section shall be interpreted as said next to it:

"person" - includes company or association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated;

"representative of the Attorney General" - the State Attorney, his alternate or deputies, District Attorneys or their deputies, Subdistrict Attorneys or a person authorized by the Attorney General to be his representative;

"repeal" of a statute - including repeal of part thereof, and including a provision under or by virtue of which the statute or part thereof ceased to be in effect;

"house" includes every house, part of a house and every building or other structure, in which humans live or which they occupy by day or by night, by virtue of their own right or otherwise, or which is intended for residential use or such occupation, whether totally above ground or partly or totally below ground;

"Court" - every Court competent to sit in judgment in Israel;

"Civil Appeals Court" - the Supreme Court sitting as the Civil Court of Appeal;

"Criminal Appeals Court" - the Supreme Court sitting as the Criminal Court of Appeal;

"written" - includes printed, lithographed, typed, photographed or words and numbers presented or copied in visible form by any other method;

"statute" - includes each of the following:

- (1) an enactment;

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- (2) an act of the British Parliament or of part thereof and an Order in Council or parts of them, whether made before this Ordinance went into effect or thereafter, as in effect in Eretz Israel before Independence or as in effect in the State;
- (3) orders, regulations, rules, by-laws, proclamations, instructions, notifications and all other documents handed down by virtue of a "statute", within its meaning in paragraph (2) of this definition, whether made before this Ordinance went into effect or thereafter, which do not constitute enactments, as they are in effect in Eretz Israel before Independence or as they are in effect in the State;
- (4) Ottoman statutes, written and verbal religious statutes, common law rules and principles of justice in England, as in effect in Eretz Israel before Independence or as in effect in the State;

"sworn statement" including a document made by affirmation or a verbal declaration by a person who - under Law - was permitted to declare by affirmation or declaration, instead of under oath;

"law" - an enactment of the Knesset, including every ordinance; however, when the term "law" is used in an enactment made before the New Version of this Ordinance was published, it shall have the meaning which it would have had if not for this New Version;

"contravention" - an offense for which the penalty is not more than one month imprisonment, and if the penalty only consists of a fine - a fine of not more than IL 200;

"enactment" - every law and every regulation, whether made before this Ordinance went into effect or thereafter; however, when the term "enactment" appears in an ordinance or regulation made before this Ordinance went into effect it shall have the meaning it would have had if not for this Ordinance;

"signature" - in respect of a person who cannot write his name, it includes a "sign";

"import" - to bring or cause to be brought to Israel by sea, land or air;

"seaman" includes every person on a ship or employed on it in any position whatsoever, other than a captain and pilot and other than a cadet obligated by a contract and duly registered;

"export" - to take or cause to be taken away from Israel by sea, land or air;

"Israel" or "the State" - including its territorial waters;

"aircraft" - any flying machine, glider, airship or balloon, whether or not connected;

"ship" - a ship, boat, raft or any other instrument designed to travel on water;

"lira" - Israel lira;

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"Government Printer" - the Israel Government Printer, and in respect of an enactment or a State document - also any other printer whom the Government authorized - generally or specifically - to print that enactment or document, and every said enactment or document that appears to have been printed by the Government Printer or by another printer who was authorized as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been so printed, as long as the opposite has not been proven;

"Government Secretary" - the official appointed by the Government to be the Government Secretary;

"public advertisement" - a notice by or on behalf of the Government that has no legislative effect and was published in Reshumot;

"district" - one of the administrative districts, into which the area of the State is divided by the Government under Law;

"movables" or "goods" - tangible assets that are not real estate; however, when the word "movables" or "goods" is used in an enactment made before the Movable Property Law 5731-1971 went into effect, it shall have the meaning it would have had, if not for the said law;

"coastal waters" - every part of the open sea at the shores of the State, which is within six miles from the low water mark on shore;

"sale" includes exchange, barter, offer to sell and display for sale;

"Mandate" - the Mandate over Palestine, which the United Nations Council approved and the conditions of which it defined on July 24, 1922;

"proclamation" or "declaration" - a proclamation or declaration made by or on behalf of the Government;

"put on trial" - a decision to put a person on trial under an indictment;

"commander", in an aircraft - the person who at a given moment has control of the aircraft or the person who at that time is in charge of him;

"Inspector General of the Police" - including the Deputy Inspector General of the Police;

"real estate" - land, all that is built and planted on it and everything else that is permanently connected to it, except where the connections can be separated; when the term "real estate" is used in an enactment made before the Land Law 5729-1969 went into effect, it shall have the meaning it would have had, if not for the said law;

"Prisons Commissioner" - including the Deputy Prisons Commissioner;

"prescribed" - prescribed in the enactment in which the term appears or in regulations made under it;

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"violate" or "contravene", in respect of a requirement or condition set in an enactment or in any permit, license or other authorization issued under an enactment - by implication also noncompliance;
 "offense" - an act, attempt or omission that is liable to punishment;
 "public employee", "public servant" or "public office" - includes every employee and every office that were charged with tasks of an official nature or which perform such tasks, whether or not they are under the direct supervision of the Government;

"misdemeanor" - an offense more severe than a contravention and less severe than a felony;

"penalty", in respect of an offense - a fine, imprisonment or other penalty;

"chapter" - chapter of the enactment in which this word appears; the same is true for "part", "article", "section", and "schedule", all as the case may be; "subsection" - a subsection of the section in which this word appears;

"ordinance" - every ordinance made by the Temporary State Council and every ordinance lawfully made in Eretz Israel before Independence, including this ordinance; however, when the word "ordinance" appears in an enactment made before this ordinance went into effect, then it shall have the meaning which it would have had if not for this ordinance;

"felony" - an offense liable to the death penalty or to more than three years imprisonment, even if there is no proof of prior convictions;

"will" - includes a codicil to a will;

"crew" -

- (1) in respect of a vessel - captain, officers, pilot, mechanics, stokers, deck hands and every other person engaged in sailing the vessel and all who serve them;
- (2) in respect of an aircraft - commander, pilot, navigator, flight engineer and every other person engaged in flying the aircraft and all who serve them;

"consul" or "consular representative" - a general consul, consul, vice consul and any person authorized to exercise the office of one of these, as well as a consular agent;

"captain" - the person in control of a ship or boat, or the person in charge of it at that time, exclusive of a pilot and port captain;

"Government physician" - a physician in the Government service;

"qualified physician" - a person registered in Israel as a physician under the statute on the registration of physicians, which is in effect at that time;

"street" or "way" - includes highway, avenue, alley, riding or walking path, square, yard, promenade, passage and every open place

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which the public uses or customarily passes through, or which the public enters or is entitled to enter;

"registered", in respect of a document - registered under the statute that applies to that document;

"local authority" - a municipality, local council or similar authority, set up by virtue of a law that is in effect at that time, which prescribes provisions for the establishment of local government authorities;

"oath" - includes affirmation by a person, who is duly allowed to declare by affirmation instead of under oath;

"policeman" - any member of the Police; and "police officer" - every officer of the Police of the grade of chief inspector and up;

"judge" - in respect of Supreme Court judges it includes the President of the Supreme Court; in respect of District Court judges it includes the presidents and relieving presidents of the District Courts;

"Magistrates Court judge" - a person who holds an appointment as Magistrates Court judge;

"rental" includes subrental;

"year" and "month" - in accordance with the Gregorian calendar;

"fiscal year" - twelve months that end on March 31 of each year;

"effect" - in respect of an enactment - the time when it goes into effect;

"possession", in respect of real estate - including the use, inhabitation, holding or enjoyment otherwise than merely as an employee or officer or only for supervision or guarding;

"regulation" - a regulation, rule, by-law, proclamation, declaration, order, instruction, notice, advertisement or other document, given by any authority in Eretz Israel or in Israel, either before or after this ordinance went into effect, by virtue of a law, by virtue of an act of the British Parliament or by virtue of an Order in Council, including any order, instruction, notice, advertisement or other document made on the basis of a said regulation, rule or by-law; however, when the word "regulation" appears in an enactment made before this ordinance went into effect, then it shall have the meaning which it would have had if not for this ordinance;

"law procedure regulations", in respect of every Court - rules for the conduct and law procedures of that Court, made by the authority which at that time is competent to make regulations or to issue orders.

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CHAPTER FOUR: REGULATIONS

Making regulations

16. Where a Law grants the power to make regulations, the following provisions apply to the making and operation of those regulations, as long as no different intention is implied:

- (1) repealed
- (2) repealed
- (3) repealed
- (4) a regulation must not contradict the provisions of the Law;
- (5) repealed

When regulations with legislative effect go into effect

17. Regulations with legislative effect shall be published in Reshumot and they shall go into effect on the day of their publication, unless there is a different provision on this matter.

18. Repealed

CHAPTER FIVE: POWERS

Use of powers after a Law was passed and before it goes into effect

19. If an enactment does not go into effect when it is made, and if it grants the power to make regulations, to make appointments or to do anything else for purposes of the enactment, then those powers may be used - if no other intention is implied - at any time after the enactment was made, to the extent that doing so appears necessary or proper for the activation of the enactment on the day on which it goes into effect; however, all regulations, appointments and other things made by virtue of this power shall be in effect only from the day on which the enactment goes into effect, unless a different intention was implied in the enactment, or if the regulation, appointment or other thing was required for the activation of the enactment.

Sections 20 to 41 Repealed

Saving the rights of the State

42. An enactment shall derogate from any right of the State or impose an obligation on the State only if that is explicitly stated in it.

43. Repealed

REFERENCES

The sources of the legal acts here translated and of those mentioned in this translation are listed below for our readers' convenience. Whenever possible we refer to English language versions, both those issued by the Ministry of Justice (LSI) and the consolidated law translations published by Aryeh Greenfield - A.G. Publications.

The following abbreviations are used here and elsewhere in these pages.

AG	Aryeh Greenfield - A. G. Publications
LSI	Laws of the State of Israel (translated)
NV	Laws of the State of Israel - New Version (translated)
SH	Sefer Ha-chukkim (Hebrew original)

Contracts Law (General Part) 5733-1973 - in Transactions, AG, 1994

Evidence Ordinance (New Version) 5731-1971 -

in Legal Evidence, AG 2000

Interpretation Law 5741-1981

Amendment - SH of 5751, p. 30

Amendment No. 2 - SH of 5754, p. 358

Interpretation Ordinance (New Version) - NV I, p. 5

Amendment - LSI VIII, p. 212

Amendment No. 2 - LSI XI, p. 3

Amendment No. 3 - LSI XV, p. 16

Amendment No. 4 - LSI XIX, p. 188

Amendment No. 5 - LSI XX, p. 57

Amendment No. 6 - LSI XXII, p. 265

Amendment No. 7 - LSI XXIII, p. 312

Amendment No. 8 - LSI XXV, p. 177

Amendment No. 9 - LSI XXXIV, p. 64

Amendment No. 10 - LSI XXXV, p. 376

Amendment No. 11 - LSI XXXVI, p. 183

Amendment No. 12 - SH of 5754, p.358

Land Law 5729-1969 -

in Real Estate and Movable Property Laws, AG, 1998

Movable Property Law 5731-1971 - in Real Estate and Movable Property

Laws, AG, 1998

Penal Law 5737-1977 - AG, 3rd ed., 1999

Law and Administration Ordinance 5708-1948 - LSI I, p. 7

State Property Law 5711-1951 - LSI V, p. 45